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ORIGIN  
OF NAMES OF ARMY AND AIR CORPS POSTS,  
CAMPS AND STATIONS IN WORLD WAR II  
IN  
UNITED STATES



BY: MISS MARY MOORE ALLEN  
GOLDSBORD, NORTH CAROLINA



Alabama Ordnance Works - Sylacauga, Alabama.  
Named from the State of Alabama.

Anniston Army Air Field - Estoboga, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Anniston, Alabama.

Anniston Ordnance Depot - Anniston, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Anniston, Alabama.

Bates Field - Mobile, Alabama.

Named for Cecil F. Bates, one of the Circuit Judges of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, of Alabama, and a leading Attorney of Mobile. He has been in the practice of Law in Alabama since 1917, except in the period of time in which he served in the Armed Forces and the period in which he devoted himself to the duties of the Public Servant. He served as a County Attorney of Mobile County and as a City Commissioner and Mayor of Mobile. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, June 8, 1893. He attended the University of Alabama from which he received a Degree of Bachelor of Law in 1914, and entered the practice of Law at Mobile. However, in 1916, he entered the Machine Gun Company of Alabama National Guard and was stationed at Camp Little, Arizona, as part of a punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916. In 1917 he entered the First Officers Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve, and was assigned to the 325th Infantry, 82nd Division. He saw service Overseas and was wounded in action and discharged, having received the Purple Heart Medal. Then he entered practice of Law again in Mobile. He was elected City Commissioner to fill an unexpired term and was then elected to a full six year term in 1929, and was reelected. During this time he served as Mayor of the City of Mobile. In 1942 he returned to the practice of Law. He was special Attorney for the Lands Division of the Department of Justice and has served as County Attorney of Mobile County from October 1942 until December 28, 1945, being appointed to the Bench as one of the Judges of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.





Birmingham Army Air Field - Birmingham, Alabama.  
Area from the City of Birmingham, Alabama.

Coaling Field - Mobile, Alabama.  
Sped for Wendell Mackley who was born in  
Mobile, Alabama, March 31, 1906. During the  
First World War he enlisted as a Private First  
Class, Aviation Section Signal Reserve Corps.  
He learned to fly and was commissioned a Second  
Lieutenant, April 9, 1918. He was a graduate of  
the Army Air Corps Engineering School. He was  
killed in an airplane accident at Coaling Field,  
February 2, 1934, when the propeller came off  
the Pioneer plane, just after take-off. He  
served as an instructor during World War I.

Dothan Army Air Field - Dothan, Alabama.  
Area from the City of Dothan, Alabama.

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E ALLEN, MARY MOORE.  
8 Origin of names of army and air corps posts,  
027 camps and stations in World War II in United  
States. Goldsboro, N.C. 1958?  
352p. 24cm.  
Cover title.

1. Military bases - U.S. 2. Names, Geographi-  
cal - U.S. I. Title.

57-1216

ICN 59-1446

Dothan Municipal Airport - Dothan, Alabama.  
Area from the City of Dothan, Alabama.



Birmingham Army Air Field - Birmingham, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Birmingham, Alabama.

Brookley Field - Mobile, Alabama.

Named for Wendell Brookley who was born in Juanita, Nebraska, March 31, 1896. During the First World War he enlisted as a Private First Class, Aviation Section Signal Reserve Corps. He learned to fly and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1918. He was a graduate of the Army Air Corps Engineer's School. He was killed in an Airplane accident at Bolling Field, February 2, 1934, when the propeller came off the Fighter Craft, just after take-off. He served as an Instructor during World War I.

Courtland Army Air Field - Courtland, Alabama.  
Named from the Town of Courtland, Alabama.

Craig Field - Selma, Alabama.

Named for Bruce Kilpatrick Craig, Jr., born in Selma, Alabama, April 8, 1914. He was educated in the Public Schools and a School for Boys, in Selma. He graduated in 1935 at Georgia School of Technology with a B. S. Degree in Aeronautical Engineering. Immediately upon graduation he was offered a job with American Airlines in Chicago. He was there for four years and then went to San Diego, California, to work for Consolidated Aircraft. At the time of his death he was Flight Test Engineer. He was killed June 2, 1941, while on a Test Flight. He was making the last Test Flight of a B-24 Bomber, called "The Liberator." He was interested in Aviation from his early childhood, and made his Solo Flight at the age of sixteen after three hours instruction. He held a Glider Pilot License, Commercial License, Blind Flying, etc. He was a Reserve Officer, Lieutenant, in the Infantry, and just before he died was offered a commission in the Air Force, to be stationed at Maxwell Field.

Decatur Municipal Airport - Decatur, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Decatur, Alabama.



Dothan Municipal Airport - Dothan, Alabama.  
Takes its name from the City of Dothan, Alabama.

Gulf Chemical Warfare Depot - Huntsville, Alabama.  
Derives its name from the proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, which is about three hundred miles South. The Gulf of Mexico is defined "as an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded on the North by the United States and on the South and West by Mexico. The word Gulf comes from the French golfe, the Italian golfo, the Greek kolpos, and the German molken." Mexico was named for a group of Tribes called Mexica or Azteca. The Tribes received their names from the Tribal War God Mexitl. The Spaniards gave the name Mexico to all the countries in which they found the Aztecs supreme at the time of Conquest.

Gunter Field - Montgomery, Alabama.  
Named for William Adams Gunter, who was born October 8, 1871, in Alabama. He received his early education in the Private Schools and in the High School at Montgomery. He attended Marion Military Institute for some time, and the University of Virginia. He read Law privately under his father, and was admitted to the practice in 1897. He was a Planter. Was elected Registrar of Montgomery County; Mayor of Montgomery; President of the City Commission; and was State Senator. He was a member of the Montgomery Rifles, 1894 to 1897. Mayor Gunter was one of the most distinguished and widely known Mayors in the South. He was also a pioneer advocate of the cause of Aviation. He had been instrumental in the developing of Maxwell Field and the principal force in the establishment of the Montgomery Municipal Airport. Mayor Gunter died shortly after the Field was activated.

Huntsville Arsenal - Huntsville, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Huntsville, Alabama.

McClellan, Fort - Fort McClellan, Alabama.  
Was named for George Briton McClellan. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and West Point Military Academy,



graduating in 1846 with first honors in Engineering. As Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers he accompanied the United States Army to Mexico, attached to a Company of sappers and miners. He distinguished himself in the Battles around the City of Mexico and was commissioned Second Lieutenant and given the brevet rank of Captain for an act of special gallantry. After the War he was Instructor of Engineering at West Point Military Academy until 1851, and he was then put in charge of the construction of Fort Delaware, and was afterward on duty in West Point. In 1855 he was sent with two Officers to observe the War in the Crimea, and on his return made a valuable report on the equipment and organization of the European Armies. After his promotion to Captain in 1857, he resigned and became Chief Engineer and later Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, afterward being made President of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he was settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in an Excellent Business Position, but at once volunteered for the Service, and was commissioned Major General of Volunteers of Ohio, and on May 3rd. on the recommendation of General Scott, was placed in command of the Department of Ohio. He at once issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia, entered that section, and by the end of July had driven out the Confederate Forces and preserved it for the Union. He was then placed in command of the Division of the Potomac as Major General in the Regular Army, and on November 1, 1861, was made Commander-in-Chief of the Union Armies. He entered upon a course of careful training and disciplining of the Army. In the spring of 1862 he moved toward Richmond, adopting the water route to the Peninsula, and fighting the Enemy at Yorktown and Williamsburg. The Battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, in which General Johnston, Confederate Commander, was defeated and wounded, was followed by the appointment of General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate Command, and on the 26th day of June, 1862, by an attack in force by General Lee, reinforced by Stonewall Jackson's Corps from the Shenandoah Valley, on McClellan's Camp at





Mechanicsville, the Union Army was driven back in disorder. McClellan pleaded in vain for reinforcements. On August 30th, he was relieved from his position as Commander-in-Chief in Virginia. He was hastily re-installed to save Washington from capture. He fought the Battle of South Mountain with the Confederate Rear and on September 16-17th, 1862, at Antietam was fought one of the most hotly contested Battles of the War. While both sides claimed success, Lee retreated leaving McClellan in possession of the Field. There was a delay on account of much needed supplies and McClellan was again relieved from his Command. He was the idol of his Army, and became Democratic Party leader in the Presidential Campaign in 1864, but was defeated. He was afterward engaged in various Engineering pursuits, and in 1877 was elected Governor of New Jersey. He died in Orange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885. This Fort was given its name about the same time that the famous Blue and Gray (29th) Division was activated to train in World War I. This unique Infantry outfit was composed of men from the North and the South--New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and one of the Carolinas, and Alabama.

Maxwell Field - Maxwell Field, Alabama.

Named for William C. Maxwell who was killed in a wreck at the Del Carmen Sugar Estate, 30 kilometers from the Post in the Philippines. He was on a Mission Flight in a Plane with a Private, James Chase, as passenger. His motor began to rick and he headed for a small field. To reach this field it was necessary for him to pass just over a row of houses. It is believed that he was so intent on "jumping" the houses, that he failed to observe a flag pole in front of the Del Carmen Club. His right wing struck this pole and the Ship turned to the left and crashed. Lieutenant Maxwell was killed instantly. Private Chase escaped with a broken thigh. The accident was witnessed by Dr. John C. Mason, Surgeon on the Sugar Estate, and he reached the wreck in less than two minutes after the crash. That is probably the only place fifty miles of the Post where dead or injured could receive



intelligent Physicians and Nurses. A Battery of the First Philippine Field Artillery formed the escort and fired the last salute. The entire Squadron, commanded by Captain Charles T. Phillips, followed the official escort. The formation flew over the funeral procession, dropping flowers on the hearse. His body was returned to his home at Atmore, Alabama. Lieutenant Maxwell had been in the Service since the beginning of World War I and served principally as an Instructor at Kelly and Ellington Fields. He was born at Natchez, Alabama, November 9, 1892. When called into Service he was enlisted in the National Army of the Officers Reserve Corps. He was enlisted May 31, 1917, at Fort McPherson, Georgia. He was assigned to the Fifth Company, Seventh Division Training Regiment, and served there until August 14, 1917. He was then detailed for service at Atlanta, January 21, 1918, to the Flying Cadet Corps, Kelly Field. He was discharged April 3, 1918, to accept a commission.

Montgomery Municipal Airport #2 - Montgomery, Alabama.

Named From the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Montgomery Quartermaster Depot - Montgomery, Alabama.

Named From the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Montgomery Transportation Corps Depot - Montgomery, Alabama.

Named From the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

Morgan, Fort - Foley, Alabama.

Named For Daniel Morgan, Born in New Jersey in 1736, and died in Winchester, Virginia, July 6, 1802. In 1775 he joined the Expedition of Braddock as a Teamster, and for some real or fancied indignity to a British Officer, received five hundred lashes. He was accustomed, however, in after life jestingly to maintain that the Drummer had miscounted the number and still owed him one. He also received a painful wound which disfigured his countenance for life. In the Revolution he was in command of a Company of Riflemen, all of whom, like himself, were expert marksmen. He



started for Boston, reached the American Camp after a march of six hundred miles in three weeks. In the latter part of 1775 he accompanied the Expedition of Arnold to Quebec and participated in the attack on that City on December 31st. Although successful in that part of the Field where he held Command, he was compelled by the fall of Montgomery and the defeat of his Division, to surrender. During his captivity he declined the offer of a Colonelcy in the British Army, and soon after his release, toward the close of 1776, was appointed Colonel of the Rifle Regiment. During Washington's retreat through New Jersey in 1776 and the Campaign in the same State in 1777, he rendered valuable services, and in the summer of the latter year joined Gates, then in command of the Northern Army. In the Battle of Benning's Heights, which precipitated the surrender of Burgoyne, his Riflemen took a distinguished part; yet he was unnoticed by Gates in his official account of the occurrence, and attempt was even made to induce him to join the Conway Cabal against Washington, which he scornfully repelled. Continuing in active service in the North until the summer of 1780, he was then made Brigadier General and transferred to the Southern Army, which he reached in time to the defeat of Gates at Camden. Under Gates' successor, Greene, Morgan acted with his accustomed energy, gaining a decisive victory over Tarleton at Cowpens, for which he received a Gold Medal from Congress, and following it up by a series of well conceived maneuvers which seriously embarrassed Cornwallis. Before the close of the Campaign he was compelled by repeated and severe attacks of rheumatism to retire to his home in Virginia. In 1794 he acted in quelling the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania, and was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1799. The latter part of his life was passed in much physical suffering.

Muscle Shoals Municipal Airport - Sheffield, Alabama.

Takes its name from the little City of Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

Napier Field - Dothan, Alabama.

Named for Edward L. Napier who was born in Union



Springs, Alabama, on October 7, 1883. He graduated in Medicine at Tulane University in New Orleans, in 1906, and entered the Medical Corps of the Army in 1908 as a First Lieutenant. In 1915 he was promoted to Captain and was the ranking Surgeon who accompanied General John J. Pershing into Mexico in 1916 at the time Pershing led an Expeditionary Force in search of Villa, the Mexican Bandit who had been raiding the Border of American Towns between Mexico and the United States. In 1917, Napier was promoted to Major, and when the First World War was declared, he was promoted to the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was on the high-seas on his way to France when the United States declared War on Germany. He was Chief Surgeon at the Base Hospital in Le Havre, France, and was later transferred to Charbourg, France. After the end of World War I he spent nearly a year in Germany as a member of the American Occupation Forces. Upon returning to the United States he received his permanent rank of Major. He immediately entered the Air Corps as a Flight Surgeon and was one of the five Surgeons in the Army that had a Pursuit Pilot's License in 1921. In 1922 he designed the first Hospital Plane that was approved and adopted by the Government. He was Chief Flight Surgeon at McCook Field, Ohio, at the time of his death in an Airplane crash on September 15, 1923. His death was caused by a wing folding back on the Plane while he was on a general Maneuver Flight over McCook Field.

Northington General Hospital - Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Named For Colonel Eugene Northington, a native of Prattville, Alabama. He attended the University of Alabama in 1895, and served as a Private in the Second Regiment in the Spanish-American War. He received his M. D. Degree from Tulane Medical School in 1903 and from then until 1911 practiced Medicine in Birmingham, Alabama. For twenty-two years he was a member of the Army Medical Corps, during which time he served as Commanding Officer of Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, and as a Surgeon at Fort Lewis. After returning from Army Service he was Superintendent of the





San Francisco Hospital. Disability forced his retirement from active Army Service in 1920, but he had assignments teaching young Doctors in the ROTC Medical Corps and in Recruiting Service. In 1932 his health was so bad that he was forced to enter Letterman Hospital where he died June 9, 1933, at the age of fifty-three. His fame in the Medical Field comes from his early work with X-ray, a Field of experimentation which later caused his death. The burns which he received in his pioneer work later developed into cancerous growths that eventually necessitated the amputation of both arms.

Ozark Army Air Field - Ozark, Alabama.  
West from the Town of Ozark, Alabama.

Huntsville Arsenal - Huntsville, Alabama.  
In 1941 when the first work was being done clearing land, etc., while Major Sacks and Major Hudson were watching a machine turn over the red clay and red sand stone, they decided to recommend this site, as this Arsenal received this name.

Rucker, Camp - Camp Rucker, Alabama.  
General War Daniel Winchester Rucker, an outstanding Officer of the War Between the States. He was born in Tennessee in 1835, attended School in his native State and engaged in Civil Engineering in the City of Memphis, Tennessee. His Military career began in the War Between the States, and during the first Engagements, serving in rank of Captain, his services were so notable he was highly recommended by General Trudeau. In June, 1864, his conduct was again spoken of, this time by General Forrest who commented very favorably upon an attack led by Rucker in the rank of Colonel, which attack helped to achieve the victory of Fishomongo Creek. He was in many Engagements. His Military career came to an end when, in November, 1864, severely wounded and having lost his left arm, he was taken prisoner. After the War he lived for a time in Memphis, where he engaged in a Railroad building partnership with General Forrest. He moved to Alabama in 1869 and in 1882 to Birmingham where he lived until



his death in 1924. During his Birmingham years he was very active in Industrial activities in this State and City.

Selma Municipal Airport - Selma, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Selma, Alabama.

Sibert, Camp - Camp Sibert, Alabama.  
Named for William L. Sibert, a native of Gadsden, Alabama, born in 1860. After attending the University of Alabama, he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point. He served his country with distinction, not alone in the United States, but in the Philippines, in Panama, and in China. In World War I he was placed in command of the First Division of the AEF and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for the skill exhibited in organizing the first Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army. He was Chairman of the Boulder Dam Commission, President of the American Port Authority, the Alabama State Dock Commission, the American Society of Engineers, and Commander of the Legion of Honor. He also did work in the design and construction of Gatun Dam, Gatun Lake, and the West Breakwater of Colon in the Isthmus of Panama. The Government of the Canal Zone caused a stamp to be issued bearing his likeness to commemorate the memory of the opening of the Locks. Bankhead Tunnel, one of the greatest pieces of engineering ever to be wrought by man in the South, had its original inception in the mind of General Sibert.

Troy Municipal Airport - Troy, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Troy, Alabama.

Tuskegee Army Air Field - Tuskegee, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Tuskegee Institute Field #2 - Tuskegee, Alabama.  
Named from the City of Tuskegee, Alabama.

#### ARIZONA

Ajo Army Air Field - Ajo, Arizona.  
Was so named because it is situated near the Town of Ajo, Arizona.



Coolidge Army Air Field - Coolidge, Arizona.

Named for President John Calvin Coolidge, who was born in Vermont, July 4, 1872. Coolidge Dam was also named for him, and he dedicated the Dam while he was President of the United States. In the fall of 1920, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Warren G. Harding, he succeeded him to the Presidency, and was reelected in 1924. He died January 5, 1933.

Dateland Army Air Field - Dateland, Arizona.

Takes its name from the town of Dateland, Arizona.

Day-Monthan Field - Tucson, Arizona.

Named in honor of Samuel Davis and Oscar Monthan, two pioneer Tucson, Arizona, Aviators who were killed in line of duty as Pilots in the United States Army Air Corps. Samuel Davis came to Tucson with his parents, at the age of eight. He attended the Tucson Public Schools, graduating from Tucson High School in 1913, and entered the University of Arizona. He enlisted in the United States Army at the time the United States entered World War I. He received his Preliminary Air Training, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. His Advanced Flying Training was received at the Martin Flying School, Austin, Texas. Returning to Kelly Field, he became a Flying Instructor for the duration of the War. After his discharge he returned to Tucson and was put in charge of a Flying Field which was operated by a number of air-minded business men of the City. He was called back in Service and was stationed at Egmont Field, Florida. On December 28, 1921, he was killed in an Airplane accident near the Field. Oscar Monthan was born in England and came to Canada at the age of twelve. Three years later, with his family, he came to the United States, finally settling in Tucson. He enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps as a Private in 1917, and was trained as a Ground Officer and commissioned in 1918. He was first stationed at Maxwell Field, Alabama. Following the Armistice he trained as a Pilot, and was stationed at Rockwell Field in 1919, and at McCook Field in 1922. He next transferred to



Honolulu, and while stationed here, he and four others were killed in the crash of a Martin Bomber on March 27, 1924. While stationed at Rockwell Field and Luke Field, he was Chief Engineer Officer. At McCook Field, he had charge of the Air Corps Engineering School. In the early days of the Army Air Corps, he was known as one of the best and foremost Engineers.

Douglas Army Air Field - Douglas, Arizona.  
Named from the City of Douglas, Arizona.

Douglas International Airport - Douglas, Arizona.  
Named from the City of Douglas, Arizona.

Falcon Field - Mesa, Arizona.  
Named from the English hunting bird. This Field trained British Cadets.

Gila Bend Army Air Field - Gila Bend, Arizona.  
Named from the Town of Gila Bend, Arizona.

Hereford Army Air Field - Hereford, Arizona.  
Received its name from the Town of Hereford, Arizona, located nearby.

Huachuca, Fort - Fort Huachuca, Arizona.  
Named from an Indian word meaning "mountain-with-water." The Post was established in 1877 by Captain S. M. Whiteside and W. A. Hafferty of the Sixth United States Cavalry, as a Border Garrison and Outpost in the constantly recurring skirmishes with the Apache Indians under Geronimo. It was at this Fort that Geronimo was brought when he was captured in 1886.

Imperial Dam - Yuma, Arizona.  
Received its name from Imperial Valley, California. The Dam was built for the purpose of diverting water from Colorado River to the Imperial Valley. Imperial Valley was applied to the irrigable area of the lower Colorado Desert, a large acreage of land, made suitable for agriculture through the irrigation project of the California Development Company.

Kingman Army Air Field - Kingman, Arizona.  
Named from the City of Kingman, Arizona.





Luca Field - Phoenix, Arizona.

Named for Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, Arizona. He graduated at Phoenix High School and was an outstanding star in his School, in Athletics. He went into the Air Service and received his training at a Flying Field in Texas and was ready for Combat work by the Middle of 1918. In only seventeen days he shot down fourteen German Balloons and five Enemy Planes. He received the Congressional Medal, which was conferred on him after his death. He has been honored in his own home community by the placing of a bronze statue at the entrance of the Capital grounds at Phoenix. Besides the Congressional Medal, he received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Rockwell Field Medal, the Aero Club of America Medal of Honor and Fravery, and the Italian War Cross.

Marana Army Air Field - Marana, Arizona.

Named for the small Village nearby, Marana, Arizona.

Navajo Indian Dept - Flagstaff, Arizona.

Named for the Navajo Indians. "Apachos de Navajo." Navajo being a Powe word signifying "cultivated fields." Their name for themselves is "Dine" ---- "the People." They were first mentioned in 1628 when they lived on the Chama River in New Mexico. A change came about in their lives when they obtained horses and sheep from the Spanish. They gave up their cultivated fields and became nomads, wandering over the country in search of forage for their stock.

Thunderbird Airport #1 - Glendale, Arizona.

Very little has been known as to the origin of this colorful and dramatic insignia, except that a myth from the Indian lore of bygone days has been re-interpreted to serve as the symbol for a most modern of human accomplishments ---- Flying. Extensive research shows that the Thunderbird was not an universal concept of American Indian Mythology. It was known to some Nations, not to others. There also is a variance among Tribes as to the meaning of this symbol, showing that primitive man always has tried to explain the mysteries of natural forces by the best logic obtainable



within this group. Most frequent belief is that the Thunderbird represents a good luck talisman for one about to embark on a journey, regardless of its purpose. Differences in the description of the Thunderbird show that the accounts composing the ensemble, while fundamentally the same, merely were interpreted differently by several Tribes to which it was known. Northern Indians, such as the Winnebagos of Wisconsin who named a Tribe of their Nation for it, associated the Thunderbird with lightning --- believed to be caused by the opening and shutting of its eyes, and thunder ---- believed to be caused by the flapping of its wings. Southwest Indians, living in the region where thunderstorms are few and far between, associate it collectively with the natural flora, the cactus flower, "something sought after," and the clock face or hogan, which denotes to them a permanent home. Navajos, silversmiths, of the Southwest, hammer Thunderbirds out of silver, fashioned with three-pronged wings (three lines of birds in flight) or with five-pronged wings (the five eagle feathers) symbolic of "Chief" or leader. The head, turned to the left by some artists or craftsmen, and to the right by others, is an important part of the Thunderbird to the Navajos. The head is represented by rattlesnake jaws meaning "strength and health," and the eye by the sun, for "happiness, ---- or it is replaced with an eagle's head with a beak. The single eye, signifying "ever watchful," remains in both designs. The Hopi Indians of Arizona identify the eagle, which to them is from the Thunderbird family, with a Sky God, and many of them keep captive eagles for the plumage and bones used in decorations and ceremonies of their Tribe. In accordance with their conceptions and use of the symbol, the Indians adopted ceremonial ritual to fit the occasion. The Winnebagos, for example, before going into conflict, offered up this prayer: "Oh, grandfather Thunderbird, I stand with tobacco in my hand. Grant us what you granted our grand-fathers. Accept our humble offering of tobacco. We are sending buckskins from which you can make a headdress; we are preparing a meal for you from the meat of an animal who is like ourselves.



And not I alone but all the members of my Tribe and all of the members of the other Tribes present here, beseech you to accept our gifts. Grant us this favor ---- that we may be victorious on the Warpath, that we may kill an enemy outright, that we may receive the greatest of all honors, return with the scalp of an enemy. This, indeed, would constitute a high honor; this, indeed, would give us meaning to life. We have prepared ourselves fitly, and I and all my kinsmen sit here humble in heart, a sight to awaken pity, so that we can receive your blessings and live a good life." Such a prayer is a War or Battle precedent and not a Peace or Good Fortune prophecy as is the omen of the Southwest Indians. Among some Tribes, the Thunderbird is spoken of as a bird of giant size which flies around creating havoc and destruction. Omaha Indians believe the Thunderbird was a benefactor who lives in a cedar forest. It is doubtful if the Original Thunderbird myth will ever be known, for versions have been so changed, added to, and interpreted, that the truly authoritative story has been lost forever.

Tucson Municipal Airport - Tucson, Arizona.  
Named from the City of Tucson, Arizona.

William Field - Chandler, Arizona.  
Named in honor of Lieutenant Charles L. Williams, an Arizona born flyer who lost his life in an airplane accident near Honolulu, July 6, 1923. He was born at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, January 3, 1898. He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1918, and in 1923 was ordered to Kaneohe Field, Hawaii. On July 6, 1923, while engaged in practice diving, his airplane crashed into the water without an instant's warning.

Winslow Municipal Airport - Winslow, Arizona.  
Named from the City of Winslow, Arizona.

Yucca Army Air Field - Yucca, Arizona.  
Named from the Town of Yucca, Arizona.

Yuma Army Air Field - Yuma, Arizona.  
Takes its name from the City of Yuma, Arizona.



ARKANSAS

Adams Field - Little Rock, Arkansas.

Named for George Geyer Adams who was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 5, 1899. After attending Little Rock Public Schools, he entered Sewanee Military Academy in Sewanee, Tennessee. At the outbreak of World War I he resigned from the Academy to enlist in the United States Army. He was assigned to a Heavy Tank Corps and saw service in France until the Armistice. He later served in the Army of Occupation. In 1919 he was mustered out of the Service as a Sergeant. Upon his return to Little Rock he became connected with the Grocery Firm that was established in 1869 by his grandfather, and gained an executive position with the Firm. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant with the 154th Arkansas National Guard Observation Squadron and in June, 1936, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He served as Alderman from the Seventh Ward from April 11, 1927 until April 12, 1937, and for many years he served as Chairman of the Airport Committee and as Chairman he was responsible in a large measure for improvements at the Airport and for the contract by which the City acquired ownership of the property. He was killed on September 4, 1937. He was approximately forty feet from an Airplane which was being warmed up for him. The entire propeller assembly broke loose and struck him down before he could move.

Army and Navy General Hospital - Hot Springs, Arkansas.

This Hospital is in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Hot Springs derived its name from the famous Hot Springs, forty-seven in number, which are used for drinking and bathing purposes. On the south side of West Mountain, majestically overlooking the heart of Hot Springs stands this Hospital. Its professional reputation and landscaped beauty are second to none. A group of Hot Springs' most prominent citizens had long been determined to found a Military Hospital nearby where it could make use of the natural hot waters which give this City its name. On June 30, 1882, the Army and Navy General Hospital was established by an Act of Congress. Army and Navy Doctors worked side





by side caring for patients from all Services. Eventually the decision was made that the Army would staff and operate the Institution and that the Navy would reimburse the Army for treatment of its patients here. This policy remains in effect to this date although patients from all Government Services are treated here. In 1930 a new Hospital was constructed and equipped, and opened in 1933, on the same site as the old one. It was designated specifically as an Arthritis Center by the Army in 1943. Now a definite program for the use of the additional land for the construction of quarters and other essential activities has been made. Complete care is provided for patients and additional land has been secured where a modern recreation area was developed and officially opened on May 17, 1949. Also a permanent type Service Club was erected for use of patients and duty personnel.

Blytheville Army Air Field - Blytheville, Arkansas.  
Takes its name from the City of Blytheville, Arkansas.

Chaffee, Camp - Camp Chaffee, Arkansas.  
Named for Major General John Alexander Chaffee. He was the Father of the American Armored Forces. In World War I, he saw Staff duty in France, and his quick intelligence saw that intense fire of machine guns and artillery had outmoded Cavalry in battle sense. Unlike other Cavalry Officers, he saw the tank as the natural successor to horse units in providing mobile striking power. After the War his views on tanks were considered radical. He preached the doctrine of mobility to win Military decisions, interpreting mobility to mean "live men arriving and establishing themselves in position of Military objectives." He envisioned the return of armor to the Battlefield "the tank is no new weapon," he would say. "The armoured elephants of Hannibal were in reality tanks, using the best motive power available." In 1928 he was given authority to form the Army's first experimental, mechanized Forces. From this beginning came America's Armored Force Division. He died in August, 1943, at the age of fifty-six. General Chaffee was born in Junction City, Kansas. His father was Commander of the American Troops in



the Boxer Rebellion in China, and late Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff of the Army.

Maumelle Ordnance Works - Little Rock, Arkansas.  
"Right from the School on a gravelled road to Pinnacle Mountain, 2.4 miles (from Little Rock) is an almost symmetrical, cone-shaped peak that rises abruptly from a level cornfield. The elevation, a landmark for early explorers, was called Mamelle by the French because of its resemblance to a woman's breast. The name, corrupted to Maumelle, has also been given to two streams in the neighborhood." The Ordnance Works are in the vicinity of the Mountain and the Streams, and the name must certainly have been derived from them.

Midwest Chemical Warfare Depot - Arsenal, Arkansas  
So named because of its geographical location. It is the nearest Depot of this kind to what is generally called the "Midwest States."

Pine Bluff Arsenal - Pine Bluff, Arkansas.  
Received its name from its location near the City of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Robinson, Camp Joseph T. - Camp Joseph T. Robinson Arkansas.

Named for Joseph Taylor Robinson, who was born August 26, 1872, at Lenoke, Arkansas. After receiving his early education at home and in rural Schools of his home community, he began teaching School to earn money to continue his education. Later he attended the University of Arkansas and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the Bar of Arkansas in 1896. He held positions as United States Congressman and Governor of Arkansas and United States Senator. He resigned as Congressman, January 14, 1913, to assume the Governorship, to which he had been elected the previous September. Within two months he resigned the Governorship to become United States Senator. He had been reelected Senator four times, the last being in 1936. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1928, but was disappointed at the result of the Campaign. He returned to the Senate without bitterness or rancor and devoted himself to helping rebuild the fortunes of the then disorganized Democratic Party. At the Democratic National



Convention in 1920 he served as Chairman. In his Legislative accomplishments, he was the Author of many important Measures. He drafted a bill which led to the recognition of the Interstate Commerce Commission, another creating the Federal Trade Commission, and had charge of the Child Labor Law, which subsequently was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. He died of a heart attack in Washington on July 14, 1937. He served as Chairman of the Minority Conference from 1922 to 1933, at which time he became Chairman of the Majority Conference. From 1933 to 1936 he worked many New Deal Measures through the Senate. In 1937 he assumed leadership of the fight for President Roosevelt's Court Reorganization Bill. He was spoken of favorably by colleagues for appointment to the Supreme Court.

Southeastern Proving Ground - Hope, Arkansas.  
The Southwestern Proving Ground was located near Hope, Arkansas, which is the Southwestern area of the State of Arkansas.

Wright Army Air Field - Stuttgart, Arkansas.  
The Wright Army Air Field is located in the City of Stuttgart, Arkansas.

## CALIFORNIA

Alta, Santa Fe - Arlingon, California.  
The Alta, Santa Fe or San Juan Bautista De Anza, a Spanish Explorer, who was born in Fronteras, Northern Borderland of New Spain, in 1735. He died in 1799. When the early Franciscan Missions and the first Presidios, San Diego and Monterey, were established in California, the Spanish Officials decided that it would be an advantage to have a means of direct communication overland from Northern Mexico to Alta or Upper California. Hitherto all travel to California had been either by Sea, or up the Peninsula, a long, wearisome journey, even after the Gulf had been crossed. It was also decided to establish Missions about midway between Sonora and San Gabriel on the Colorado River, thus affording travelers a place where they could rest and recuperate. The responsibility of finding this road was placed upon Captain De Anza, a brave and honorable Soldier. At this time he was the Commander of the Presidio of



Tubac, in Sonora, a little settlement now on the United States side of the Mexican Border, and some fifty miles South of Tucson. The route to be traversed was over the inhospitable desert region to the Gila River, down its course to its junction with the Colorado River, and thence over another and unknown desert to the Mission San Gabriel. The first Expedition was probably in September of 1773. His party consisted of two Priests, twelve men and twenty Soldiers. Accompanying the party were sixty-five cattle and one hundred and fifty horses for the use of the Officials and Missions in California. His first trip was merely to ascertain if a route could be found. He had proven that it was feasible, and was, therefore, empowered to gather Colonists and recruit Soldiers for a settlement and Presidio to be established on the newly discovered Bay at San Francisco. This second party started out just one year before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. De Anza was promoted from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel. In this party there were three Priests, four Officers, eighteen veteran Soldiers, twenty recruits, Twenty-nine wives, and one hundred and thirty six persons of both sexes, the Colonists. Then there were twenty muleteers for the three packtrains, seven servants and three Indians. There were six hundred and ninety-five mules and horses, and three hundred and fifty-five cattle. On the 10th of March they all arrived safely and happily at Monterey. De Anza rode to San Francisco, for upon his decision largely depended the choice of the site where the San Francisco Mission was to be established. He chose the place where the old Dolores Mission now stands. The Presidio was not established until September 17th, and the Mission on October 9th. He returned South, reported to Governor Rivera, and on the second day of May started back to Sonora where he safely arrived on the 18th day of June. The route which he discussed passed through Riverside County and became known as the Anza Route.

Baker, Fort - Fort Winfield Scott, California  
Named for Edward Mickenson Baker, who was born in London, England, February 24, 1811. His early life was spent in Philadelphia. He later settled in Springfield, Illinois, where he practiced Law.





In 1846 he was elected to Congress. He was again elected to Congress and served until 1850, and in 1851 he removed to San Francisco where he became a leader of the California Bar. In 1860 he was elected to the United States Senate from Oregon. He raised a Regiment for the Mexican War and distinguished himself. He was killed at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861.

Bakersfield Municipal Airport - Bakersfield, California.

Received its name from the City of Bakersfield, California.

Barry, Fort - Fort Winfield Scott, California.

Named for William Harper Barry, who was born in New York City, August 8, 1818. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of United States Artillery, July 7, 1838; and First Lieutenant, August 17, 1842, Captain, July 1, 1852; Major, May 14, 1854; Lieutenant Colonel August 1, 1858; and Colonel, December 11, 1865; and was brevetted Brigadier General and Major General both on March 13, 1866. He was associated with Major Sigould in organizing the First Battery of Light Artillery in the United States. During the War with Mexico, he participated in the Battle of Tamulac, and for a time was Aide-de-Camp to General Worth. In 1849 to 1851, he served at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and in 1852 to 1853, in the Seminole War in Florida. In 1857 he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and in 1858 accompanied the Military Expedition to Utah. In the spring of 1861, he participated in the defense of Fort Pickens. He was distinguished in the Campaign on the Virginia Peninsula, and took part in the siege of Yorktown, and the Battle of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Charles City Crossroads, Harrison's Landing, and Malvern Hill. After this Campaign he was placed in charge of the Artillery assembled for the defense of Washington, D. C. From 1864 to the end of the War, he was Chief of Artillery in General Sherman's Army. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, July 18, 1869.

Beale, Camp - Marysville, California.

Named in honor of Brigadier General Edward F. Beale.



He was born in Washington, D. C., February 8, 1822, and died April 22, 1893. He was a Naval Officer during the Mexican War, serving in California waters. He settled in California and was successively an Indian Agent, Brigadier General of State Militia, Surveyor General of California, and United States Minister to Austria, but only served about a year on the last assignment, retiring from Austria to resume residence on his California estate. He served in the Union Army in the War Between the States. In the Mexican War, he was with the small body under Lieutenant Gillespie that left San Diego and joined Kearney's Column just before the disastrous Battle of San Pasqual and was one of the three men (his Delaware Indian and Kit Carson being the two others) whom, after the Battle, performed the desperately heroic act of creeping through the Mexican Lines and carrying the news of Kearney's plight to Stockton.

Beale, Camp, ASF Depot - Camp Beale, California.  
(Same as Beale, Camp - Marysville, California)

Beale, Camp, Chemical Depot - Camp Beale, California.  
(Same as Beale, Camp - Marysville, California)

Beale, Camp, Quartermaster Depot - Camp Beale, California.  
(Same as Beale, Camp - Marysville, California)

Benicia Arsenal - Benicia, California.  
Named from the Town of Benicia, California.

Birmingham General Hospital - Van Nuys, California.  
Named for Brigadier General Patrick Birmingham. He gained fame in his Medical career in Indian Warfare and in the Spanish-American War. Working under harsh and primitive conditions, when an Army Medical Officer had to be a fighting man as well as a Surgeon, he blazed the trail for many of the later accomplishments in Medical miracles on the Battlefield. He became an Assistant Surgeon, February 18, 1881, a Major of Volunteers, June 4, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the Volunteers, February 20, 1899. He was commissioned a Major Surgeon in the United States Army, December 15, 1898. General Birmingham was born



March 15, 1854, in New York City, and died May 4, 1917.

Bishop Army Air Field - Bishop, California.  
Name taken from the Town of Bishop, California.

Blythe Army Air Field - Blythe, California.  
Name taken from the Town of Blythe, California.

California Quartermaster Depot - Oakland, California.  
Name taken from the State of California.

California Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot - Oakland, California.  
Name taken from the State of California.

California Quartermaster Sub Depot - Tracy, California.  
Name taken from the State of California.

Castle Field - San Diego, California.  
Named in honor of Brigadier General William A. Castle, a noted Coast Artillery Officer, who was born March 24, 1864, in Baltimore, and died November 20, 1916, at his home in Washington, D. C. He was the holder of the Officer of the Legion of Honor (France), Commander of the Order of the Cross (Belgium), and the Distinguished Service Medal, among others. He served in the United States, Mexico, Alaska, and saw Front Line Action in the Spanish-American War, and World War I. As Chief of Staff for the Artillery of the First Army, and later Commander of the 33rd Artillery Brigade, he commanded 12,000 men and saw action in the Montebellin-Meyen Defensive and Aisne-Marne Offensive.

Castle Field - Merced, California.  
Named in honor of Brigadier General Frederick W. Castle, who was leading a Giant Bomber Formation on a Mission against Germany at Christmas eve, 1944, when his Bomber was attacked and hit by German Fighters. He refused to unload his bombs to gain altitude and maneuverability, since doing so might have endangered friendly troops below. He ordered his crew to bail out and he remained at the controls until the plane crashed. For this exploit he was awarded the Nation's highest



decoration for valor ---- the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Chico Army Air Field - Chico, California.

Named from the City of Chico, California.

Concord Army Air Field - Concord, California.

Named from the Town of Concord, California.

Cooke, Camp - Camp Cooke, California.

Named in memory of General Philip St. George Cooke, a dashing Cavalry Officer, Explorer, and Historian. When War broke out, the War Between the States, in 1861, many Officers who had graduated from the United States Military Academy and served as Officers in the United States Army, cast their lot with the Southern Cause due to the fact that their sympathies were with the South. There were exceptions, however, and among them was Major General Cooke, a native of Virginia. He stayed with the Northern States. His loyalty was never questioned and he was given the most important assignment in Washington. It was hard for him to make this decision as his son and son-in-law were both Officers in the Confederate Army. He had already been in California as a leader of a Battalion of Missourians who were Mormons. He wrote home that the Column was handicapped in their march westward due to the fact that the Mormons were accompanied by their families, and that the size of the families multiplied frequently while en route to California. On his arrival in San Diego, in January, 1847, General Cooke served prominently in breaking a deadlock between Military and Naval Officers respecting control of the new territory. He played a most important part in settling the West over a period of some fifteen years. His march at the head of the Mormon Battalion brought him recognition as a builder of a practical wagon road that others were to use in later years. Military history records him as an Officer who was loyal to the United States when duty called. He was born in Leesburg, Virginia, June 13, 1809, and died March 20, 1895. He was a brother of John E. Cooke, Novelist, and father-in-law of J. E. B. Stuart, Confederate General.





Seawall Post - Fort Winfield Scott, California.  
Named for Melbert Cronkhite, born in New York City in 1861. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1882 and from the Artillery School in 1886, and rose through the various grades and became a Colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps in 1911 and Brigadier General in 1917. On April 5th of that year he was appointed Major General. He served in the Operations against the Indians in 1891 and in Cuba and the Philippines in 1898. He was Commander of the Coast Defense of Eastern New York from 1911 to 1914 and of the Defense of Panama and Panama Canal Department from 1914 to 1917. From September, 1917, to May 22, 1919, he was Commander of the 4th Division of the National Army. He saw service on the Western Front at Saint Mihiel and in the Meuse Argonne. He held the rank of Major General during this period.

Sanett Municipal Airport - Daguerre, California.  
Named from the town of Daguerre, California.

Salinas Army Air Field - Delano, California.  
Named from the town of Delano, California.

Desert Center Army Air Field - Desert Center, California.

"The distance from Indio, California, to Blythe, California, is ninety-six miles. From the time of stages on through the times up to now when United States Highways numbered sixty or seventy like these two communities, the name Desert Center has applied to the point half way between these two towns. It was a place to get water. It is still ninety-six miles of desert, no towns, no cultivation. So when a little store, restaurant, and a few cabins were put in they called it Desert Center and got a Post Office. Mr. Steve Hagsdale was the man who pioneered this to a very profitable business."

DeWitt General Hospital - Auburn, California.  
Named in honor of the late Brigadier General Calvin DeWitt, a distinguished Medical Officer, born May 26, 1840, in Pennsylvania. In 1860 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Infantry. He served in the War Between the States, taking



part in some of the important Campaigns such as the Peninsula Campaign, helping in the siege of Yorktown and the Battle of Williamsburg. In 1862 he fought under General McClellan in the first attempt of the Union Forces to take Richmond. He was given a disability discharge on January 18, 1863, subsequently he matriculated in the Medical School of New York University, transferring to Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1865 as a Doctor of Medicine. He re-entered the Service, March 26, 1865, as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers. As a Medical Officer, he served at various Stations and was promoted to the various ranks and reached the grade of Colonel May 7, 1901. On August 9, 1903, he was appointed Brigadier General, in recognition of his War Between the States Service. He was retired, August 10, 1903, upon his own request. He died of a heart ailment in 1909.

Dibble General Hospital - Menlo Park, California.  
Named for Colonel John Dibble, who was on a Military Mission in the Southwest Pacific, traveling by Air. In approaching for a landing on a small island, during a storm, the Plane which was making a low overwater approach to the Field, suddenly lost altitude and before the Pilot could recover the drop, the Plane plunged and eighteen were lost, including Colonel Dibble. The exact date of the accident is not known. He received his Degree of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915. He was born in New Jersey, May 24, 1890. He was a graduate of Command and General Staff School; Army Medical School; Honorary Graduate of School for Flight Surgeons; Medical Field Service School, advanced course; entered Army Medical Reserve Corps. He was a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army Medical Corps, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel in the United States Army.

Emory, Fort - Fort Rosecrans, California.  
Named for William Hemsley Emory, who was born in Maryland on September 9, 1811, and was graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1831. He served at Fort Mchenry and Fort Govern, and was at Charleston, South Carolina, during the "Nullification" episode. In the Mexican War, he served under



General Kearney in his California Campaign, and in 1848, 1854, and 1857, was engaged in marking the boundary between the United States and Texas. At the outbreak of the War Between the States he entered active service and was at the siege of Fort Mifflin, and the Battle of Williamsburg and Hanover Court House. He commanded the 19th Army Corps, and was breveted Brigadier General and Major General in the Regular Army. After the War he commanded the Department of Washington, and was a member and President of the Army Retiring Board, until 1876, when he was himself retired with the full rank of Brigadier General, United States Army. He wrote "Notes of a Military Reconnoitre in Missouri and California," "A Report of the United States Boundary Commission," and other valuable works. He died on December 1, 1887.

Marshall Army Air Field - Paso Robles, California.  
Name is taken from a small nearby community known as Marshall. The word is Spanish for "star."

McFadden-Suisun Army Air Field - Fairfield, California.

Name taken from nearby twin communities of Fairfield and Suisun, California, which adjoin each other.

Yreka AEC Training Center - Fresno, California.  
Takes its name from the city of Fresno, California.

Minston, Fort - Fort Winfield Scott, California.  
Was named for Frederick Minston who was born in Ohio, on November 9, 1865. His family moved to Kansas where he was educated. He explored Alaska for the Government in 1893 to 1894; served with the Insurgent Army in Cuba and was wounded in 1897; became Colonel of the 20th Kansas Volunteers and proceeded to the Philippines. He took part in several battles, and on March 23, 1901, captured the Filipino Rebel, Aguinaldo, aided by a few American Officers and some native Scouts. As a result, he was transferred to the Regular Army, retaining his rank. He was in command of the Troops at San Francisco during the 1906 Earthquake, and his handling of the situation won commendation. In 1914 he was made Major General, and in 1916 was in command of Operations against Villa along the Mexican Border. He died February 19, 1917.



Gardner Field - Gardner Field, California.

Named for John H. Gardner, veteran Indian fighter and an Officer in the United States Cavalry for thirty-seven years. He died at Letterman General Hospital. He made his home in San Francisco, California, after his retirement from the Army in 1916. During World War I he was in charge of the San Francisco Recruiting Office and was commended by the Secretary of War for his efficiency in handling recruiting affairs. He was born in Quincy, Illinois, in March 1855. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1881, and entered the Service of the 9th Cavalry. He saw active service in the West during a number of Indian Campaigns there. He later served in the First Cavalry and Second Cavalry. Interment was made in the Presidio Cemetery.

Grand Central Air Terminal - Glendale, California.

When this Airport was established by the Curtis Flying Service, the Grand Central Station in New York City was the most famous Terminal in the World. This name was selected for this Airport as typifying the finest in Air Terminals.

Haan, Camp - Camp Haan, California.

Named for William George Haan, who was born October 4, 1863, on a farm near Crownpoint, Indiana. After elementary preparation at a County School and Graded School nearby, he received an appointment to West Point Military Academy in 1885, and graduated four years later, near the head of his class. He was assigned to the Artillery and eventually held all grades from Lieutenant to Colonel, inclusive. In 1898 he accompanied his Battery to the Philippines, and for distinguished conduct in action during the attack on Manila, August 13, 1898, and against Insurgents near Manila, February 5, 1899, received the Silver Star Citations and was recommended for Brevet promotion to a Captain. He was selected as a member of the original General Staff Corps, 1903 to 1906, and during 1903 to 1904, was on important duty in Panama as confident representative of the Government. In 1905 he performed meritorious service in connection with the great San Francisco Fire and Earthquake, as acting Chief of Staff, Pacific Division. At the outbreak of World War I he was promoted





to Brigadier General, and assigned to command the 57th Artillery Brigade at Camp Arthur, Texas. On December 17, 1917, he was advanced to Major General and to command the 32nd Division, largely made up of Soldiers from the States of Wisconsin and Michigan. The Red Arrow Division was the 31st American Division sent Overseas, and he took an active part in the defensive sector Operations in Alsace, and in the major offensives of the Marne-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne. Its most brilliant exploit, was the capture of the stubbornly defended Cote Bame Marie. For his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (United States), and the Croix de Guerre with Palm (France), and made Commander of the Legion of Honor (France), and Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgium). On November 30, 1918, while leading the 7th Corps into Germany, he was promoted to Brigadier General in the Regular Army. Returning to the United States with his Division, he became Director of the War Plans Division, General Staff, and with marked ability handled many difficult problems attending Army reorganization. He was promoted to Major General United States Army, July 3, 1920. After his retirement from active service, March 31, 1922, he made his home in Milwaukee and engaged in special writing for the "Milwaukee Journal." An Article by him, "The Division as a Fighting Machine," appeared in the Wisconsin Magazine of History for September, 1920. He died at Mount Alto Hospital, Washington, D. C. Interment with high Military Honors was in Arlington. On November 6, 1929, an impressive granite monument erected by his Wartime Division, was unveiled by the Governor of Wisconsin with fitting ceremonies.

Haan, Camp, ASF Depot - Camp Haan, California.  
(Same as Haan, Camp - Camp Haan, California).

Haan, Camp, Quartermaster Depot - Camp Haan, California.  
(Same as Haan, Camp - Camp Haan, California).

Half Moon Bay Flight Strip - Moss Beach, California.

The name Half Moon was obtained from the crescent shaped Inlet on which the Flight Strip is situated.



This Inlet was for many years the port of entry of the various Governments controlling this country. The original name was "Spanish Town." Here the customs of Old Spain were kept alive for years. The quaint adobe homes of the early settlers were typical of Spanish settlers and were its first residences.

Hamilton Field - Hamilton Field, California.

Named for Lieutenant Lloyd Andrews Hamilton, 17th Aero Squadron, Air Service, AEF, who was killed on August 24, 1918, while returning from a Combat Mission over Enemy Lines in Belgium. He was born in Troy, New York, June 13, 1894. In 1911 he graduated with honors from the Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and then attended the Jacob Tome Institute in Maryland, from which he graduated. He then attended Syracuse University. After leaving Syracuse he had entered the School of Business Administration at Harvard University, when the United States declared War on Germany. On April 28, 1917, he enlisted in the Army and was sent to Plattsburg, Virginia. The following month he was transferred to Massachusetts Institute of Technology for Ground Work, and in September he was sent to England for further Ground and Gunnery training. He was made a First Lieutenant on March 2, 1918, and was immediately assigned to France and attached to the famous British Third Aero Squadron. He was the first American Officer to fight with the Royal Flying Corps, and was the first of his Squadron of one hundred and fifty to bring down an Enemy Machine. On June 20, 1918, he was transferred to the United States Air Service and made Flight Commander of the 17th Aero Squadron, which he helped form and train. His Operations throughout his work at the Front were from Amiens and North to the Channel Coast. On August 24, 1918, he was returning from an attack ten miles over the Lines, when he saw an Enemy Kite Balloon and dived on it, causing the Observer to jump, and then shot the Balloon down in flames. Before getting away he was shot by Enemy Machine Guns from the ground, and fell about three miles over the Lines near Lagnicourt. Ten months later his grave was found and the body removed and buried in France. Later he was sent home to Pittsfield,



Massachusetts. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously for an action taking place on a Combat Mission near Varssenacre, Belgium, the Pilot, "leading an attack on a German Aerodrome thirty miles behind the Lines, destroyed the hangars on the North side of the Aerodrome and then attacked a row of Enemy Machines, flying as low as twenty feet from the ground, despite intense machine gun fire, and setting fire to three of the German Planes. He then turned and fired bursts through the windows of the Chateau in which the German Pilots were quartered, twenty-six of whom were afterward reported killed." At the dedication ceremonies of this Field a bronze plaque, presented by the American Legionares of the Fifth District, was set in a stone background near the original main gate. The plaque was later removed when the main gate was moved to a more favorable position nearer the highway.

Harper Field - Harper Field, California.

Harper Field is named for Carl M. Hammer, California's first World War I American to be killed in action. He lost his life when his Plane plunged five miles back of the German Lines in the Argonne, on March 12, 1918, after what observers called "a thrilling fight in midair." He was a native of Los Angeles, and a graduate of the University of California Agricultural College in Davis. He was one of the first graduates of the Aviation Ground School at Berkeley, and went to England immediately thereafter. For a time he studied Aviation at Oxford and then was pressed into active Service. He was flying a British Plane in a British Sector when he fell and word of his death was dropped behind the Allied Lines by a German Flyer. Posthumously he received Decorations from the United States, Britain and France.

Hammond General Hospital - Modesto, California.

Named for William H. Hammond who was born at Annapolis, Maryland, August 23, 1823. He became Surgeon General in 1861. He entered the Army in 1849 and served several years in the Far West. Always active and studious, he was awarded the American Medical Association prize for an Essay on Foods, in 1857. In 1859 he and Doctor Weir Mitchell jointly published extensive reports on



experiments with South American arrow poison. Hammond resigned from the Service in 1860 to accept the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology at the University of Maryland, but when War came, the War Between the States, he again took the examination and became an Assistant Surgeon. When chosen to be General Surgeon he was a Lieutenant serving in West Virginia under General Rosecrans. As Surgeon General he directed the keeping and rendition of proper and fuller records of sick and wounded, established an Army Medical Museum; produced a book on Military Hygiene; and recommended the establishment of a permanent Hospital and Ambulance Corps composed of men especially enlisted for duty in the Medical Department; an Army Medical School; a permanent General Hospital in Washington; independent transportation for Medical Department; establishment of a Central Laboratory. Most of these recommendations were adopted after a lapse of twenty to forty years, and proved their value. He chose Jonathon Letterman to be Assistant Surgeon and Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, and furnished his friend with all facilities and broad instructions. In spite of his invaluable work and foresight, he became the victim of a series of personal antagonisms and on August 30, 1864, was disarmed from the Service after trial by Courtmartial, and left without funds. On money contributed by friends, he went to New York and became a leading Practitioner, Writer and Teacher of Mental and Nervous Disorders. In 1878 he applied to Congress for vindication. The findings and sentence of the Court which had committed him were annulled and he was made a Brigadier General on the Retired List until his death, January 5, 1900.

Hawthorne Municipal Airport - Hawthorne, California.

Named from the City of Hawthorne, California.

Hayward Army Air Field - Hayward, California.

Named from the City of Hayward, California.

Hoff General Hospital - Santa Barbara, California.

Named for General John Van Rensselaer Hoff, born in New York State on the 7th of April, 1848.





He graduated in Medicine at Albany Medical College in 1871 and at Columbia in 1874. In the same year he was appointed Acting Surgeon at Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, until November 12th when he accepted appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department of the Army. During the years from 1874 to 1879 his services were on the Western Frontier and he served during this period at Fort Sanders, Wyoming, Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory. In 1870 he was ordered to New York City whence, after promotion to the grade of Captain, he served at Fort Monroe, Virginia. In 1882 he was ordered to the Department of California and assigned as Post Surgeon at Alcatraz Island, then an Army Post. He served there until 1884, then served at Fort Mason. In 1886 he was on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1887 was given leave to travel abroad, on his return being assigned to Fort Reno, Indian Territory. After this he took station as Post Surgeon at Fort Riley, Kansas during which period he spent considerable time with troops in the field. In the autumn of 1889 he took the field with the 7th Cavalry and 1st Artillery at the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, and was on duty with them from that time through the fight with the Big Foot band at Jounled Knee Creek, and Little Bigh Creek. During the Indian outbreak he conducted himself with marked gallantry in the performance of his duties as Surgeon and was commended in official orders at the time. After World War I, when the Distinguished Service Cross had been created, he was awarded one of these coveted Decorations as a recognition of his bravery in the presence of hostile Indians. The citation stated that "When the Indians made a sudden treacherous attack upon the Troop, Captain Hoff, with utter disregard for his personal safety, attended to the wounds of fallen soldiers." He was promoted to Major in 1890 and in 1892 while on duty at Fort Riley, by special request by the Governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied him on tour of inspection of the Camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard. In the same year he was relieved from duty at Fort Riley and ordered to report to Fort Columbus, New York. While on duty in New York Harbor in 1893 he was appointed as a representative of the Medical Department of the Army



to accompany the Foreign Delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress to Boston, Saratoga, and other places. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Board of Officers to meet at David's Island, New York, for the purpose of revising drill regulations for the Hospital Corps of the Army. He once more served in the West at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. In 1898 he was commissioned and appointed Chief Surgeon of the 3rd Army Corps at Chickamauga Park. In 1900 he was relieved of duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department of Puerto Rico and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army who sent him to Peking, China, where he was attached to the United States Forces. In 1902 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and made a member of the Board of Officers to consider the subject of modification of uniform equipment of enlisted men and officers in our Army. In November, 1902, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and continued on duty there until the Secretary of War designated him as Observer with the Russian Army in the Russo-Japanese War. He served at Saint Petersburg and in the Field with the Russians, and in recognition of his assistance was awarded the Order of Sainte Anne by the Czar of Russia. In 1906 he was sent to Manila as Chief Surgeon of the Department of Luzon and continued on in the Philippines until the end of 1908. In 1909 he reported as Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Lake of Chicago and served there for about a year. He was retired from active duty in 1912. He established the Hoff award each year at the Army Medical School to the Officers standing highest in each Class, the Medal being in honor of his father, Surgeon Alexander Henry Hoff.

Hunter Liggett Military Reservation - Jolon, California.

Named for Hunter Liggett, who was Commander of the 1st Corps of the American Army which won the Battle of Saint Mihiel in September, 1918. He was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and was educated at West Point Military Academy. Upon his graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was Instructor in the War College and was a member of the General Staff.



He took an active part in the Campaign in the Philippines. He was appointed Major General in March, 1918, and accompanied General Pershing to France. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant General during World War I. Upon reorganization of the American Army after the Battle of Saint Mihiel, he was given command of the 1st Army. He was the first Officer in the United States to command more than 1,000,000 men.

Irwin, Camp - Barstow, California.

Named for Major General George LeRoy Irwin, who was born in Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, April 26, 1858. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1885 and four years later was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Artillery. His duties found him in various Posts through the country, among them the Presidio of San Francisco, and a short time later, Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, until the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection when he served as Captain in the Quartermaster Corps. Returning to the United States in 1901, he was stationed for a while at Fort Hamilton, and from there found himself transferred from one Post to another throughout the country, leaving at each a brilliant record of efficiency. In 1906 he served with the Army of Cuban Pacification and returned to be detailed, a few years later, to the Army War College, Washington, D. C., as a student and later as Assistant Director. In 1914 he was a Major in an Expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and then to the Panama Canal Zone where he returned a Colonel. Was promoted to Brigadier General in August, 1917. He served with valor at Verdun, Alsace, Aisne-Marne, Champagne, Oise-Aisne, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives. He returned to this country in 1919 and was placed on duty in the Inspector General Department in Washington. As Brigadier General he was placed in command of the Panama Division in 1928, with the rank of Major General. He kept this Command until his departure for Europe on leave two years later. He died February 19, 1931, aboard an Italian Steamer returning to this country. The Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Honor (French), and the Croix de Guerre (French), were received by him.



Knight, Camp John T. - Oakland, California.  
Named for John Thornton Knight who was born at "Poplar Hill," Prince Edward County, Virginia, April 18, 1861. He graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1884, and the Army War College in 1910. He was a Second Lieutenant and promoted through the grades to Brigadier General, Assistant to Quartermaster General, March 8, 1923. He saw duty with the Virginia National Guard from 1894 to 1896; was Quartermaster in charge of construction of new Post at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from 1897 to 1898; the Depot Quartermaster at Santiago until June 1899; in the Philippines from 1899 to 1900; on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, from 1906 to 1908; a member of General Staff Corps 1908 to 1910; on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, 1910 to 1912; Depot Quartermaster and General Superintendent of Army Transport Service, San Francisco, 1912 to 1914; Chief Quartermaster Philippine Department, Manila, 1914 to 1916; General Superintendent Army Transport Service, San Francisco, 1916 to 1917; Quartermaster Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Virginia, August 1917 to September 23, 1918; Quartermaster, Brest, France, Base Sec. 5, October 1918 to February 1919; Assistant to Chief Quartermaster and as Chief Quartermaster AEF, Tours and Paris, February to September 28, 1919; Assistant to Commanding Officer Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Virginia, 1919 to 1920; Chief of Construction Service, Washington, D. C., March 1923 to April 18, 1925 (retired). He died January 15, 1930. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in World War I for his outstanding service in the Quartermaster Corps.

Kohler, Camp - Sacramento, California.  
Was named for Lieutenant Frederick L. Kohler, of Oakland, California, a Signal Corps Officer, killed in China, March 14, 1942.

Lathrop Engineer Depot - Lathrop, California.  
Received its name from the City of Lathrop, California.

Lathrop Transportation Corps Sub Depot - Auburn, California.





Received its name from the City of Lathrop, California.

Lathrop Transportation Corps Sub Depot - Yermo, California.

Received its name from the City of Lathrop, California.

Lathrop Transportation Engineer Depot - Lathrop, California.

Received its name from the City of Lathrop, California.

Lemoore Army Air Field - Lemoore, California.

Name from the Town of Lemoore, California.

Letterman General Hospital - Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Named for Jonathon Letterman who was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1848 he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, and in 1849 entered the Army as Surgeon. In 1865 he was elected Coroner of San Francisco on the Democratic Ticket, and was re-elected for a second term. He was Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac in 1862 to 1863. He perfected for the Army of the Potomac a scheme of Medical Department administration which was afterward adopted by other Armies, including that of Germany. For some reason Stanton, then Secretary of War, failed to promote Doctor Letterman, although other Staff Officers were fittingly rewarded. He finally resigned from the Military Service.

Lockett, Camp - Campo, California.

Named for James Lockett who was born October 31, 1855. He was a Colonel in the United States Army and retired June 30, 1919, at his own request, after forty-four years of service. He was awarded two Silver Stars and cited "for gallantry in action against the Insurgent Forces at Manila, February 5, 1899," and "for gallantry in action against Insurgent Forces at Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899." He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1875. He died on May 4, 1933.



Lockheed Air Terminal - Burbank, California.

This Airport was later purchased by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Malcolm and Alan Lockheed (later called Lockheed), started the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The Company was later sold and is now operated under the above name.

Lomita Flight Strip - Lomita, California.

Name is taken from the town of Lomita, California.

Long Beach Army Air Field - Long Beach, California.

Name is taken from the City of Long Beach, California.

Los Angeles Airport - Los Angeles, California.

Named from the City of Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles Medical Depot - Los Angeles, California.

Named from the City of Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles Ordnance Depot - Vernon, California.

Named from the City of Los Angeles, California.

Los Angeles Port of Embarkation - Wilmington, California.

Named from the City of Los Angeles, California.

McArthur, Fort - San Pedro, California.

Named for General Arthur MacArthur. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. He entered the Army during the War Between the States, as First Lieutenant in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry. He took part in the Battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chattanooga, and in the Campaign of Atlanta. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1865. His War record was such, especially for valorous conduct at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, that the Congressional Honorary Medal was bestowed upon him. He entered the Regular Army as First Lieutenant in 1866, and in 1889 became Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major. Shortly after the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and Major General of Volunteers in August of the same year. From 1898 to 1899 he was sent on



special duty to Havana, Cuba. In the latter years he was sent to the Philippine Islands, and in 1900 succeeded General Otis as Commander of the Division of the Philippines and Military Governor of the Islands. In the same year he became Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and in 1910, Major General. When he returned to the United States he was successively made Commander of the Department of Colorado, the Lake, the East, California, and the Pacific Division. He reached the age limits and was retired by operation of law, June 2, 1909. He is the father of General Douglas McArthur.

McClellan Field - McClellan Field, California.

Name in honor of the late Major Hezekiah McClellan, born May 1, 1894 at Hall, Indiana. He was killed on May 25, 1936, at Centerville, Ohio, when the Airplane he was testing crashed on some farmland. He had tried to save himself when the plane went into a spin, but his parachute fouled on the tail of the plane and he was dragged to the ground. He had made many important contributions to the cause of flying. In recognition of his exceptional ability as a Pilot of all types of Aircraft, he was appointed, in November, 1935 Chief of the Flying Branch of the Material Division at Wright Field. His greatest contributions were connected with pioneering of Aircraft Flights into the frozen North. His reconnaissance trips to and from Alaska and throughout that terrain which he covered between Fairbanks and Point Barrow is some of the most rugged in the world. Major McClellan was Indian born. He had a keen sense of humor, was loyal to his friends, and was well liked by all who knew him.

McCormack General Hospital - Pasadena, California.

Was named in honor of Brigadier General Condon C. McCormack, Medical Corps, who served his country from 1900 through May 1944. General McCormack was born May 7, 1880, at Saint Helena, California. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1901 with a B.S. Degree, and in 1904 he received his Doctor of Medicine Degree from Jefferson Medical College, in Pennsylvania. Two years later he was appointed a First Lieutenant and Acting Surgeon, medical Department, Oregon National



Guard. He received his commission as First Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, on March 15, 1909. He entered active duty on April 28, 1909, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army Medical Corps on April 23, 1910. He was promoted to Brigadier General (Temporary), on February 20, 1944, after eight years as a Colonel, but was retired with the grade of Brigadier General on May 31, 1944. He died on November 5, 1944, in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California. At the time of his retirement he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Western Defense Command. His Military career dated back to 1898 when he served as a Private in Company C, 2nd Oregon Volunteer Infantry, for fifteen months, terminating that duty on August 7, 1899. During his career in the Army his duties took him to China, the Philippines and Hawaii where he was Surgeon, Hawaiian Department, at Fort Shafter from June 1938 until May 1939. He was awarded the Legion of Merit in October, 1943, for his "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service" as Surgeon, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, from November 12, 1940 to January 26, 1943.

McDowell, Fort - Angel Island, California.

Named for Irvin McDowell who was born in Ohio on October 18, 1816. He studied in France, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838. From 1841 to 1845 he was an instructor at West Point and an Adjutant. In the Mexican War under General Wool, he won promotion by his gallant conduct at Buena Vista. In 1858 he visited Europe for the study of Military Affairs, and at the outbreak of the War Between the States, was regarded as one of the ablest of our Generals and was put in command of the Army of the Potomac. With his 30,000 men, chiefly raw recruits, he was ordered to advance against the Confederate Force decidedly superior in training. The arrival of Confederate Reinforcements turned the tide so that the Battle of Bull Run ended in the rout of his Army. When McClellan became Commander of the Army of the Potomac, McDowell was placed in command of the First Corps. He was made Major General of Volunteers in March, 1862, and did splendid work at Cedar Mountain for





which he was afterward breveted Major General in the Regular Army, but met with underseal ill fortune again at the second Battle of Bull Run. Other defeats fell to his lot through no fault of his own, and on September 6, 1862, he returned from Field Service. He afterward commanded successively the Department of the Pacific, the Department of California, the Department of the East, and the Department of the South, and was made Major General, United States Army, in 1872. He was a man of fine culture and was accomplished landscape Architect, in which capacity he did good service as Park Commissioner in San Francisco. He died in San Francisco on May 4, 1885.

McQuaide, Camp - Watsenville, California.

Was named for Father Joseph McQuaide of San Francisco, California, who for many years was Chaplain of the 250th Artillery between World War I and World War II, which Artillery was a part of the California National Guard, and then it was again made a part of the Regular Army. It is called "San Francisco Own." Father McQuaide was born in Boston in 1865, and died March 29, 1924.

March Field - Riverside, California.

Named for Peyton Conway March, Jr., who was born December 31, 1896, at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He graduated from Western High School in 1914, and then he entered Saint Albans School, which he attended for one year. In 1915 he entered Lafayette College and stayed there until June, 1917. During the summers of 1915 and 1916 he was an Ambulance Driver in the Air Corps. On August 6, 1917, he enlisted in the Regular Army Air Corps and was ordered to Fort Wood, New York, for equipment, then to Toronto, Canada, for training. He entered the Air Corps Ground School at Austin, Texas, in September, 1917, and graduated in November of that year. After a short stay at Camp Tialiaferro, Texas, he was sent to the Air School of Gunnery for instruction. After passing the R.M.A. test in January, 1918, he was recommended for a regular commission. He was assigned to the 181st Squadron and appointed Second Lieutenant, Air Corps, active duty on January 28,



1918. He was killed in an Airplane accident a short time later, while in practice flight at Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mariposa Municipal Airport - Mariposa, California.  
Named from the County of Mariposa, California.

Marysville Army Air Field - Marysville, Cali-  
fornia.  
Received its name from the City of Marysville,  
California.

Mason, Fort - San Francisco, California.

Two years after the War Between the States, Black Point Reservation (so designated because of a dark fringe of laurel growing along the water's edge and extending back into the sand dunes), was occupied by United States Troops on order of Brevet Brigadier General Richard Barnes Mason, Military Governor of California, from 1847 to 1851, for whom this present Post was named. During the Earthquake and Fire of 1906, Fort Mason was host to a crowd of San Francisco refugees, and in addition, the Post dispatched two Companies of Engineers to aid in saving the City from the ravages of fire which followed the Earthquake. Richard Barnes Mason was born January 16, 1797, and was the first Military and Civil Governor of California. He was born in Fairfax County, Virginia. He was carefully educated, especially by a tutor. On September 2, 1817, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 8th Infantry of the Regular Army. He was immediately advanced to First Lieutenant, and on July 31, 1819, was made Captain of the First Infantry, which participated in the Black Hawk War. In the same Regiment with Zachary Taylor, he took part in the successful Battle of Bad Axe, August 2, 1832. Two days after Congress created the First Dragoons, on March 2, 1833, he was elected as its Major, and this Regiment later became the first Regiment of Cavalry in the United States Army. He rose to be its Lieutenant Colonel on July 4, 1836, and its Colonel on June 30, 1848. When General Stephen Watts Kearny, who had just commanded the Regiment, went on his memorable conquest of New Mexico, and California, at the outset of the War with Mexico, he took Mason and



some of the Dragoons with him. They reached and occupied Los Angeles in January, 1847, and shortly thereafter, when Kearny was called to other Fields, Mason again relieved him and became Military Commander of that region, authorized to establish temporary Civil Government in California. Brigadier General Persifor F. Smith relieved Mason as Military Commander, and in April, 1848, Brigadier General Bennett Ripey relieved him as Acting Governor of California. Mason was breveted a Brigadier General, May, 1848, for meritorious conduct. His report at Monterey, August 17, 1848, remains today the most authentic and descriptive story of the discovery of gold deposits in California, especially at Sutter's Fort. After his relief in California, he returned to the Headquarters of the First Dragoons at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where he died, July 25, 1850.

Mather Field - Mather Field, California.

Was named for Carl Spencer Mather, a Second Lieutenant in the Reserve Military Aviation, who was killed on January 30, 1918. He was born in Paw Paw, Michigan, on May 26, 1894. Following graduation from High School he attended the Curtis Aviation School in Hammondsport, New York, for eight weeks. He was then Chief Pilot for the Central Airplane Company of Sutherland, Iowa, for two years. Upon enlisting he was called to duty at the School of Military Aeronautics of the University of Illinois on September 3, 1917, as a Flying Cadet. Upon graduation he went to Ellington Field, Texas, for Flying training, completing this course on January 18, 1918. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant a week later. Five days later he was flying at 2,000 feet when another Pilot in the formation collided with him and both fell to their death.

Merced Army Air Field - Merced, California.

Named from the City of Merced, California.

Merced Municipal Airport #1 - Merced, California.

Named from the City of Merced, California.

Miley, Fort - Fort Winfield Scott, California.

Named for John David Miley, who was born in



Illinois in 1861 or 1862. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1883. He served at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, at Fort Mason, California, temporarily at Benicia Barracks, California, as Quartermaster and Commissary, December 5, 1890 to April 1, 1891, was on Regimental Recruiting duty in California, on duty with Light Battery at the Presidio of San Francisco. He was First Lieutenant of Artillery, 5th Artillery, February 3rd to September 1, 1894; was on duty at Presidio of San Francisco as Ordnance Officer, and in charge of the Pneumatic Battery and mounting high power guns installed in San Francisco Harbor, September 1, 1894 to May 15, 1897. He was Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General W. R. Shafter at Headquarters, Department of California, and in the Santiago Campaign, May 15, 1897 to July 29, 1898. He was breveted Captain United States Army for gallantry in the Battle of San Juan. He was transferred to Second Artillery, May 4, 1898. Was a member of the commission to negotiate terms of surrender at Santiago, and one of the three Officers who raised the American Flag over Santiago, and received the surrender of all out-lying garrisons in the Santiago District, except Guatanoma. He was on indefinite leave of absence to accept Volunteer Commission, July 29, 1898 to September, 1899. He was recommended for Brigadier General of Volunteers for his services in the Campaign of Santiago de Cuba. He was one of the Commissioners to receive the capitulation of Santiago. Was Major and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army Volunteers, July 12, 1898, and served at Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps as member of Staff from July 20th to September 5, 1898, and Acting Inspector General, Fifth Army Corps, September 5th to September 8th. He was made Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General of United States Volunteers, September 8, 1898. Was Inspector General of the Fifth Army Corps until disbandment of the Corps, October 12, 1898. He was Inspector General of the Fourth Army Corps, but never joined, but was detached and assigned as Inspector General, Department of East. He was on duty from October 24, 1898 to January 6, 1899. He was ordered to Manila, Philippine Islands, January 6, 1899, and was on duty on the Staff of General Lawton to





September, 1899. He died September 16, 1899, in Manila, of meningitis.

Mines Field - Los Angeles, California.

The City in considering various properties for a Municipal Airport, designated some eleven parcels of land on a key map, and for lack of some other designation generally, each site was referred to under the name of the estate of the owner or the realtor submitting the parcel to the City for consideration, thus, L. A. Creamery site, Hallman site, Vail site, and Mines site. Thus this Field received its name. Prior to the City's taking possession of one of these properties for a Municipal Airport, the National Air Races were held on the Mines Field Site. These National Air Races were outstanding and were participated in by the famous Sea Hawks of the Navy and the Three Musketeers of the United States Army Corps. One of the Musketeers was killed and Charles Lindbergh flew for the remainder of the Races with the Musketeers. So much National publicity was given to these famous Air Races that the name "Mines Field" has remained as a misnomer.

Minter Field - Bakersfield, California.

Named for Hugh C. Minter, killed in an Airplane collision on March Field on July 8, 1932. He was a World War I veteran, and was Commander of the 73rd Pursuit Squadron at March Field when, during the Tactical Flight, his Plane crashed in midair with another Ship. He died instantly, mangled in the wreckage of his Plane. The Pilot of the other Ship parachuted to safety. Minter was born in Redlands, California, and came to Kern County early in his life. He attended Emerson and Kern County Union High School, being graduated from the latter in 1916. In 1918 he joined the Air Corps, after a year of study at Redlands University.

Mira Loma Engineer Sub Depot - Mira Loma, California.

Named from the Town of Mira Loma, California.

Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot - Mira Loma, California.

Named from the Town of Mira Loma, California.



Mira Loma Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot - Mira Loma, California.

Named from the Town of Mira Loma, California.

Monterey, Presidio of - Presidio of Monterey, California.

Named from the City of Monterey, California.

Muroc Army Air Field - Muroc, California.

Named from the Town of Muroc, California.

Muroc Flight Test Base - Muroc, California.

Named from the Town of Muroc, California.

Oakland Army Base - Oakland, California.

Named from the City of Oakland, California.

Oakland Municipal Airport - Oakland, California.

Named from the City of Oakland, California.

Oakland Signal Sub Depot - Oakland, California.

Named from the City of Oakland, California.

Ono-San Bernardino Engineer Sub Depot - San Bernardino, California.

Ono was originally named Uno as an indication that it was the first Station out of San Bernardino. The train dispatchers experienced some difficulty with telegraphers getting the Morse combination ---- then too, some of them wrote the name so that it looked more like Uuo than Uno, making it difficult for trainmen to read train orders. It is understood that these conditions were largely the contributing factor in the decision to change the spelling to Ono. The name is also taken from the City of San Bernardino, California.

Ontario Army Air Field - Ontario, California.

Name received from the City of Ontario, California.

Orange County Army Air Field - Santa Ana, California.

Named from the County of Orange, California.

Ord, Fort - Fort Ord, California.

Named in honor of General E. O. C. Ord, who saw



extensive service in California and figured in the early history of the Monterey region. General Ord was born in 1818 in Cumberland, Maryland. His father was the son of King George IV of England by amorganatic marriage with a Lady Fitzherbert, and he changed his name to Ord when he came to America. Edward Otho Cresap Ord graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1839 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Third Artillery and sent to Florida where he saw active service in the Seminole War. In 1847 he was sent to Monterey where he did garrison duty during the War with Mexico. In 1850 he was promoted to Captain. During his stay in Monterey he was given the task of finishing the Barracks at the Presidio. With him at Monterey were his brother, James, a Contract Surgeon, and another young Lieutenant, William Tecumseh Sherman, who was later to become famous as a Civil War General. Following his service at Monterey, Ord was engaged in Frontier duty and saw active service against the Indians. He was given the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war, and was advanced to Major General on December 20, 1861, and commanded the Left Wing of General Grant's Army. For his services at the Battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862, he was breveted Colonel in the Regular Army. He was appointed Commander of the 18th Army Corps on July 21, 1864, and took part in the Richmond Campaign. He was wounded at the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864, and was on sick leave until December. After his recovery he received command of the Department of Virginia and was breveted Major General in the Regular Army on March 13, 1865. According to the War Department records, it was largely owing to General Ord's skill and energy that General Lee's Confederate Troops were headed off and compelled to surrender. In 1868 General Ord was made Brigadier General in the Regular Army and soon afterward was mustered out of the Volunteer Service. He retired in 1880, and in 1881, by Special Act of Congress, was commissioned Major General. He died in 1883 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



Oroville Army Air Field - Oroville, California.  
Received its name from the City of Oroville, California.

Owl Plant - Azusa, California.

Bingle Brothers of Azusa, California, invented a process of making a liquid Cyanamid Chemical to be used in the process of fumigating orange and lemon trees. This liquid was sprayed under a tent covering the tree and turned at once to a gaseous formation to kill the infestation of scale bugs on the leaves or fruit of the tree. The first Company formed for the manufacture of this product was known as "The Owl Fumigating Company," because the fumigation process was conducted during the night, on account of the cooler temperature, which protected the tree being treated. The Owl Fumigating Company sold its patented process to The American Cyanamid Company, which continues the manufacture of the product, but under their own name.

Oxnard Landing Strip - Oxnard, California.

Name is taken from its location to the City of Oxnard, California.

Palm Springs Army Air Field - Palm Springs, California.

Named from the City of Palm Springs, California.

Palmdale Army Air Field - Palmdale, California.

Takes its name from the Town of Palmdale, California.

Pinedale, Camp - Fresno, California.

Is so named because it is located on the land and in the building formerly occupied by the Pinedale Lumber Mill.

Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) - Pomona, California.

Received its name from the City of Pomona, California.

Port Animal Depot - Puente, California.

So named because it is a port of Embarkation where mules were prepared for Overseas shipment. They were "staged" in the same manner as Troops.





During twenty-one days' quarantine, the mules' teeth were "floated" or filed, their hair clipped, feet manicured, eyes, nose and ears checked. Immunization shots are given for many things.

Porterville Army Air Field - Porterville, California.

Named from the City of Porterville, California.

Redding Army Air Field - Redding, California.

Received its name from the City of Redding, California.

Rice Army Air Field - Rice, California.

Received its name from the Village of Rice, California.

Roberts, Camp - Camp Roberts, California.

Named in Honor of Corporal Harold W. Roberts, a hero of the 344th Tank Battalion, AEF, who gave his life that his Gunner might live. His dying words to a comrade inside of a submerged Army Tank were, "Well, only one of us can get out of here and you can go." His act of bravery resulted in a posthumous Decoration with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Medal of Honor, and the Italian War Cross. At the time of his death in the Montrebeau Woods, he was going to the rescue of a Tank in distress when the Tank he was driving slipped into a shell hole ten feet deep filled with water. After saving his companion he was drowned. The City of San Francisco was given as his home at the time of his enlistment.

Rosecrans, Fort - Fort Rosecrans, California.

Named for William Starke Rosecrans, born in Kingston, Ohio, September 6, 1819. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1842. He entered the Artillery Service, and was engaged on the fortifications at Hampton Roads. He was a Professor at West Point, and was Superintendent of Engineering at Fort Adams, and Surveyor at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1855 he resigned his commission and entered into private business, but at the beginning of the War Between the States, returned to the Army. He served under



McClellan in West Virginia, and in July, 1861, succeeded him in the command of the Department of the Ohio. There he did effective work at Rich Mountain, Chest Mountain, and Carnifex Ferry, and received the Thanks of West Virginia and Ohio Legislatures. After much important survey work and other campaigning, he won the Battles of Iuka and Corinth, in the fall of 1862, and was then put in command of the Department of the Cumberland. He made Headquarters at Nashville, and won the great Battle of Stone River, for which he received the Thanks of Congress, and invaded Alabama and Georgia. In the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863, he narrowly escaped destruction, and a month later he was relieved of his Command, but afterward served in Missouri. Later he was Minister to Mexico and a Representative in Congress. He died March 11, 1898.

Ross, Camp - Los Angeles, California.

Named in honor of a native of California, Sergeant Earl C. Ross, of Stockton, California. He was a member of the Machine Gun Company of the 353rd Infantry, 91st Division. He was killed at the age of twenty-four, near Waeregham, Belgium, October 31, 1918, after placing his guns effectively but directing fire from an advantageous but exposed position himself. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

Sacramento Municipal Airport - Sacramento, California.

Named from the City of Sacramento, California.

Sacramento Signal Depot - Sacramento, California.

Named from the City of Sacramento, California.

Salina Army Air Base - Salinas, California.

Received its name from the City of Salinas, California.

San Bernardino Army Air Field - San Bernardino, California.

Named from the City of San Bernardino, California.

San Bernardino Engineer Depot - San Bernardino, California.



Named from the City of San Bernardino, California.

San Bernardino Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot -  
San Bernardino, California.

Named from the City of San Bernardino, California.

San Diego Municipal Airport - San Diego, Cali-  
fornia.

Received its name from the City of San Diego,  
California.

San Francisco Medical Depot - San Francisco,  
California.

Received its name from the owner of the property,  
the City and County of San Francisco, California.

San Francisco Municipal Airport - San Bruno,  
California.

Received its name from the City of San Francisco,  
California.

San Francisco Port of Detachment - San Francisco,  
California.

Received its name from the City of San Francisco,  
California.

San Francisco, Presidio of - Presidio of San Fran-  
cisco, California.

Received its name from the City of San Francisco,  
California.

San Luis Obispo, Camp - Camp San Luis Obispo,  
California.

Takes its name from the City of San Luis Obispo,  
California.

Santa Ana Army Air Base - Santa Ana, California.  
Named from the City of Santa Ana, California.

(Santa Ana) AAF Redistribution Station #4 -  
Santa Ana, California.

Named from the City of Santa Ana, California.

Santa Maria Army Air Field - Santa Maria, Cali-  
fornia.

Named from the City of Santa Maria, California.



Santa Maria Municipal Airport - Santa Maria, California.  
Named from the City of Santa Maria, California.

(Santa Monica) AAF Redistribution Station #1 - Santa Monica, California.  
Derived its name from the City of Santa Monica, California.

Santa Rosa Army Air Field - Santa Rosa, California.  
Named from the City of Santa Rosa, California.

Scott, Fort Winfield - Fort Winfield Scott, California.

Winfield Scott was born in Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786. He was a student at William and Mary College in 1805, and was admitted to the Bar at Richmond, Virginia in 1807. He obtained a Captain's commission in the United States Army in 1808. He served on the Niagara Frontier throughout the War of 1812, and rose to Major General, which was then the highest rank. He received from Princeton College in 1814, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law. In 1841 he became a Senior Major General of the Army, and in 1855, the grade of Lieutenant General was created for him. His most noteworthy achievement was his conduct of the main Campaign against Mexico in 1847. Landing March 9th at Vera Cruz with but 8000 men, he fought his way through a hostile country to the Capital City of Mexico, which he captured, September 14th, thereby practically ending the War. In 1852 his Party nominated him for the Presidency but he was defeated. In 1860 he remained at the head of the United States Armies in spite of the secession of his State, until November, when he retired on account of old age and infirmities. After travelling for a time in Europe he published his Autobiography in 1864, a work which reveals the strong and weak points of his career. He died at West Point, New York, May 29, 1866.

Sierra Ordnance Depot - Herlong, California.  
The name Sierra, is usually associated with the Sierra Nevada, which is Spanish for "snowy range of mountains," literally, "snowy-sawteeth" (Mount - saw-teeth. Nevada - snowy).





Stockton Field - Stockton, California.

Named from the city of Stockton, California.

Stockton General Depot - Stockton, California.

Named from the city of Stockton, California.

Stockton Sub-Depot of the of the Benicia Arsenal - Stockton, California.

Named from the city of Stockton, California.

Stoneman, Camp - Pittsburg, California.

Was named in honor of Colonel George Stoneman, a former Governor of California, and a Soldier of National renown. He was born in Busti, Chautauqua County, New York, August 6, 1822, and a graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1864, and was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons. In the War between the States he served on the Staff of General McClellan as Chief of Calvary, Army of the Potomac, with the rank of Brigadier General. Later through the Fredericksburg Campaign he commanded the First Division, Third Corps, as Major General of Volunteers. For gallantry in that Campaign he received the Brevet rank of Colonel in the Regular Army. Later, in the Charlottesville Campaign, he commanded a separate Calvary Corps of the Army of the Potomac under General Hooker. In 1863 he was appointed Chief of Calvary Bureau in Washington, and the following year commanded the twenty-third Corps in the Western Army. Participating in General Sherman's Atlantic Campaign, he was captured at Clinton, Georgia. Later he was exchanged and received the ranks of Brigadier General and Major General in the regular Army. With the ending of the War between the States, he became Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry Station in Arizona until his retirement for disability, in August, 1871. After his retirement, he resigned his commission in the Army and became Governor of California from 1883 to 1887. By a special Act of Congress, he was restored to the Army list as Colonel, Retired. He died in Buffalo, New York, September 5, 1894, and was laid to rest at Lakewood, New York.



Thermal Army Air Field - Thermal, California.  
So named because it is adjacent to the Town of Thermal, California.

Torney General Hospital - Palm Springs, California.

Named for Surgeon General of the United States Army, George Henry Torney, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 1, 1850. He was a student at Carroll College, New Windsor, Maryland, 1862 to 1867, and received his M. D. Degree from the University of Virginia in 1870. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, November 1, 1871, Passed Assistant Surgeon, November 1, 1874. He resigned from the Navy, June 30, 1875, and was appointed First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon, July 1, 1880; Major Surgeon, June 6, 1894; and Lieutenant Colonel Deputy Surgeon General, August 6, 1903. He was made Colonel of Medical Corps, April 23, 1908; Surgeon General United States Army, January 14, 1909. He died of bronchil pneumonia, December 27, 1913.

Two Rock Ranch Station - Petaluma, California.

Probably so named because it is located in the Two Rock Valley near the small community known as Two Rock. "This name can be traced to Mexican times when the Two big Rocks were the prominent landmark called Des Piedras. They are shown on several disenos of the 1840's. When John Schwobeda settled there before 1854 he kept the Spanish name, which is shown on Eddy's map, and as late as 1873 on Hoffman's map of the Bay Region. When a Post Office was established on Schwobeda's farm on July 17, 1857, the name was translated to Two Rocks. In 1874, it is listed as Two Rock, and this version was adopted when the Post Office was reestablished, in 1915. Both Des Piedras and Two Rock are shown on the Sebastopol Atlas Sheet."

Van Nuys Metropolitan Airport - Van Nuys, California.

Named from the City of Van Nuys, California.

Victorville Army Air Field - Victorville, California.

Named from the Town of Victorville, California.



Visalia Army Air Field - Visalia, California.  
Takes its name from the City of Visalia, California.

Walerga Sub-Depot of the Stockton General Depot - Sacramento, California.

The name was evidently taken from the point of that name on the Southern Pacific Railroad just North of Sacramento. Walerga appears on County maps at least as early as 1903.

War Eagle Field - Lancaster, California.

Since this Field was designed exclusively for the training of Military Pilots, someone referred to them as "War Eagles," so this name was adopted.

Yermo Quartermaster Sub Depot - Yermo, California.  
Named from the town of Yermo, California.

Young, Camp - Indio, California.

Named for Samuel Baldwin Marks Young, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1840, and was educated in the Public Schools and at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he entered as a Private in the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until August 5, 1861. One month later he was commissioned a Captain in the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry and served with the 11th Cavalry until he was discharged on July 11, 1862, having advanced through the successive ranks to that of Colonel. He participated in all of the Battles, Engagements, etc., in which the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac took part, from Mechanicsville, Virginia, May 1862, to Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865. At Bull Run, Virginia, October 12, 1863, he was severely wounded during an action which cost in killed and wounded about half of his Command. He was again wounded, July 24, 1864. He was repeatedly breveted for gallantry in action, and was frequently the subject of commendation by his superiors in rank. On May 11, 1866, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 12th United States Infantry, but was transferred two months later to the 11th Cavalry, with the rank of Captain. His next thirty years of services were



spent in the Calvary Branch and almost entirely on the Southwest Frontier, where he was much of the time in the Field operating against hostile Indians. He rose to Colonel in 1897. During the War with Spain he commanded a Calvary Brigade as a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was in command of the United States Troops which fought the Battle of Las Guasimas (the first Battle of our War with Spain), June 24, 1898. He was highly complimented by General Joseph Wheeler for his cool, deliberate and skillful management on this occasion. In the Philippine Islands, 1899 to 1901, he was actively engaged in the Field against the Insurgents and commanded several Expeditions in the Provinces in the Northern portion of the Luzon, where he distinguished himself by his dash and perseverance in pursuing and disintegrating the main Forces of Aguinaldo's Army. It was in recognition of his splendid services in these Islands that he was made a Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and Major General the following year. Upon his return to the United States he was detailed as President of the Army War College at Washington, D. C., which position he filled until his succession to the Command of the Army as Lieutenant General upon the Statutory requirement of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, on August 8, 1903. On August 15, 1905, the Act of Congress creating a General Staff Corps of the Army went into effect, and General Young was on that day assigned to duty as Chief of Staff. It was devolved upon him to put into effective operations the Army War College and the General Staff, both of which had already demonstrated their value to the Government and attested the ability of the Officer selected to organize them. He was the last Commanding Chief of Staff.

#### COLORADO

Buckley Field - Buckley Field, Colorado.

Named after a member of the United States Army Air Forces, First Lieutenant John Harold Buckley, a native of Colorado, and World War I hero. He lost his life on September 17, 1918, during the third day of the mighty Argonne Offensive when his fabric-flimsy Plane was blasted from the air





and the German Lines while he was on an import-  
ation. He was born in Fort Collins, Colorado,  
July 18, 1896, and attended the University of Colo-  
rado for the United States entered the War during  
January in April, 1917. He enlisted in the same  
month and after training at various fields in this  
country, sailed for France in February 1918, as a  
Second Lieutenant and attached to the Tenth  
Aero Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of  
First Lieutenant in July 1918. He was promoted to  
Lieutenant in July 1919, and held that rank  
at the time of his death.

Jarvis, Camp - Camp Carson, Colorado.

Red Fox Existence Jarvis, popularly known as  
"Red" Carson who was born in Kentucky on December  
24, 1809. At the age of seventeen he joined an Ex-  
pedition going down the old Santa Fe Trail; there-  
after his life was spent on the Frontier. He joined  
John C. Fremont in 1842 and was of great service  
to him in exploring the Rocky Mountain region, and  
in conquering California in 1847. Later he was  
United States Indian Agent in New Mexico and did  
admirable service. In the war Between the States  
he was an efficient Officer of the Federal Army and  
was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers.  
He was twice married, first to an Indian and second  
to a Spaniard. He has been made the subject of  
many tales and ballads, largely imaginary, but his  
actual adventures were more romantic than any fic-  
tion. He died on May 23, 1868.

Denver Medical Depot - Denver, Colorado.

Gets its name from the city of Denver, Colorado.

Denver Municipal Airport - Denver, Colorado.

Gets its name from the city of Denver, Colorado.

Fitzsimons General Hospital - Denver, Colorado.

Named for Lieutenant William Thomas Fitzsimons  
who was the first officer of the Armies of the  
United States to give his life in World War I.  
He was a Medical Officer. Upon graduation from  
the School of Medicine at the University of  
Kansas, in 1912, he served one year as House  
Physician at Saint Mary's Hospital in Kansas  
City, afterward specializing in Surgery for four-  
teen months at Roosevelt Hospital in New York  
City. On September 1, 1914, he sailed as a



Volunteer with the First Relief Corps on the Ship Red Cross. His first assignment abroad was the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, England, where he served six months, and was then transferred to La Paume, Belgium, returning to the United States on December 15, 1915. He was one of the first five Medical Officers sent Overseas, leaving Kansas City, June 14, 1917. While on duty at Base Hospital No. 5, Dornes-Comiors, France, on September 8, 1917, he, together with Captain Wallace J. Jaka, strolled to a Canadian Machine Gunners Club located about a mile from the Hospital, to visit some friends. They left the Club about 10 o'clock P. M., and remarked as they walked back, that the brilliant moonlight made the night one most favorable for a Tache Artillery attack or Air Raid. After a few moments of friendly conversation in Captain Jaka's tent, Lieutenant Fitzsimons returned to his own tent, which a few moments later was blown assunder by a deluge of serial bombs, killing him instantly and covering his body with debris. Lieutenant Fitzsimons was born in Burlington, Kansas, April 18, 1889, and was buried in Estaples, France. His memory was officially perpetuated when his name was given to Fitzsimons General Hospital, the largest United States Army Hospital. At the Hospital are reverently preserved a case of relics containing the Medical belt worn by him at the time of his death, fragments of the bomb which were extracted from his body, and an order authorizing the last travel performed by him. His valiant spirit marches on and has become a never-ending inspiration to those at the great Hospital which bears his name and whose duty it is to carry on the humanitarian work to which he gave his life.

Hale, Camp - Pando, Colorado.

This Camp was used for the training of mountain Troops, and was named in honor of Brigadier General Irving Hale, of Denver, Colorado, hero of the Spanish-American War, and organizer of Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Army called the Mountain Division, not yet organized, a "sour-dough," one to be composed of hardy skiers, trappers, mountain climbers, prospectors and sportsmen. This Division will train on the



slopes of peaks that tower as high as 14,000 feet above sea level and where the snow frequently reaches a depth of ten feet or more. General Hale was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1884, at the top of his class, with one of the highest ranks ever attained at the Military Academy. He remained in the Army until 1890 and then moved to Colorado and entered civilian life, studying at the Colorado School of Mines for a Degree in Electrical Engineering. Later he built the first successful electric power system in Denver. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was a General in the Colorado National Guard and was sent to the Philippines as Colonel Commander of the First Colorado Infantry Volunteers. He was noted for his aggressive tactics. He was wounded in action, and was awarded the Silver Star and cited for gallantry.

La Junta Army Air Field - La Junta, Colorado.  
Received its name from the City of La Junta, Colorado.

Logan, Fort - Fort Logan, Colorado.  
was named in honor of John Alexander Logan, Major General of Volunteers. He was born in Murphysboro, Illinois, on February 9, 1826. He won a Lieutenant's commission in the War with Mexico, then studied Law in Illinois, and became a Representative in Congress, 1859 to 1861. He resigned his seat to join the Federal Army as a Private. He rose to be a Major General and succeeded General Sherman as Commander of the 15th Army Corps. For gallantry during the siege of Vicksburg, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. After the War, he served his home State in the Senate, 1871 to 1886. It was General Logan's proposal that May 30th was designated as Decoration Day. He died in Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886. During the last eight years of his life he had spent a portion of each year in Denver, Colorado, hence, he had many staunch friends there.

Lowry Field - Denver, Colorado.  
Named for Francis Brown Lowry, who was born in Denver, Colorado, December 1, 1894, and was



graduated from Manual Training High School and the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University of Michigan. He entered the first Officer's Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, May 11, 1917, choosing the Coast Artillery as his Branch of the Service. On receipt of his commission, he volunteered for Foreign Service and, on being transferred to France, volunteered for Aerial Observation of Heavy Artillery. He trained with the French before joining the 91st Squadron. He was killed on the first day of the Meuse Offensive. While he was on his last flight, his superior officers were recommending him for promotion. On September 16, 1918, near Chapion, France, he and another American Pilot took off on an important Photography Mission. They realized the importance of the Mission and chose to continue their course through an harassing anti-aircraft barrage. A shell made a direct hit on the Plane and brought it down in fragments. Both were killed. Lieutenant Lowry joined the 91st Squadron on May 26, 1918, when he had just arrived on the Front near Toul, after he had spent two months with a French Squadron near Verdun. All of his work with the 91st was performed over the Toul Sector, flying principally over Metz and Conflans during the months of June, July, August and September, and taking part in the Saint Mihiel Offensive. He lost his life exactly four months from the day he joined the Squadron. He was the only Colorado Aviator killed in action in World War I. He was awarded a citation posthumously by the War Department. Three years after the Armistice, the young Lieutenant's body was brought from France to Denver for final burial in Fairmount Cemetery, close to the Field which now bears his name.

Peterson Field - Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Major Robert S. Peterson, a resident of Colorado. He was the first Pilot killed in line of duty at this Base. He was considered to be one of the best Pilots at the Base and was a personal favorite with both Officers and Enlisted Men. He was killed in an aircraft accident when a motor cut out as he was taking off on a Flight Mission to Lowry Field. He received his Second Lieutenant commission upon graduation





from Flying School, October 31, 1941, and was promoted to First Lieutenant, February 1, 1942. He was transferred to the Colorado Springs Air Base July 26th, where he was assigned to duty with the 14th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron. Characteristic of the courage and bravery of Lieutenant Peterson were his thoughts and questions during his last conscious hours before death. He was burned so severely about his head, chest and lower parts of his body that it caused his death less than four hours after the accident, but he asked whether he would regain his eyesight and be able to fly again. He was only twenty-five years old at the time of his death. He had attended School in Englewood, Colorado, and was a graduate of Denver University, where he received both his B. A. and M. A. Degrees. He made his home in Alamosa. He is believed to have been the first Colorado man to have lost his life in flight from this Station after its formation as an Army Air Base.

Pueblo Army Air Base - Pueblo, Colorado.  
Named from the City of Pueblo, Colorado.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot - Pueblo, Colorado.  
Named from the City of Pueblo, Colorado.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal - Denver, Colorado.  
So named because of the fact that it is near and within the shadows of the Rocky Mountains.

#### CONNECTICUT

Bradley Field - Windsor Locks, Connecticut.  
Named for Lieutenant Eugene M. Bradley, who was born in Oklahoma, July 15, 1917. On August 21, 1941, he crashed into a wooded section of this Base while on a Combat Training Mission, suffering fatal injuries. He was a graduate of Kelly Field class of 1941, and had distinguished himself by making an exceptionally good record. He was a member of the later famous Fifty-Seventh Fighter Group. This Field on which he lost his life was named for him. He was commissioned Lieutenant, May 29, 1939.



Michie, Fort - New London, Connecticut.

Named in honor of First Lieutenant Dennis M. Michie, 17th Infantry, United States Army. He was killed in action at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba, on July 1, 1898.

New Haven Army Air Field - New Haven, Connecticut.

Named from the City of New Haven, Connecticut.

Old Farms Convalescent Hospital - Avon, Connecticut.

This name was taken from the Old Farms that were bought up and sold, which covered 3,000 acres in the Southwest part of the Town, hence the name "Avon Old Farms." The School was taken over by the Government for the care of blinded boys. After the War the Government returned it to the School. "Avon Old Farms" is a Preparatory School for Boys. The thirty buildings are arranged in an informal Village, similar to "Public Schools" of England such as Winchester, and the cottages of the Cotswold. The School is intended by Theodore Pope (Mrs. John Wallace Riddle), the Architect and Donor, to impart a cultural education in a New England farm background.

Terry, Fort - New London, Connecticut.

Named for Alfred Howe Terry, born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 10, 1827. He entered the Union Army as Colonel of the Second Connecticut Infantry, May 7, 1861, and returned as Colonel of the Seventh Connecticut Infantry. He was promoted to Brigadier General, April 25, 1862, and Major General, April 20, 1865, and was mustered out September 1, 1866. In the Regular Army he was commissioned Brigadier General, January 5, 1865, promoted to Major General, March 1, 1866, and was retired because of disability in 1868. The career of Alfred Terry is particularly striking from the fact that while he attained high rank in the Army as a result of exceptional achievements on the Field, he had passed from civil life to an important Command without having had immediate training at West Point. His Military career began in 1848 when he took command of the Second Regiment of Connecticut Militia. When the War Between the States broke out he took the Field with his



...sistant for the three months service, and was present at the First Battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of this period he recruited the Seventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. In November, 1861, he accompanied the Expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, where his Regiment was first to land, occupying Fort Walker. Soon after this he distinguished himself at the bombardment of Fort Mifflin, and in recognition of his services there received his appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and served in that capacity at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, and in the Movements around Charleston, including the Actions on James Island and the Operations against Forts Sumter, Mower and Gregg. From May until December, 1864, he commanded a Division of the Tenth Corps, Army of the James, and was engaged in the Action of Chester Station, Battle of Drury's Bluff, Actions in front of Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Battle of Fussell's Mills, Siege of Petersburg, and the Actions of Newmarket Heights, Newmarket Road and Williamsburg Road. For his services in this Campaign he received the Brevet of Major General of Volunteers. His most distinguished service, however, was as Commander of the Second Expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, in January, 1865, the first one, in the previous month, having been unsuccessful. A large Fleet under Admiral Porter cooperated with General Terry by a furious bombardment and a protective fire while the Army was making its landings and series of assaults. The Operations of the combined Forces began on January 13th, and the grand Assault was made on the 15th and lasted from eleven in the morning until ten in the evening, when the storming was complete. On January 24th following, he received the Thanks of Congress expressed as follows: "To Brevet Major General A. H. Terry and the Officers and Soldiers under his command for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and Decisive Victory by which that important Work has been captured from the Rebel Forces and placed in possession of the United States, and for their long and faithful service and unwavering devotion to the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers." In the



following month he took part in the capture of Wilmington, and the Actions of Northeast Creek, North Carolina. He commanded the Department of Virginia from June 1865 until August 1866, and the Department of Dakota from September 1866 until his retirement. While holding the last Command he conducted the Campaign against the Sioux Indians in which General Custer was killed. General Terry died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 16, 1890.

Wright, Fort H. G. - New London, Connecticut.  
Named for Horatio G. Wright, born in Clinton,  
Connecticut, March 6, 1820. He graduated from  
the United States Military Academy at West Point  
in 1841, being commissioned Lieutenant of Engi-  
neers. For several years he was Instructor at  
the Military Academy and was detailed as Engineer  
of the building of Fort Jackson in Florida. He  
was Lighthouse Engineer in Florida in 1853, and  
Assistant to the Chief of Engineers in Washington  
from 1856 to 1861. He was promoted to Major,  
April 6, 1861, and served through the entire War  
Between the States, and became Brigadier General  
of Volunteers. He commanded a Division in the  
Battle of The Wilderness, and Corps at Spottsyl-  
vania Courthouse, and at Cold Harbor, June 3rd.  
He served as Major General at the Battle of Ope-  
quan Creek, and contributed to the decisive vic-  
tory at Cedar Creek in 1864. He received the  
Brevet of Major General in the United States  
Army for his service at the capture of Petersburg  
in 1865. He returned to the Regular Army duty  
as Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, becoming  
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers in 1879,  
which rank he held at his retirement in 1884.  
He wrote "Report of the Fabrication of Iron for  
Defenses" (1889). He died in Washington, D. C.,  
July 2, 1899.

#### DELAWARE

Dover Army Air Field - Dover, Delaware.  
Named from the City of Dover, Delaware.

Du Pont, Fort - Fort Du Pont, Delaware.  
Was named for Rear Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont,  
born in Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27,





He entered the Navy in 1817 and was promoted to Commodore in 1848. He took an active part in the Mexican war, during the war between the States he was in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1861. He wrote a Treatise on Naval Defense. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1865.

Hiles, Fort - Lewes, Delaware.

Named in honor of Nelson A. Pleton Hiles, Commanding General of the United States Army, 1898 to 1906. He was born in Winchester, Massachusetts, August 8, 1830. During the War Between the States, he commanded an Army Corps at the age of twenty-five. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry at Manassasville," and was cited for services at Adams Station and Spottsylvania. After the war he received a permanent commission as Colonel in the 40th United States Infantry and later commanded the 5th Artillery. He became a Brigadier General in 1880, and conducted many Campaigns against the Hostile Indians on the Western Frontier. He represented the United States at the Turco-Grecian Diamond Jubilee in 1897. He was Commanding General of the Army during the Spanish American War and led Expeditions to Cuba and Puerto Rico. He was the last Officer to hold the title "Commanding General of the United States Army," as ranking Officer has since been called "Chief of Staff."

New Castle Army Air Base - Wilmington, Delaware.  
Named from New Castle County, Delaware.

Saulsbury, Fort - Milford, Delaware.

Was named for Willard Saulsbury who was born June 2, 1820, in Kent County, Delaware. He attended local school, Delaware College, and Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, where he studied Law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1845, and practiced in Georgetown, Delaware. In 1850 he was appointed Attorney General of Delaware and served until 1855. In 1856 he was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and in that same year he was elected United States



Senator, and served until 1871. In 1873 he was appointed Chancellor of the State of Delaware and served until his death in 1892. He died April 6, 1892, and is buried in Christ Church Yard, Dover, Delaware. During the period of the War Between the States, he was United States Senator.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Andrews Field - Washington, District of Columbia.  
Named for Lieutenant General Frank Maxwell Andrews who lost his life in Iceland, May 3, 1943. He was born on February 4, 1884, in Nashville, Tennessee. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 31, 1902, and graduated, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He spent a year in the Philippine Islands with the Calvary. In September of 1917, he was assigned to the Air Division of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, the embryo of the USAF. From 1920 to 1923 he was in Germany as Air Service Officer of the American Forces stationed there and as Officer in charge of Civil Affairs. He returned to the Air Service in May, 1923. Following a year at Command and General Staff School, he was assigned to the office of the Chief of the Air Corps in 1929. He remained there until 1932, when he attended the Army War College for a year. After graduation, he was given command of the famous First Pursuit Group, the nucleus of the present AAF during peace-time. As Group Commander, he also commanded Selfridge Field, Michigan. He was returned to Washington in 1934 and assigned to the Operation and Training Branch of the War Department General Staff, to aid reorganization of the Air Corps. For a time he served as Acting Commanding Officer of what was then General Headquarters. In 1939 he was Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Training, and in that year he was elevated to the rank of Brigadier General. In 1940 he took command of the Panama Canal Air Forces, and later became Commanding General of the Caribbean Defense and Panama Canal Department, and while serving in this capacity, became a Lieutenant General. He took command of the United States Forces in November, 1942, but three months later was moved



to England where he was designated Commanding General of the United States Forces in the European Theater of Operations, a Post he held when he was killed. He was rated a Combat Pilot Observer.

Army Medical Center - Washington, District of Columbia.

is in Washington, District of Columbia. The Army Medical Center is situated in a large plot beautifully landscaped, rolling land located near the northern limits of the District of Columbia. This Center was established as such on September 1, 1923, in a War Department order signed by General of the Armies, John J. Pershing. It was developed at its present location, which was originally occupied during the War Between the States by the "United States Army General Hospital of Washington," and redesignated in 1909 as Walter Reed General Hospital. The main Hospital building was completed on December 4, 1908, and opened in May, 1909. A long list of Physicians, Soldiers, Scientists and Teachers have contributed to the advancement of Medical knowledge while they have been associated with the Army Medical Center and the Walter Reed General Hospital. And in the halls of the School building and Hospital are many portraits and memorials to note the contributions that these men have made while helping to build the traditions and physical plant of the Army Medical Center.

Army War College - Washington, District of Columbia.

Following the Spanish-American War, Secretary of War, Elihu Root, instituted a plan and construction of a General Staff School known as the Army War College. It was established in 1949, the War College, operating under the direction of the joint Chiefs of Staff, prepares selected Senior Officers of all three Services for command and Staff duties in the highest echelons of the Armed Forces. The College houses one of the largest libraries on Military Science in the world, and it is considered to be the second oldest Government library in the United States.



Bolling Field - Washington, District of Columbia.  
Named for Reynal Cawthorne Bolling, born to HCF Springs, Arkansas, September 1, 1877. He received his A. B. Degree at Harvard University in 1900, and his L. L. B. Degree at Harvard Law School in 1902. He practiced Law in New York City, but became General Solicitor with the United States Steel Corporation in 1912. He was Director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and President of the Arkansas Farms Company. The subject of Aviation early aroused his interest and in 1915, as First Lieutenant in the Signal Corps of New York National Guard, he organized the first National Guard Aero Unit in the United States. In May, 1917, he was commissioned Major in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army, and was shortly ordered as special representative of the Aircraft Production Board. Under his direction an exhaustive study was made of Airplanes and Airplane Plants in England, France, and Italy, and was submitted to the Signal Corps in Washington, August 17th. Following the receipt of the report, he was promoted to Colonel and placed in charge of Overseas Air Service, working toward the creation of an Aviation Section of the AEF. He lost his life on March 26, 1918, in France during the German offensive, having gone in the Front to make certain observations. With his car disabled, he was forced to seek shelter in a shell hole, where, after shooting down one German Officer, he was himself killed by another. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Camp Springs Army Air Field - Washington, District of Columbia.  
was given its name because of its geographical location.

Reed, Walter, General Hospital - Washington, District of Columbia.  
Named for Major Walter Reed who belongs a long with men like Louis Pasteur, in that small group of immortals whose devotion to research and subsequent discoveries have revolutionized the duct and course of history. The inscription on his tomb in Arlington National Cemetery reads: "He gave to men control over that dreadfi





scourge, 'Yellow Fever.'" To him must be given the major credit for the eradication of Yellow Fever from Cuba, where it existed for two hundred years; made possible the completion of the Panama Canal by American Engineers after the disease had forced the French to abandon it, and started experimental work which has practically eradicated the dread scourge from the Western Hemisphere. He was born September 13, 1851, in Virginia, and at seventeen he received his Medical Degree from the University of Virginia. He later secured an M. D. Degree from Bellevue College, New York City, and served as House Surgeon in the Brooklyn City Hospital and City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. At twenty-two he was one of the five Inspectors of the Board of Health of Brooklyn. His Army Career began in 1875 when he became First Lieutenant. For the next eighteen years he served at fifteen different Stations. The rigors of his work as a young Medical Officer, when his patients ranged as far as his horse could travel and his instruments and medicine were limited to the capacity of his saddle-bag, no doubt stealed him for the arduous research in Cuba that finally led to the mosquito being labelled as the cause of the Yellow Fever scourge. He became a Captain in 1880 and was afforded the opportunity to study Pathology and Bacteriology in Baltimore under Professor William H. Welch, and with his keen mind became a master of these Sciences in a very short time. In 1893 he was placed on duty as Curator of the Army Medical Museum and Professor of Bacteriology at the Army Medical School. His experience in these tests gained him such repute that it was only natural that he was chosen in 1898 to head a Board to investigate the spread of Typhoid Fever in the Spanish-American War Volunteer Camps. Typhoid Fever at that time was considered to be almost exclusively water borne. The Board headed by Major Reed, conclusively established that water was not the cause of the typhus spread to the Camp, but that it spread from man to man by the common fly. In June, 1900, he was appointed President of the Board to study Yellow Fever in Cuba. From the Sixteenth and Twentieth Century, Yellow Fever had invaded the United States ninety times causing untold misery, terror and death. The Southern Cities of New



Orleans, Memphis, Charleston and Galveston, were most frequently attacked, but the dread scourge surged northward on occasion to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Yellow Fever killed off ten per cent of Philadelphia's population in 1793. Heavy mortality from Yellow Fever prevented the French from completing the Panama Canal. The Reed Board's work in Cuba to eventually control Yellow Fever revealed many until then unknown facts. The mosquito was definitely found to be the villain. Also, Yellow Fever virus is present in the blood of an infected person in sufficient amount to infect mosquitoes for the first three days only. After the first three days mosquitoes biting the patient will not become infected. Infected mosquitoes are not capable of transmitting the disease until after twelve days of infection but thereafter are infective for at least fifty-seven days. An attack of Yellow Fever confers immunity against subsequent infection. Yellow Fever is not conveyed by the articles of clothing, bedding or merchandise. Yellow Fever can be effectively controlled by mosquito control. Major Reed died in Washington, D. C., from complications arising out of an Appendectomy.

Simms, Camp - Congress Heights, District of Columbia.

Named for Brigadier General Richard D. Simms. He was born in the District of Columbia in 1868. He enlisted in the District of Columbia National Guard, Battery A, Light Infantry, on October 11, 1888, and was commissioned First Lieutenant, November 16, 1895, and Captain of District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, First District of Columbia National Guard, May 18, 1896, in the War with Spain. He was mustered out November 20, 1898; promoted to Major in District of Columbia National Guard, April 18, 1899; Colonel in District of Columbia National Guard on April 5, 1909. He retired September 22, 1910, but was recalled to active duty June 20, 1916, and relieved July 10, 1916. He was commissioned Brigadier General commanding District of Columbia Militia, until his death at Asheville, North Carolina.



Washington National airport - Washington, District of Columbia.

Named from the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

## FLORIDA

Alachua Army Air Field - Gainesville, Florida.

Name comes from an Indian settlement which was located near the present site of the County Seat of this County, Gainesville, and was used as the Center for a large grant of land from the King of Spain to some of his subjects when Florida was Spanish Territory. This section of the country was once peopled by the Alachua Tribe of Indians.

Apalachicola Army Air Field - Apalachicola, Florida.

Name is taken from the City of Apalachicola, Florida.

Avon Park Army Air Field - Avon Park, Florida.

Named from the Town of Avon Park, Florida.

Avon Park Municipal Airport - Avon Park, Florida.

Named from the Town of Avon Park, Florida.

Barrancas, Fort - Fort Barrancas, Florida.

In 1559 a Fleet under Don Tristan De Lina entered Pensacola Bay with the object of founding a settlement to "secure gold, enlarge the territory of Spain, and to spread the Christian religion among the Indians." This Expedition consisted of fifteen hundred soldiers and many priests. A Town was founded ---- in all probability at or near where old Fort Barrancas now stands. This settlement was finally abandoned in 1562, the Colony returning to Cuba. Expeditions with a total of two hundred and seventy men arrived in the fall of 1696. Immediately upon arrival Troops and supplies were landed at Barrancas de Santo Tome, at or near the site of the present Fort Barrancas. This Presidio was named San Carlos de Austria, and was built of logs in the form of a square with bastions on each corner. In 1718 France captured the Fort without a struggle. In the same year the Spanish recaptured



the Fort. Bienville, Commander of the French Forces, again captured Fort Carlos the same year and this time burned the Fort and the Town. This site was returned to the Spanish by the Peace Treaty of 1723. By the Treaty of Paris in 1768, the Post of Fort Barrancas became English Territory, although no Fort existed there. In 1774 the British constructed a Fort known as Red Bluff near the site of Fort Barrancas. On March 19, 1781, the Spanish attacked Pensacola and Red Bluff was Bombarded. Pensacola fell on May 9th and Fort Barrancas became Spanish Territory. This Fort was rebuilt under Spanish rule between 1781 and 1796. In 1814 this Fort, as well as Pensacola, were surrendered to a small British Force. The British used Pensacola as a base to incite the Indians against the American Forces, and an American Force under General Andrew Jackson was sent against the Town. It was captured on November 6, 1814, and the British in evacuating Fort San Carlos, spiked the guns and blew up the Fort. After the War of 1812, Pensacola and Fort San Carlos were returned to the Spanish, who apparently repaired the Fort. Florida was a seat of Seminole Indian uprising and in May, 1816, Jackson was again before Fort Carlos. It was not until after a bombardment that the Fort surrendered to Jackson, on May 27th. When the Indians were quieted, in 1819, Fort San Carlos and Pensacola were returned to the Spanish, and it did not finally pass into the hands of the American Troops until Florida was formerly ceded to the United States in 1821. On July 17, 1821, Fort San Carlos was turned over to the Fourth United States Artillery. The construction of Fort Barrancas was started in 1842. This Fort around the mouth of Pensacola Bay, was soon the scene of active fighting during the first year of the War Between the States. Two days after Florida seceded, volunteers in the name of the Nation of Florida, seized the Navy Yard, Fort Barrancas, and Fort McRoe on the mainland, but Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island across the Bay, remained in the hands of Federals throughout the War. Pensacola remained in the hands of the Federals until the close of the War. Barrancas is derived from a Spanish word that means "an elevation of land overlooking a body of water."





Bartow Army Air Field - Bartow, Florida.  
Named From the City of Bartow, Florida.

Blanding, Camp - Camp Blanding, Florida.  
Named after Major General Albert H. Blanding, who was born in Lyons, Iowa, November 9, 1876. His parents moved to Florida in 1878. He has been prominent in the Florida National Guard since 1897, and commanded the Second Florida Infantry on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917. During World War I he was a Brigadier General and served Overseas from April 1918 until the end of the War. He was Commander of the 31st "Dixie" Division, composed of National Guardsmen of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. During the last 1930's he served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau in Washington. During World War II he was Coordinating Director of the Actions Division, Florida State Defense Council.

Boca Raton Army Air Field - Boca Raton, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Boca Raton, Florida.

Brooksville Army Air Field - Brooksville, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Brooksville, Florida.

Buckingham Army Air Field - Fort Myers, Florida.  
Named From a Town situated one mile outside of the Field.

Bushnell Army Air Field - Bushnell, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Bushnell, Florida.

Carlstrom Field - Arcadia, Florida.  
Named For Oscar H. Carlstrom, who was born in New Boston, Illinois, July 16, 1878. He was educated in New Boston and studied Law with Bassett & Bassett. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1903 and began practice at Aledo, and was City Attorney there for four years. He was State's Attorney for Mercer County from 1916 to 1920. Was a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1920, and was a member of the State Tax Commission from 1921 to 1925. Was Attorney General of Illinois for two terms, 1925 to 1933. He was a member of Company D, 39th United States Volunteer Infantry from August 26, 1899 to



May 6, 1901, in the Spanish-American War, serving in the Philippines sixteen and one-half months. He was Captain of the Sixth Illinois Infantry, later 123rd P. A., from March 26, 1917 to June 7, 1919. He was Overseas one year in World War I.

Carrabelle Flight Strip - Carrabelle, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Carrabelle, Florida.

Clewiston Municipal Airport - Clewiston, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Clewiston, Florida.

Cross City Army Air Field - Cross City, Florida.  
Named From the City of Cross City, Florida.

Dorr Field - Arcadia, Florida.  
Named For Flying Cadet Stephen Dorr. "He was a young man who demonstrated his ability as a pilot man in the Service. He entered Aviation in 1917, and soon afterward was sent to the Training School of Toronto, Canada. He won many honors as a daring and skillful Aerial Navigator, but met his death in a Flying accident at Toronto, August 17, 1917."

Drew Field - Tampa, Florida.  
Named For John H. Drew, a Tampa Realtor, who owned most of the property where the Field now stands. The old Drew home is still standing on its original site, and has been used as Headquarters for one of the Units stationed here. Mr. Drew bought this land and turned the subject into a private Landing Field. Drew Field was acquired by the City of Tampa in 1928 for a Municipal Airport.

Dunellon Army Air Field - Dunellon, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Dunellon, Florida.

Elgin Field - Elgin Field, Florida.  
Named For Frederick Elgin, who was born in New York State, February 22, 1891. He graduated from Wabash College in 1914, and served in the Air Service as a Pilot during World War I. He was commissioned as Captain in the Regular Army in 1920. He was a member of the Maxwell Field Technical School, and was killed in line of duty in a crash near Anniston, Alabama, on



January 1, 1937.

Hendricks Field - Sebring, Florida.

Named For First Lieutenant Laird Woodruff Hendricks, a native of Ocala, Florida, and a resident of Jacksonville, Florida, when he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1939. He died in London, England, in July, 1941, while on temporary duty with the Air Corps. He was a member of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Hillsborough Army Air Field - Tampa, Florida.  
Named From Hillsborough County, Florida.

Homestead Army Air Field - Homestead, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Homestead, Florida.

Jacksonville Municipal Airport #1 - Jacksonville, Florida.  
Named From the City of Jacksonville, Florida.

Johnston, Camp Gordon - Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida.

Named For Colonel Gordon Johnston, United States Cavalry, who saw action in three Wars and received for valor and achievement the highest honors of his country. He was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1874. He served in the Spanish-American War with the Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry and later was commissioned in the Regular Army. He led American Troops against Aguinaldo during the Philippine Insurrection. He served in France during the First World War and in 1921 was appointed Special Assistant to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. His last assignment was Chief of Staff of the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston, where he died as a result of injuries received in a Polo accident in 1934. He received Decorations for heroism and distinguished service, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Clusters, and honor of the French, Chinese and other Governments.

Keystone Army Air Field - Keystone Heights,



Florida.

Named from the Town of Keystone Heights, Florida.

Key West Barracks - Key West, Florida.

Named from the City of Key West, Florida.

Kissimmee Army Air Field - Kissimmee, Florida.

Named from the Town of Kissimmee, Florida.

Lakeland Army Air Field - Lakeland, Florida.

Named from the City of Lakeland, Florida.

Lakeland Municipal Airport - Lakeland, Florida.

Named from the City of Lakeland, Florida.

Leesburg Army Air Field - Leesburg, Florida.

Named from the Town of Leesburg, Florida.

Mabry Field - Tallahassee, Florida.

Named in honor of Captain Dale Mabry, a native of Tallahassee, Florida. He had served in France in 1918 with the AEF Balloon Troops. Until November, 1918, and after completing a session as student with the 101st Balloon Replacement Company at Rochefort, France, he returned to the United States in July 1919. In recognition of his ceaseless experimental efforts he was awarded the Italian Order of the Crown (Knight) of the Italian Government. A brilliant career was abruptly ended on February 21, 1922, in the Airship "Roma" disaster at Norfolk, Virginia. When his body was found, his hands were still clutching the wheel. He was buried at Arlington, Virginia, with full Military Honors.

MacDill Field - Tampa, Florida.

Named for Leslie MacDill, of the Army Air Corps, a native of Mornouth, Illinois, born February 19, 1889. He had his Air Service course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and received his A. B. Degree at Hanover College, Indiana, and his A. M. Degree at Indiana University, his B. S. Degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was rated as an Air Pilot. He was instantly killed in a crash of a plane he was piloting at Anacostia, D. C., November 9, 1938. The tragic death of Colonel MacDill started an agitation in the Service to limit Flying to younger Pilots.





... piloting a Combat Plane which developed water trouble just after the take-off and it struck a roof top and fell, only a few yards from Bolling Field. Colonel MacDill's service began March 6, 1912, when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. On July 2, 1915, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and served there all succeeding grades up to Colonel when he was killed. He was forty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

Wain, Fort - Fort Barrancas, Florida.

... for Lieutenant Colonel William McRee. He was a Cadet of the United States Military Academy, graduating in 1805, and was promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1805. He served as Assistant Engineer in surveying sites for fortifications. He was made First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, October 30, 1806. He served on the Southern Coast from 1806 to 1808 and in the construction of the defense of Charleston. He was made Captain, Corps of Engineers, in February 1808. In the War with Great Britain he served as Chief of Corps of Engineers and was made Major, July 11, 1812. He commanded four Companies in the siege of a train of the Northern Army under Major General Hampton, in the Campaign of 1813, and as Chief Engineer of the Army on the Niagara Frontier, commanded by Major General Brown. In the Campaign of 1814 he participated in the capture of Chateaugay River, October 26, 1813, the capture of Fort Erie, July 3, 1814, the Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, and the Battle of Niagara, July 23, 1814, and the defense of Fort Erie. He was breveted Lieutenant Colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the Battle of Niagara. He was breveted Colonel, August 18, 1814, for distinguished and meritorious services in the defense of Fort Erie, August 13 to September 17, 1814, including its bombardment, August 13th to 15th, repulse of the enemy's assault, August 15th, and sortie from it, by which the siege was raised. He was on professional duty in Europe examining Fortifications, Military Schools, and Establishments, and the Operations of the Allied Armies, then occupying France on the fall of Napoleon, 1815 to 1816.



He was made Lieutenant Colonel of Corps of Engineers, November 12, 1818, of the Board of Engineers for projecting the system of Atlantic Coast Defenses, from November 15, 1816 to March 31, 1819. He resigned March 31, 1819. He was Surveyor General of the United States for Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas Territories from 1825 to 1832. He died September 12, 1832, at Saint Louis, Missouri. Major General Brown in his Official Report says: "No two Officers in their grade could have contributed more to the safety and honor of this Army than Lieutenant Colonel McRee and Lieutenant Colonel Wood."

Marianna Army Air Field - Marianna, Florida.  
Named from the City of Marianna, Florida.

Miami Army Air Field - Miami, Florida.  
Named from the City of Miami, Florida.

(Miami Beach) AAF Redistribution Station #2 - Miami Beach, Florida.

All Beaches across from the Towns are named for the Towns along the East Coast of Florida, so Miami Beach was named thus as it is across the Bay from Miami, Florida.

Montbrook Army Air Field - Williston, Florida.  
Named from the Town of Montbrook, Florida.

Morrison Field - West Palm Beach, Florida.  
Named in honor of Miss Grace E. Morrison of West Palm Beach, Florida, who was active in early Aviation circles in Palm Beach County, and whose work with Air Planning Committees resulted in the construction of the Airport.

Naples Army Air Field - Naples, Florida.  
Named from the Town of Naples, Florida.

Orlando Air Base - Orlando, Florida.  
Named from the City of Orlando, Florida.

Page Field - Fort Myers, Florida.  
Named for Captain Channing Page, who was a resident of Fort Myers, Florida, and who was a Flyer in World War I, and rendered services Overseas. He was killed in a Civilian Airplane accident a



short time after the War.

Perry Army Air Field - Perry, Florida.  
Named from the Town of Perry, Florida.

Pickens, Fort - Fort Barrancas, Florida.  
Named for Andrew Pickens who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1739. In 1781 he was a Volunteer in Grant's Expedition against the Cherokees. During the Revolutionary War he rose from Captain of Militia to the rank of Brigadier General and with Marion and Sumter, led the Field with a partisan Corps against the British. In 1781 he subdued the Cherokees and added a large section of territory to what is now Georgia. He won a victory at Kettle Creek, and for his gallantry at Cowpens, he received a Sword from Congress. He rendered important service at Augusta, Ninety-Six, and Eutaw Springs, and negotiated with the Cherokees at Hopewell, where he soon afterward settled. He served several years in the State Legislature, and was Representative in Congress from South Carolina from 1793 to 1795, in which latter year he was elected Major General of Militia. He died in Pendleton District, South Carolina, August 17, 1817.

Pinecastle Army Air Field - Pinecastle, Florida.  
Named from the Town of Pinecastle, Florida.

Pinellas Army Air Field - Saint Petersburg, Florida.  
Named from Pinellas County, Florida.

Pratt General Hospital - Coral Gables, Florida.  
Named in honor of Colonel Fabian Lee Pratt, who was born December 24, 1888, at Monmouth, Illinois. When a child he moved to Linneus, Missouri. He graduated from Vanderbilt Medical School in 1911. Was Commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps, July 31, 1917, and entered active duty in August. He served with the Royal Army twenty-one months Overseas, in World War I, and returned to the United States in 1919. He was awarded a Regular Army commission on July 1, 1920. Shortly after that he embarked on Flight Squadron duties. He trained at Mitchell Field, New York, and qualified as Balloon Observer and Airship Pilot and was rated as an Airplane Pilot.



He also served tours of duty with National Guard and Reserve Training Units and at one time he was Commandant at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas. He died on December 18, 1944, while assigned as Surgeon, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California. He was awarded the Purple Heart, King George Medal, French Croix de Guerre, Order of Merit (French Foreign Legion), Belgium War Cross, Italian War Cross, Victor Emmanuel Medal, Mons Medal, World War I Victory Medal, and American Theater and American Defense Ribbons.

Punta Gorda Army Air Field - Punta Gorda, Florida.  
So named because it is near the City of Punta Gorda, Florida.

Riddle Field - Clewiston, Florida.  
Is a Branch of the Embry-Riddle School of Flying. John Paul Riddle of Miami, Florida, was President of these Schools.

Sarasota Army Air Field - Sarasota, Florida.  
Named from the City of Sarasota, Florida.

Taylor, Fort - Key West, Florida.  
Named for Zachary Taylor, United States President, born September 24, 1784, in Virginia. He became Lieutenant in the Army in 1808. Distinguished service against the British and Indians in the War of 1812, won him the rank of Colonel in the Black Hawk War. After service against the Seminoles in Florida, he was transferred to the Southwest, and in 1845 was ordered to Texas to ward off possible Mexican invasions. He won victories at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Matamoras and Monterey, and at Buena Vista in 1847, he routed Santa Ana. He was elected President of the United States by the Whigs in 1848. He died in 1850.

Tyndall Field - Tyndall Field, Florida.  
Named for Lieutenant Frank Benjamin Tyndall, who was born in Seaward Point, Virginia, in September, 1894, and was a graduate of Valparaiso University in Indiana. He received his first Air Training in Georgia Institute of Technology when the United States entered the World War in 1917, and





went with the American Expeditionary Force to France the same year. After preliminary training in the Aviation School at Chateauroux he got his commission as First Lieutenant early in 1918. He took his advanced training at Issoudun and later was graduated from the School of Gunnery at Cassaux, France. Then he was transferred as Flight Commander to the 22nd Aero Squadron of the Second Pursuit Group and was promoted to the War-time rank of Captain. In March 1919 he was appointed Operations Officer of the First Pursuit Group at Selfridge Field, Michigan. He was graduated from the Engineering School at McCook Field and later served with the 5th Composite Group in Hawaii, handling all types of Planes. He was appointed Official Inspector of Bombing Planes for the Army Air Corps at the Keystone Aircraft Corps Plant in Bristol, Pennsylvania, in 1926, and passed on Flight Tests of Army Planes. He was killed near Mooresville, North Carolina, when his Monoplane crashed into a patch of woods. Search was made for the body of a possible companion.

Venice Army Air Field - Venice, Florida.  
Named From the Town of Venice, Florida.

Zepherhills Army Air Field - Zepherhills, Florida.  
Named From Zepherhills, Florida.

#### GEORGIA

Albany Municipal Airport - Albany, Georgia.  
Named From the City of Albany, Georgia.

Atlanta Adjutant General Depot - Atlanta, Georgia.  
Named From the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta Army Service Forces Depot - Atlanta, Georgia.  
Named From the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta General Depot - Atlanta, Georgia.  
Named From the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Atlanta Municipal Airport - Atlanta, Georgia.  
Named From the City of Atlanta, Georgia.



Atlanta Ordnance Depot - Atlanta, Georgia.  
Named from the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Augusta Arsenal - Augusta, Georgia.  
Named from the City of Augusta, Georgia.

Bainbridge Army Air Field - Bainbridge, Georgia.  
Named from the City of Bainbridge, Georgia.

Bainbridge Municipal Airport - Bainbridge, Georgia.  
Named from the City of Bainbridge, Georgia.

Batley General Hospital - Rome, Georgia.  
Named for Doctor Robert Halsey Batley, prominent early day Rome, Georgia, Physician and Surgeon, who gained international renown. He devoted his time to Gynecological Survey and Obstetrics, originating the "Batley Operation," well known in Medical Circles. He served as a Medical Officer in the Confederate Service from July, 1861, until the close of the War Between the States, in 1865, performing surgical operations on the wounded throughout this period. After the War he returned to Rome and engaged in private practice, operating his own Hospital, until his death, in 1895. The Batley Operation, as performed in 1872, brought him such renown that he was invited to London by Queen Victoria and the Royal Society of Surgeons for a demonstration. He was invited to Berlin and to Vienna to introduce the Operation to the Medical men of Germany and Austria. At the International Congress of Physicians in Belgium in 1895, although not present, he became the first American to be chosen Honorary President of that distinguished Organization. He was at one time President of the American Medical Association. He was born November 26, 1828, at Augusta, Georgia.

Benning, Fort - Fort Benning, Georgia.  
Named for Brigadier General Henry Lewis Benning, who was born April 2, 1814, in Columbia County, near Sparta, Georgia. He was of French-Jelch parentage. When he was eighteen years old his father moved to Harris County. He attended the Mount Zion Academy, a Co-Educational School near Sparta, then he entered Franklin College, now



the University of Georgia. Three years later he graduated with first honors. He then studied Law in Tallahassee under George W. Towns, Governor of the State, 1847 to 1851. In May, he was admitted to the Bar in Columbus, Georgia, and there he lived the rest of his life. He lived in the home of his wife's parents, which home Augusta Evans idealized and pictured in "Saint Elmo," "that best seller" of Reconstruction days, for which the name has been named. In November, 1836, he was appointed Solicitor General of Chattahoochee Circuit. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1838, but resigned to form a Law partnership with Seaborn Jones. In 1853 he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He took a prominent part in the Convention concerning Secession prior to the War Between the States. In 1859 he was elected a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, and was made Chairman of the Georgia Delegation. He helped draw up the Ordinance of Secession at the State Convention. He raised the 17th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers and as its Colonel and later as a Brigadier General, participated in the principal Engagements in the East from the Peninsula Campaign until the surrender at Appomattox. Before the end of the War he was promoted to Major General. After the War he returned to Columbus and resumed his Law practice. He gave up his large estate and moved into Town. He died July 10, 1875, and was buried from his residence on July 11th. His funeral was attended by Military Companies, Confederate Soldiers, and many others. "Old Billie," an old negro who had been with Benning in the War, led the General's horse with the Military trappings.

Chatham Army Air Field - Savannah, Georgia.  
Received its name from Chatham County, Georgia.

Cochran Field - Macon, Georgia.  
Named for Robert James Cochran, a native of Camilla, Georgia. He entered the Service, May 11, 1917, and embarked for Overseas, March 12, 1918. While attached to the Eighth Aero Squadron, 8th Division, he was engaged in a number of Air Battles with Enemy Planes. He was killed in Aerial Combat with German Planes while over the Lines



near Toul, France, October 10, 1918. He had volunteered for service from the University of Georgia, where he was a Senior, when the United States entered war. He left the University and volunteered. He went to the First Officers Training Camp at Fort McPherson, and at the end of three months of training he was given a commission as First Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch. He applied for the Aviation Section and after receiving training at Austin, Texas, went overseas. "On the day he was killed he and his Pilot and several other Observation Planes, which were to protect the Observers, were sent on a perilous Mission over the Battle Lines. While at work they were attacked by a greatly superior number of German Planes and in the Battle that followed 10,000 feet above ground, Lieutenant Cochran and his Pilot lost their lives." He was born August 22, 1895. Lieutenant Cochran was reported killed instantly, but his Pilot jumped from the burning Plane, only to have the falling plane strike him and carry him to his death.

Cordele Municipal Airport - Cordele, Georgia.  
Named from the city of Cordele, Georgia.

Daniel Field - Augusta, Georgia.  
Named for Mayor R.H. Daniel, who was born at Jonesboro, Georgia. He came to Augusta in his youth and is now president and principal owner of the Stovall Daniel Company, Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions, which large Wholesale Plant is located in Augusta. During Mr. Daniel's term as Mayor, the city acquired a tract of land for a Municipal Airport, and because of his interest in pushing the Aviation program, the city Council named the Municipal Airport for him, and this Base was named for him as he was Mayor at the time the city purchased the land on which this Base was established.

Douglas Municipal Airport - Douglas, Georgia.  
Named from the City of Douglas, Georgia.

Finney General Hospital - Thomasville, Georgia.  
Was named for Brigadier General John Miller Turpin Finney, who was born June 20, 1863. He received his A.B. Degree from Harvard in 1889,





his L.L.D. from Tulane University. He practiced in Baltimore and was Professor of Surgery Meritus Johns Hopkins Fellow American Surgery Association; was Ex-President of American College of Surgeons Association; Brigadier General Medical Reserve Corps United States Army; and Chief Consultant in Surgery AEF. He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, and was decorated by Belgium and France.

Gordon, Camp - Augusta, Georgia.

Was named for John Brown Gordon, born in Upson County, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He was admitted to the Bar and practiced Law until the outbreak of the War between the States, where he entered the Confederate Army as Captain of Infantry. He won rapid promotion, attained Lieutenant General's rank and commanded a Wing of Lee's surrendering Army. He was eight times wounded. He was Governor of Georgia from 1887 to 1890. He became widely known by his lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy." He died in Miami, Florida, January 9, 1904. He particularly distinguished himself at the Battle of Sharpsburg when he led his command to Victory in spite of five wounds. Later he was knighted as the "Chevalier Bayard of the Confederacy." His "Last Days of the Confederacy," fulfilled a distinct mission in cementing the bonds of peace between the North and South.

Harris Neck Army Air Field - Townsend, Georgia.

Was presumably so named because this was the name of the point of land on which the Air Field was built. Hundreds of "necks" with names are along the coast. Harris Neck is midway between Savannah and Brunswick, Georgia.

Homerville Flight Strip - Homerville, Georgia.

"In February, 1853, Dr. John Homer Mattox, with his family moved from their former home on the Sewanee River, near the Florida line, to where Homerville now is. He set to work, built a very substantial home and cleared a farm---. About the time he had permanently established his home, he began to call it "Homerville" and his mail was so addressed to him. He called it after his own name, not thinking that later on a Town would



be built up on the same lot of land and retain the name."

Hunter Field - Hunter Field, Georgia.

Named for Major General Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, a native of Savannah, Georgia. He began his Army career as a Sergeant and became one of the leading Air Aces in both World Wars. As Commanding General of the First Air Force, at Mitchel Field, he directed the training of Combat Replacement Pilots and Crews and was charged with the added mission of maintaining the Air Defenses of the Eastern Seaboard. For more than a year prior to that assignment he was Commanding General of the Eighth Fighter Command in England, where he distinguished himself by introducing the F-47 Thunderbolt into action against the Enemy. He directed the first sweeps of Thunderbolts over Europe when they were put to the test in Fighter Combat and as Bomber Escorts. While heading the Eighth Command, he organized, trained and moved to Africa the Aircraft Units that helped give the Allies Aerial superiority in the Tunisian and Sicilian Campaigns. For the manner in which he accomplished this Mission, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. In March, 1944, he received the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished Services in a duty of great responsibility as Commander of the Eighth Fighter Command during the period of May 1942 to August 1943. The War Department citation which accompanied this award revealed that he effected the first Trans-Atlantic Flight of Fighter Aircraft without loss of life or equipment, and that it was under his direction that the use of the F-47 Thunderbolt was initiated in the European Theater of Operations. He is known throughout the Army Air Forces for his personality, a trigger-quick mind and a legend of good luck. The reason for the last is due to the fact that he is one of the few men to sustain a broken back twice and bail out of crippled Planes three times, and still be alive. He concentrated on Pursuit Piloting. As Pursuit Pilot his audacious flying won him citations and gave him an official score of eight enemy Aircraft shot down. In May, 1940, he was assigned to the office of Military Attache in Paris, as Assistant-Attache. He remained



1917 until, as the Germans advanced into France, the American Embassy was moved out and set up temporarily in Tours. With the collapse of the French Forces, he was again transferred, going to London, where he caught one of the last boats leaving for England. In July, 1943, he was named Commander of all American Fighter Plane Units in the European Theater of Operations. He assumed command of the First Air Force on September 20, 1944. In July, 1944, he embarked on a round-the-world flying trip with five Army Officers. The mission was to inspect military activities and installations in connection with current and future military operations. He started his flying career by enlisting in the Aviation Section Signal Reserve as a sergeant. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant on September 14, 1917, and was sent flying over the Front Lines in France, and was awarded June 1, 1918, on his first Operational Mission out of Dunkirk Airfield. On this flight he took on two German Planes and in returning was struck by the forward engine, a wound that virtually ended his flying and following into his grave. Later came the recovery of the broken plane. For his Daring Flight he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, in addition to the Medal of Honor, by his own Government, and the Croix de Guerre with Palm, by the French. Subsequently, he was given four Star Leaf Citations successively. On four different occasions he attacked numerically superior enemy formations, shooting down one and one to two Planes himself in each Engagement. In 1943, he was awarded the Silver Star for a bombing Expedition over Europe. Shortly thereafter, the Distinguished Flying Cross. He left the Army after the end of World War I for about a year and was commissioned again on July 1, 1920, this time in the Regular Army Air Services. During the years that followed he flew about every type of Fighter Plane that was tested by the Army and moved up through a succession of increasingly important assignments. He was appointed Brigadier General, April 29, 1943, and Major General on November 30, 1945. A summary of his Decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross with four Oak Leaf Citations, Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Pilot's Cross, Palm Leaf, Croix de



Guerre with Palm, and Command of a Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. This high award was bestowed on him "in recognition of distinguished service as Commanding General of the Eighth Fighter Command" in England.

Lawson Field - Fort Benning, Georgia.

Named in honor of Captain Walter B. Lawson. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action while serving with the Ninety-First Aero Squadron in France. He was killed in an Aircraft accident at McCook Field, Ohio, in 1923.

Lawson General Hospital - Atlanta, Georgia.

Named for Brigadier General Thomas Lawson, who was born in Virginia. When nineteen years of age he entered the Navy as a Surgeon's Mate. With two years of shipboard life behind him, he left the Navy in 1811 and a month later was appointed a Garrison Surgeon's Mate in the Army. Two years later he was promoted to the Post of Surgeon, Sixth Infantry, in which position he served his country during the War of 1812. Six years later his name appeared upon the Roll of Honor as a Senior Officer in the grade of Surgeon, and remained there until his advancement to the rank of Surgeon General in 1836. He was able to obtain for the Corps Military ranks, increases in numbers, improved uniforms, enlisted Stewards in the Department, and increased pay for Soldiers detailed to it. General Lawson served his country in a Military capacity for fifty years, twenty-four of which he served as Surgeon General. His term as Chief of the Medical Department saw his Country in two Wars, the Seminole and the Mexican, and just before his death, Inter-National Conflict, the War Between the States, besieged the Nation. A few months later he was stricken with apoplexy and died within a few hours, on May 15, 1861, at the age of seventy-two.

McPherson, Fort - Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Was named for James Birdseye McPherson, who was born in Sandusky, Ohio, November 14, 1828. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1849 and graduated at the head of his class in





work on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, and in California. As Captain in 1861, he was engaged in engineering duty until May 15, 1862, when he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. On October 8th he was made Major General, and on the 14th was placed in command of a Division. He commanded the Right Wing of Grant's Army in the movement against Vicksburg, and on May 14, 1863, attacked Johnston's Army, driving it in confusion from the Town. He was in command of the Center during the Siege, and at Grant's request, was made Brigadier General in the Regular Army. In February, 1864, he succeeded Sherman as Commander of the Army of Tennessee, and took part in the Officer's advance toward Atlanta, and attacked and carried the strong fortifications of the city. During the subsequent movement against Atlanta, General Hood made a vigorous assault against the left flank of Sherman's Army, commanded by McPherson, and, in a reconnoitering movement, McPherson found himself confronted by Hood's line in the Seminary Line, and fell dead before the line, July 22, 1864.

Fort Oglethorpe Army Air Field - Marietta, Georgia.  
Established for the City of Marietta,  
Georgia.

Moody Field - Moody Field, Georgia.  
Established for George Rufus Moody who was born in the Philippine Islands, March 13, 1908. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy from Wisconsin. In 1928 he received the B. S. Degree from the United States Military Academy. He was graduated from the Air Corps Primary Flying School in 1930, and he also finished the Air Corps Advanced course. He finished the Air Corps Tactical School in 1940. He died in an Air Crash at Wichita, Kansas, on May 5, 1941. He was a member of the Acceptance Board for Twin-Engine Training Aircraft at the time of his death.

McLutrie Army Air Field - McLutrie, Georgia.  
Established for the City of McLutrie, Georgia.

Fort Oglethorpe - Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.  
Established for Fort Edward Oglethorpe, born De-



Eugene in his Campaign against the Turks, 1716 to 1717, and distinguished himself at the siege of Belgrade. He later entered Parliament and was responsible for the settling of a Colony in America between the Carolinas and Florida, as a refuge for insolvent people and oppressed Protestants on the Continent. This he called Georgia. He was the first Governor of Georgia. Georgia celebrated the 200th Anniversary of the landing of Oglethorpe and his Company of one hundred and fourteen settlers at the mouth of the Savannah.

Oliver General Hospital - Augusta, Georgia.

Named for Colonel Robert T. Oliver, Dental Surgeon of the AEF in 1918, later head of the American Dental Association. This Hospital is the only Army General Hospital in history of the United States Army to be named for an Officer of the Dental Corps. Colonel Oliver was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 25, 1868, and died on July 11, 1937, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. He received his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis and at Butler University. He graduated from Indiana Dental College (now School of Dentistry, Indiana University), in 1888. His Military Service began in Indiana National Guard where for a period of twelve years he served in the grades from Private to Captain. During the Philippine Insurrection he and two other Dentists prevailed upon the War Department to appoint them, on February 11, 1901, as Contract Dental Surgeons, United States Army and as such they were ordered to duty with the Army in the Philippines under General Chaffee. Thus the Army Dental Corps was born. He was called "The Father of the Army's Dental Service" and wrote many contributions to its advancement.

Robins Field - Warner Robins, Georgia.

Was named for Brigadier General Augustine Warner Robins. He attended West Point Military Academy, and before World War I he served in the Philippine Islands, and in China on an important Military Expedition for the Military Intelligence Division. He traveled under the guise of a millionaire tourist, and his tales of his experiences, which included narrow escapes from imprisonment, were always listened to by his friends.



His career included patrol duty on the Mexican Border and service with a punitive Expedition in Mexico prior to the last War. It was about this time that he transferred to what was then referred to as the Air Forces, and he spent the rest of his life in the Army as an Aviation Officer, with distinction. His trend towards Air Service Command functions began in World War I. Not long after the War he was assigned to the Supply Division of the Air Corps in Washington. Then followed duty at Fairfield Air Depot and San Antonio Air Depot. He became Lieutenant General in 1935 when he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Material Division of the Air Corps. The Division included a Maintenance and Supply Command. When his four years as Chief of the Material Division ended in 1939, he assumed duties as Commandant of the Air Corps Training Center at Randolph Field, Texas. In the early stages of our present expansion of the Army Air Forces, it was his responsibility to organize Civilian Training activities for the task of training our Pilots in the primary stage of training, a difficult undertaking, which he accomplished in an outstanding manner. Death came suddenly and quietly of a heart attack on June 16, 1940. He had just launched another Major contribution to the Army Air Forces. This was the assistance in the preparation of the expansion which has since become one of the amazing developments of our times. He was from Camilla, Georgia.

Savannah Army Service Forces Depot, Savannah, Georgia.

Received its name from the City of Savannah, Georgia.

Savannah Quartermaster Depot - Savannah, Georgia.

Received its name from the City of Savannah, Georgia.

Smart Airport, Herbert - Macon, Georgia.

Named for Herbert Smart who was Mayor of Macon, Georgia, at the time the Airport was built. He was Mayor from 1934 to 1938. He is now in business at Macon, owning the Herbert Smart Clothing Company. He is also on the Board of Water Commissioners.



Souther Field - Americus, Georgia.

Was named in honor of Major Henry Souther, who served as a Commanding Engineer, doing much for the advancement of Military Aviation during World War I. Prior to his entry into the Service he was Consulting Engineer for the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers.

Spence Field - Moultrie, Georgia.

Named for Thomas Louis Spence, Jr., who was born in Thomasville, Georgia, on April 17, 1896. Following his graduation from High School in 1913, he entered College at Georgia School of Technology on September of the same year. He made a name for himself in Athletics there. In July of 1917 he volunteered for service to his Country and enlisted in the Aviation Department on August 20, 1917, in Atlanta, and received his Ground School Course at Georgia Tech. He sailed for France on November 23, 1917. He disembarked at Liverpool, England, on December 6, 1917, and was sent immediately to a Troop Concentration Camp at Saint Maxient, France, where he remained on duty until May 15, 1918, when he was ordered to the French Flying School at Chateauroux. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on May 30, 1918, in the Air Service, Signal Reserve Corps. He served as Flying Instructor at the Third Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun, France, until after the Armistice was signed. While still in line of Service, on November 27, 1919, he was killed instantly in an Airplane accident at Saint Fieren, about twelve miles from Issoudun. He was buried with Military Honors in a cemetery near Issoudun, where his body remained (by his own request) for three years. Then he was removed to Saint Mahiel Cemetery at Thiaucourt, France.

Statesboro Army Air Field - Statesboro, Georgia.  
Named for the City of Statesboro, Georgia.

Stewart, Camp - Camp Stewart, Georgia.

Named for General Daniel Stewart who was born in Saint John's Parish on the 20th of October, 1761. At the age of fifteen he shouldered a musket in defense of home and liberty ---- afterward joined Captain Youngblood's Company and was wounded by a sabre and captured at Pocatalige, South





Carolina. He was carried to the Prison Ship in Charleston, from which he made his escape through the port holes one stormy night, with eight others. He was pulled through by his companions, and, being a large man, was seriously injured. He belonged to the famous Commands of Sumter and Marion. He suffered during the remainder of the War from the injury to his shoulder, which he received when pulled through the port holes of the British ~~Man-of-War~~, but he remained actively in the service to the end. When the War had ceased he had returned to command a Regiment against the Indians ----. His territory extended from the Savannah River to Florida, and no man connected with our early history more richly deserves the thanks of the people than this noble christian Soldier and Patriot. He was ever ready to serve his Country and State and frequently represented his County in the Legislature. He was Presidential Elector for President Madison. When General Washington visited Savannah in 1791, Stewart was placed on a Committee of the Midway Church and Society, formerly Saint John's Parish, to carry General Washington an address. After expressing their attachment for General Washington in person, the communication reads: "To the Troops stationed on our Frontiers by your order, and to the Treaty lately concluded with the Creek Nation under your auspices, we are indebted, under Providence for our present tranquility. The hatchet is now buried, and we smoke with our Indian neighbors the calumet of peace. This, while it affords a happy presage to our future protection, gives at the same time, a recent proof of how justly you have earned in your Civil as well as Military capacity, the glorious title of 'Father of your Country.' With the laurel then, be pleased to accept the civic wreath from a grateful people." General Washington replied in his modest language, and ended his communication with this sentence: "A knowledge of your happiness will lighten the cares of my station, and are among the most pleasing of their rewards." On General Stewart's return home after the Revolutionary War, he found that his Tranquil Plantation, which was his place, and is situated one and a half miles from Riceboro, had been occupied by General Prevost, Commanding the British



Troops in the South, and his Officers, and on the wall of the sitting room, branded on the boards: "This house was the home of a nest of rebels." This brand remained on the wall until a few years before the War Between the States, and Doctor Samuel Way, who owned the property, destroyed it while making repairs. The British hearing that a pot of gold had been buried on the plantation, spent much time in digging, but without success. This historic home was destroyed by Federal Troops during the War Between the States, and now only the chimneys remain. In the second War with Great Britain, in 1812, General Stewart again took the Field to meet the foes of his Country, and the office of Brigadier General of Calvary was created and given to him. He died in May, 1820. General Stewart was a direct ancestor of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Stewart, Camp, Army Air Field - Camp Stewart, Georgia.  
(Same as Stewart, Camp - Camp Stewart, Georgia).

Thomasville Army Air Field - Thomasville, Georgia.  
Named from the City of Thomasville, Georgia.

Tifton Army Air Field - Tifton, Georgia.  
Named from Tifton, Georgia.

Turner Field - Albany, Georgia.  
Was named for Sullins Preston Turner, who was a native of Oxford, Georgia, born October 8, 1914. He attended Druid Mills and Boys' Schools in Atlanta, Georgia, where he had been a resident the past twenty-one years, and later attended Emory University for three years. He joined the Air Corps in March 1938, after studying Forestry for one year at the University of Georgia. He received his Reserve Officer's Commission at Kelly Field, Texas, in February 1939. He was assigned to Langley Field, and had been operating out of that Station and had just returned from Maneuver near Shreveport, Louisiana. He collided with a Ship while they were en route to Washington for an Aeronautical Exhibition. His Ship went into a spin and landed in a clump of bushes.



Valdosta Municipal Airport - Valdosta, Georgia.  
Named from the City of Valdosta, Georgia.

Vidalia-Lyons Airfield - Vidalia, Georgia.  
Named from the Cities of Vidalia and Lyons,  
Georgia.

Waycross Army Air Field - Waycross, Georgia.  
Named because of its location near the City of  
Waycross, Georgia.

Wheeler, Camp - Camp Wheeler, Georgia.  
Named for Joseph Wheeler, born in Augusta, Georgia, September 10, 1836. His early education included a course of study at the Seabury College, of Cheshire, Connecticut, and other Schools in New England and in New York. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1859, and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the Cavalry Service, and served in various Indian locating Expeditions in Kansas and New Mexico. In February, 1861, he tendered his resignation and was appointed First Lieutenant, Corps of Artillery in the Confederate Army. On September 15th he received the commission of Colonel, and at the Battle of Shiloh won laurels for his bravery. He commanded General Bragg's Cavalry at Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga. On October 2, 1863, he crossed the Tennessee River and led 4000 mounted men up the Sequatchie Valley where he burned the Federal supply train of 1000 wagons. He was afterward attacked and forced to withdraw. He then moved to McMinnville where he captured 600 men. General Cook attacked him at Fremington, captured 200 of his men, 4 guns and 1000 small arms. General Wheeler then crossed the Tennessee, having taken property of an estimated value of \$5,000,000, but with a loss of 2000 men. In 1864 he was ordered with 2000 men to harass General Sherman's Rear. He moved against Sherman's Depot but was repulsed. Later he made a dash into East Tennessee and threatened McMinnville, Murfreesboro and Lebanon. After the close of the War he was elected to Congress. In the Spanish-American War he was made Major General of Volunteers, and during the Santiago Campaign in Cuba, he commanded the Cavalry divisions. He participated in the Battles



of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill; was appointed Senior member of the Commission to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish Army, and served in the Philippines as Commander of the First Brigade, from August 1899 to January 1900. He was appointed a Brigadier General, June 16, 1900, and was retired on September 10th following. He has written "The Kentucky Campaign" (1862), "Calvary Tactics" (1863), "The Santiago Campaign" (1898); and "History of Cuba" (1899). He died January 25, 1906.

#### IDAHO

Boise Barracks - Boise, Idaho.  
Named from the City of Boise, Idaho.

Gowen Field - Boise, Idaho.  
was named for First Lieutenant Paul R. Gowen, of Caldwell, Idaho, who was killed in 1938 in an Airplane crash while on duty in Panama Canal Zone. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy following his graduation from the University of Idaho. Upon receiving his commission from the Military Academy, where he ranked near the top of his class, he was appointed to the Air Service, and had been with that Service for several years, having served in Louisiana, Oklahoma and the Canal Zone. He was killed when the twin-engine Army Bomber he was piloting crashed in flames on a Military Reservation near Panama. The two other members of the Plane's Crew, a Radio Operator and Navigator, crawled from the flaming wreckage with serious burns. They reported that shortly after the take-off clouds of smoke began billowing from the right motor, which had gone dead. They said Lieutenant Gowen tried desperately to keep the Plane afloat, but with only the single motor operating, was unable to gain altitude. They then headed the Plane into a glide toward the water less than two miles away. He was only a few hundred yards from the water's edge when the flaming Ship plunged into tall trees.

Mountain Home Army Air Field - Mountain Home, Idaho.  
Named from the Town of Mountain Home, Idaho.





Army Air Field - Pocatello, Idaho.  
Takes its name from the City of Pocatello, Idaho.

## ILLINOIS

Chanute Field - Chanute Field, Illinois.

Named for Octave Chanute, distinguished Aviation Pioneer. He was born in Paris, France, in 1832, and came to the United States at the age of six years, settling in New York City. He was a Civil Engineer of great distinction. He designed and supervised construction of the Union Stockyards in Chicago, designed the great Kansas City Bridge over the Missouri River, and was also Chairman of the Engineering Committee which reported on the need for the Urban Rapid Transit in New York City, and designed and supervised construction of many iron bridges for the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. He was past sixty when he began his intensive studies in the Field of Aviation. Experiments of that time, usually conducted with man-carrying gliders, were based upon achieving lateral control of the machine by shifting of the pilot's body. He believed this principle to be inherently wrong and devoted thousands of his money and countless hours of studious research to the end that some means must be provided for adjusting the position of the wings by a definite mechanical means to maintain lateral stability. He did not take patents on any of his discoveries, but gave them openly to the world.

Chicago Adjutant General Depot - Chicago, Illinois.  
Takes its name from the City of Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Municipal Airport - Chicago, Illinois.  
Takes its name from the City of Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Quartermaster Depot - Chicago, Illinois.  
Takes its name from the City of Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Signal Depot - Chicago, Illinois.  
Takes its name from the City of Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Signal Sub-Depot - Chicago, Illinois.  
Takes its name from the City of Chicago, Illinois.



Decatur Signal Depot - Decatur, Illinois.

Takes its name from the City of Decatur, Illinois.

Des Plaines, Camp - Joliet, Illinois.

The name "Plaines" is a French word for a species of maple trees and "de" in French "of the." Therefore, the River was evidently named "the River of the Maples." There is no record that Father Marquette and Louis de Joliet, a French-Canadian Explorer, passed through the Des Plaines River Valley in 1675, but it is safe to assume that they selected the name.

Ellis, Camp - Camp Ellis, Illinois.

Named for Sergeant Michael E. Ellis, National hero, whose deeds closely paralleled those of Sergeant York. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, on October 28, 1894. His mother died when he was an infant and his father was too poor to care for him. He was adopted by a Polish family. He quit School when he was twelve years of age and went to work in his foster father's Printing Plant. He wanted to become a Soldier, and after four years his father witnessed his under-age enlistment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on February 8, 1912. He saw Service along the Mexican Border and later in the First World War, and took part in many memorable Campaigns throughout France. When he returned to the United States and Saint Louis, General Pershing presented him with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Sergeant Ellis died of pneumonia, in a Chicago Hospital on December 9, 1937, and was buried with full Military Honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Englewood Cup Plant - Chicago, Illinois.

Named from the Town of Englewood, Illinois.

Gardiner General Hospital - Chicago, Illinois.

Was named for Second Lieutenant Ruth M. Gardiner of Indianapolis, Indiana, the first member of the Army Nurse Corps Service with the Air Corps, to be killed in performance of her duty in World War II. Lieutenant Gardiner was a native of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and was born May 20, 1914. She graduated from Whitehaven, Pennsylvania, Sanitarium School of Nursing, in 1934, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. A. N. C.,



January 15, 1943, and assigned to Flight A, 805th Air Evacuation Squadron, attached to the 11th Army Air Forces of the Alaska Defense Command, in July, 1943. On July 27, 1943, while on a Mission to evacuate patients by Air Transport, she was instantly killed in a crash ten miles Northwest of Naknet, Alaska. Prior to joining the Army Nurse Corps, she was employed at Saint Elizabeth Hospital, New York, and the Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis. She was a Surgical Nurse. She graduated with the second class of Air Evacuation at Bowman Field, Kentucky

George Field - Lawrenceville, Illinois.

Named for Brigadier General Harold H. (Pursuit) George, who was accidentally killed in the spring of 1942, in Australia when a Pursuit Ship crashed head-on in the Plane which General George was about to ascend. He became Commander of all the Air Forces in the Philippines on December 21, 1941. He escaped with General McArthur to Australia after the fall of Bataan. He was from New York State, and his Army career began July 1, 1916, with the New York National Guard. He became a Flyer just after the start of the War and made Army Flying his career until his death. He was Chief Instructor of the Pursuit Ship at the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field during Peace-time and was interested in the offensive use of the Pursuit Ship, hence his nick-name "Pursuit."

Granite City Engineer Branch Depot - Granite City, Illinois.

Named from the City of Granite City, Illinois.

Grant, Camp - Camp Grant, Illinois.

Named for General Ulysses Simpson Grant who was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. During his boyhood he worked on the farm and in the tannery of his father, attending regularly the Schools of the neighborhood. At seventeen years old he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from West Point in 1843 and was given a Brevet Lieutenantship in the 4th Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks Missouri. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant



and joined the Army of Occupation in Mexico under General Taylor. Later, his Regiment was transferred to General Scott's Army where he served throughout the Campaign, which terminated in the capture of the City of Mexico, winning two Brevets for his gallantry. Returning to the United States with the Army, in 1848, he obtained a furlough and married Miss Julia Dent, the daughter of a Saint Louis Merchant. For six years following, he served at various Posts, being raised in 1853 to the rank of Captain. In the following year he retired from the Army and began farming near Saint Louis. In 1860 he took a Clerkship at a small salary, in his father's leather business, at Galena, Illinois, where he remained until the outbreak of the War Between the States. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for volunteers, and four days later Grant began drilling a body of Volunteers at Galena. Later he was appointed Colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry and in August was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers. On September 1st, he was given command of the Southeastern part of Missouri with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois. His policy was strategic, aggressive, and evidently clearly conceived from the first. It was to obtain possession of the various confluents on the Mississippi and Ohio, traversing the central Border States. By his occupancy of Paducah, Kentucky was secured to the Union. He was later made Major General in the Regular Army and placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. On the 9th of March, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant General was conferred upon him and he was put in command of all the Union Forces. His next move was to dispose of General Lee with the Confederate Army in Northern Virginia. Lee finally surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Grant treating Lee with great consideration. Grant was nominated for President of the United States in 1868, and for a second term in 1872. In 1880 his name was again presented as a candidate but this time was not successful on account of prejudice against a third term. In 1881 he removed to New York and later became partner in a Banking Establishment in that City. The firm failed, leaving him bankrupt. He surrendered to his main creditor his medals, swords, trophies and presents





from foreign Governments, who gave them to the United States, and they are preserved in Washington. In 1885 he was restored to the rank and pay of General, and placed on the Retired List. He commenced in "The Century," a series of articles on the Battles of the War, which later, he amplified into his "Personal Memoirs." These Memoirs were completed during the months of pain while he was dying of cancer in the mouth, and the royalties from the sale greatly enriched his family. He died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, where he had gone to a Sanitorium, July 23, 1885, and he was buried in Riverside Park, in New York City, with honors. By a special Act of Congress, after his death, a yearly pension was granted to his widow. The memorial to him is a cube of the Doric order surmounted by a parapet bearing the sculptured figures of Peace and War. Above this is a cupola 70 feet in diameter encircled by relieving columns. Side stairways lead to the crypt where rests the sarcophagus of brilliant porphyry.

Green River Ordnance Plant - Dixon, Illinois.  
was named after the Green River, which flows through the south side of the City of Amboy.

Illinois Ordnance Plant - Carbondale, Illinois.  
Named from the State of Illinois.

Joliet Arsenal - Joliet, Illinois.  
Received its name from the City of Joliet, Illinois.

Lincoln Ordnance Depot - Springfield, Illinois.  
The association of the name of Abraham Lincoln is attached to a great many Institutions and activities in this vicinity. Lincoln qualified as a Lawyer in 1836 and began his practice at Springfield in 1837. His public life began with his election to the Legislature of Illinois and his talents as a Debater won for him the leadership of his Party. Abraham Lincoln was born in a log hut in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. The Republican Party was formed to prevent any extension of the Slave-holding area, and Lincoln soon became its leader in Illinois and began a series of Debates with Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln was



elected for the Presidency of the United States in 1860. In 1864 he was again elected President, and in his Address he expressed his desire to heal the wounds of the country, caused from the War Between the States. On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theater at Washington, D. C., by an Actor, J. Wilkes Booth, and died the following day. The Lincoln Memorial is a building erected to commemorate Lincoln, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. In form it resembles a Greek Temple, surrounded by a collonade of Doric columns. It was designed by Henry Bacon of New York. Inside is a statue of Lincoln, of white marble, sculptured by Daniel Chester French. The colossal seated figure measures nineteen feet in height. Jules Guerin painted the canvas murals.

Madison Ordnance Plant - Madison, Illinois.

Received its name from the City of Madison, Illinois.

Mayo General Hospital - Galesburg, Illinois.

Named in honor of the Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minnesota, for their great service to the Army during the First World War when they performed the titanic task of directing the training and supervision of hundreds of Doctors. It was their job to evaluate the abilities of all men in the Medical Corps and institute methods of instruction that would bring all Medical personnel up to date in the most advanced theories and practices of Medicine and Surgery. Their School for Medical Officers and Enlisted Men was conducted at the famed Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. For exceeding merit in the Medical Cause they rose, in July, 1918, from the rank of Major to Brigadier General. William Worrell Mayo was born May 31, 1819, in Manchester, England, and received his general education in Manchester and came to the United States in 1845 to practice his Profession in New York City. He was graduated in Medicine in 1854 from the University of Missouri. Early in 1855 he moved to Minnesota with his family, where he practiced in Le Sueur until he moved to Rochester. William J. Mayo was born June 29, 1861, in Le Sueur, and Charles Horace Mayo was born in Rochester, July 18, 1865, and attended Public School in Rochester, and both



pursued the study of Medicine. After being graduated in 1885 and 1888, respectively, they became associated with their father, and entered the practice of Medicine in Rochester. From the time of the cyclone in 1883 to the present time, the history of the development of the Institution which has become known as the Mayo Clinic, unfolds like an interesting romance. The Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research was founded in 1915. Endowments totalling \$2,500,000 were presented to the University of Minnesota by the Doctors Mayo to provide for graduate Medical Education and Research. Today, Dr. Charles Mayo carries on the traditions of those great Surgeons and Physicians who founded the Mayo Clinic. His father, Dr. Charles Horace Mayo, passed away on May 26, 1939, and his uncle, Dr. William J. Mayo, on July 29, 1939. They leave behind a magnificent heritage for all posterity. The humanitarian Institution which they founded continues today to serve increasing thousands who come to Rochester from all parts of the world.

Mount Vernon, Camp - Mount Vernon, Illinois.  
Named from the City of Mount Vernon, Illinois.

Orchard Place Airport - Park Ridge, Illinois.  
Supposedly named thus because it is located very near a Country Club which is called Twin Orchard.

Rock Island Arsenal - Rock Island, Illinois.  
Named from the City of Rock Island, Illinois.

Rock Island Ordnance Depot - Rock Island, Illinois.  
Named from the City of Rock Island, Illinois.

Sangamon Ordnance Plant - Illiopolis, Illinois.  
In Reynolds' Life and Times, "Governor Reynolds remarks of it the Sangamon Country: 'The Indians, long before a white man saw Sangamon Country, were apprised of its fertility and rich products.' In the Pottawattamie language, 'Sangamon' means the country where there is plenty to eat. According to which parlance, it would be termed 'the land of milk and honey.'" "Father Charlevoix, who passed down the Illinois in 1721, mentions this river as the 'Sa-quimont.' As the 't' is silent, 'Sau-ki-min' from 'meki' earth,



and 'min', good. This etymology of word corresponds with the remark of Governor Reynolds, and, as the Pottawattamies spoke a dialect of Algonquin tongue, it is highly possible that this is the correct derivation of the word. Many places remarkable for productiveness received names from the Indians which implied fruitfulness of the soil." "There are two other sources from which the word might possibly have been derived: 'Saukie,' from the tribe by that name; and 'ong,' a termination signifying place. By the use of a connecting, which was often done, we would have 'Saukieong,' or 'River of the Sauks.' Or it might have been derived from 'Sa-gie,' lake; and 'mong,' a loon, which would be rendered 'Loon-lake River.' The etymology first given is, however, the probable one." The word "Sangamo" or "Sangamon" is derived from the Indian word "Sangama" or "Sangamaugh." This word was used by the Tribes who lived and hunted in this part of the State to describe the beautiful and fertile prairie and woodlands which compose it and meant "The-Land-of-Plenty-to-Eat."

Savanna Ordnance Depot - Proving Ground, Illinois.  
Mr. Thomas Gamble states that this is a corruption of the word "Shawnee," which was the name of a Tribe of Indians who migrated from the North and were known to the Greeks as the Sa-wan-i-ge or "Sau-wa-no-gee." "As early as 1674 there is a record of 'Savanna' Indians returning to their people ---- in Northern Tennessee. Driving out the once fierce West Indians, these new comers established themselves at the fall line and gave their name to the River on whose banks they had settled. Se-wab-i-ge was easily corrupted into Savannah." There is a Spanish word "Sabana," which means "low, flat region," but no authority has been found for connecting that word with the River or the City of Savannah, Georgia. Another source says that the word in the Blackhawk Indian language means "treeless grassy plains," and was given to the present site by Dispatch Riders carrying mail from what is now Rock Island, Illinois, to Galena, Illinois.

Scott Field - Scott Field, Illinois.  
Named in honor of Corporal Frank W. Scott, one of





the early heroes in Army Aviation, who gave his life in Maryland on an Experimental Flight. He was born in Braddock, Pennsylvania, in January, 1884. He enlisted as a Private, Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery, March 2, 1908. He was discharged, March 1, 1911, at Fort Myer, Virginia. He re-enlisted in Company G, Signal Corps, March 3, 1911. He was made Private First Class, August 16, 1911, and Corporal, June 16, 1912. He was one of the first men detailed for duty at the Aviation School at College Park, Maryland, and served there for over a year. He served as Assistant Mechanic and Chief Mechanic on one of the Wright Airplanes. He was killed in an Experimental Flight, September 28, 1912, at the First Army Aviation School, College Park, Maryland, while serving with Company G, Signal Corps. He was reported to have been the first enlisted man to lose his life in an Air accident. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Sheridan, Fort - Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Named for Phillip Henry Sheridan, born in 1831 in Albany, New York, and died August 5, 1888. He served in the West for about six years before coming East in 1862, to command a Division of the Army of the Ohio. His distinguished service caused his transfer to the Army of the Potomac as Cavalry Chief. In 1864 he went into the Shenandoah Valley, and during this Campaign he made the ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek which has been the subject of Art and Literature. He was instrumental in causing Lee's surrender. In 1869 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and in 1883 he became Commander-in-Chief. In 1888, the year of his death, he became General. During the Railroad Riots in 1877 the people called upon the Federal Government for aid in protecting their persons and their property. General Sheridan and his Indian fighters were in the midst of one of their familiar Campaigns on the Great Plains. On the other hand, unless Chicago received some aid that part of the country paralleled by the Indian fighters, might be subject to even greater hardship because of the bottle-neck in transportation. General Sheridan went to Chicago and helped restore a reasonable facsimile of peace and quiet.



Vaughan General Hospital - Mines, Illinois.

Named in honor of the late Colonel Victor Clarence Vaughan who served as Dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Michigan. He served as President of the Association from 1914 to 1915. He was a native of Mount Airy, Missouri, and had a distinguished Army career. In the Spanish-American War he was commissioned Major and Surgeon in the 33rd Michigan Volunteer Infantry and took part in the Santiago Campaign. In World War I he was commissioned a Colonel in the Army Medical Corps and placed in charge of the Section of Communicable Diseases in the office of the Surgeon General. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service, especially during the Influenza Epidemic. He also received the French Decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. His contribution as a member of the Commission appointed to investigate the widespread outbreak of Typhoid in Army Camps during the Spanish-American War, was an important factor in the curing of that disease. He died in Richmond, Virginia, November 21, 1929.

INDIANA

Atterbury Army Air Field - Columbus, Indiana.

Named for William Wallace Atterbury, born in New Albany, Indiana, January 31, 1866. After graduation from Yale University he worked in the Atton Shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After several years he became Foreman of the Shop. Eventually he became Vice-President and later President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the United States entry into World War I, General John J. Pershing called on the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, to send one of the best Transportation men of the country to France to take over the job of moving the AEF. General Atterbury was given the colossal job of building the machinery for landing, carrying to Battle and supplying the hundreds of thousands of Soldiers from America forming the AEF in France. He served Overseas until May 31, 1919. Upon returning to the United States, he resumed his duties as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For his service to his Country and his contributions to the War Effort, he was decorated not only by the United States,



the England, France and Belgium, as well. In 1904 he retired as President of the Railroad, and a year later he died.

Asterbury, Camp - Camp Asterbury, Indiana.  
(Now is Asterbury Army Air Field - Columbus, Indiana).

Baer Field - Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Named for Paul F. Baer who was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1884. He attended Fort Wayne Grade and High Schools until 1911. He entered the service of the Packard Motor Company to gain mechanical knowledge. As a civilian truck driver, he was with Pershing in 1915 in Pershing's chase after Villa to the Mexican Border. In 1916 he travelled to Europe as a hostler. In January, 1917, he enlisted first with the French Foreign Legion, and then transferred to the French Air Corps. He received a commission on June 17, 1917. He transferred to the United States Army when America entered the War. He received his First Lieutenant commission in the First Aviation Signal Officers Reserve Corps, November 7, 1917. He was for a while in the Ninety-Fourth Aero Pursuit Squadron commanded by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. He was the first American to shoot down a German Plane, March 11, 1918, and the first American World War I Ace. Between March 11, 1918, and May 22, 1918, he received official credit for downing nine Enemy Planes, unofficial credit for eighteen Planes. On May 22nd he was shot down and held prisoner by Germans for eight months. His first victory won him the Distinguished Service Cross with Oak Leaves, the first Distinguished Service Cross awarded an American Pilot in the War. When discharged his Decorations also included the French Croix de Guerre with Seven Palms, the French Legion of Honor with Bronze Leaf, the Aero Club of America Medal, and the Hearst Medal, and Lafayette Escadrille Insignia. He returned to the United States on February 28, 1919. He became Consulting Engineer and Test Pilot for the Ford-Stout Airplane Company at Dearborn, Michigan. He worked also a while for Douglas Airplane Manufacturing Company at Santa Monica, California. He went to work for the Federal Government as one of sixty Area



Inspectors for the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce, licensing Pilots, etc. He later quit and went to China to aid in developing Aviation. He was killed in an Airplane crash at Shanghai on December 9, 1930. He was buried in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on January 4, 1931, with elaborate Military Honors.

Bendix Field - South Bend, Indiana.

Named for Vincent Bendix, an Inventor and Manufacturer, who was born in Illinois in 1881. He invented the Bendix "Drive," making possible self-starting motors, which entered so largely into the rapid and practical self-starting of the motor vehicle. He developed Bendix Four Wheel automobile brake which has revolutionized the mechanism of automotive vehicles. At the age of sixteen, he entered the study of Law in New York, later diverging to Mechanical Engineering, specializing in automobile and automobile engine designs, in which Profession he started his business career, and in which, by his indomitable perseverance and ability so early laid the foundation for his later phenomenal success. Of diversified experience and activity, he was a leader in the Industry as early as 1907, when he was instrumental in the successful marketing of the then new and interesting Holzman high-wheeled automobile. Shortly thereafter he designed and built the Bendix car. It was during these days that he turned his thoughts to the designing of a manifestly necessary device for the mechanical cranking of a gasoline motor, heretofore startable only by hand cranking. The success of the Bendix Drive, the mechanical hand, which cranks a car, is a matter of history in the world of self-propelled vehicles. As he in the early days provided means for the safe starting of automobiles, he made commercially successful the Bendix Brake for safe control of passenger cars, trucks, coaches and airplanes. Most material evidence of the success of the Bendix brake is the immense Bend Plant of Bendix Brake Company. Daily thousands of sets of Bendix Brakes are made, with a demand so rapidly increasing that an additional building program is in progress. In September, 1929, Mr. Bendix went to Sweden to receive from King Gustav V





the title of Knight of the Order of the North Star in recognition of his philanthropic interest in the land of his ancestors. In January, 1936, he was made a Knight of the French Legion of Honor. This was conferred in recognition of his endeavor in organizing a South Bend Paris Plant of Bendix Aviation Corporation. On January 20, 1931, he was elected President of the Society of Automotive Engineers. In the early part of 1932 Democrats on Chicago's exclusive North Side endorsed him for Congress, but these inclinations, if he had any, did not progress. On May 29, 1942, the association of Mr. Bendix with Bendix Aviation Company as Chairman and Director, was terminated. He was a collector of valuable books, tapestries and other rare art objects. In 1943 he formed an Engineering Company to develop a new type of helicopter. He was born in Moline, Illinois. He went to work when he was thirteen years old as a telegraph messenger. In the same year he worked out a design for an improved chainless bicycle which attracted the interest of a Manufacturer. He was keenly interested in the development of Aviation and for some years he donated the prize trophy for an annual Air Race which bears his name.

Billings General Hospital - Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Named For John Shaw Billings, who was born April 18, 1838, in Switzerland County, Indiana. He received his B. A. Degree at Miami University, in 1857, matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio in 1858. During 1858 to 1859, he was an Intern at Saint John's Hospital and during 1859 to 1860, at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati. When the War Between the States broke out, he offered himself and his service as a Medical Officer. He was commissioned First Lieutenant Surgeon, April 16, 1862. He was first assigned to the Cliffburne Hospital just outside of Washington. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac during the most severe fighting of the War, and was present during the Battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Ana, Cold Harbor, and the Siege of Petersburg. From December 27, 1864, to August 20, 1865, he was on duty in the Surgeon General's



Office. His report on the "Treatment of Diseases and Injuries in the Army of the Potomac during 1864," was made from pocketbook notes made in the Field and is the principal source of knowledge of the organization, administration and functioning of the Medical Corps during this period. In 1875 his plans for the construction of the proposed Johns Hopkins Hospital were selected by the Board of Trustees and for the next twenty-five years he was actively engaged in its construction and organization. In 1895 he retired from active duty in the Army and became Professor of Hygiene at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and wrote a History of Surgery. In 1896 he resigned his Professorship at the University of Pennsylvania to become Superintendent-in-Chief of the New York Public Library. This was his last great work and involved the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries and the Tilden Trust, securing the site of Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-Second Streets, planning and erecting the splendid buildings, and organizing and administering the Library. He was operated upon twice for cancer of the lip, the second operation involving extensive dissection of the glands of the neck, and, at advanced age, he survived a gall-bladder operation. Pneumonia followed his fourth operation for calculus and he died on March 11, 1917. The ideals of Colonel Billings and the message which his life and efforts should convey to the young Doctors entering the Service of their Country, are best exemplified by his own words addressed to a graduating class of the Army Medical School shortly before he died: "As member of a great profession, as officers of the Nation, as citizens of a great country, as men possessing knowledge ---- you are coming on the stage of action to share the burden and responsibility of the world's work and bring fresh blood and energy into the organism to maintain and add to the dignity and heritage of your country. Enter upon our heritage modestly but confidently. Be strong and of good courage. Nos Morituri Salu-  
tomus."

Casad Ordnance Depot - New Haven, Indiana.  
Named for Colonel Adam F. Casad, an Indiana Soldier who performed outstanding work in handling



ardnance material Overseas during World War I. He was born in Delphi, Indiana, February 9, 1878; graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1902; and continued in the Service until his death in 1927.

Evansville Municipal Airport - Evansville, Indiana.

Named from the City of Evansville, Indiana.

Freeman Field - Seymour, Indiana.

Named for Captain Richard S. Freeman. He was born in Winamac, Indiana, June 22, 1905. He completed his early education at the Parochial and Public Schools of his home Town, and then attended Notre Dame for one year, and then received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Upon graduation from West Point on June 12, 1930, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry and detailed to the Air Corps Flying training. He spent three months travelling in Europe following his graduation from West Point Military Academy, visiting mainly in France, Germany, and the British Isles. Completing his Primary Flying Training at Brooks Field, and Advanced Training at Kelly Field, on October 10, 1931, he was rated as Airplane "Pilot" and was assigned to duty with the 20th Bombardment Squadron at Langley Field. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Air Corps and remained at Langley Field until 1935. From July 1933 to February 1934, he was placed second in command of a Company of Civilian Conservation Corps which was engaged in building dams in the State of Vermont as part of the Winoski Flood Control Project. He was recalled from this Post to the Air Mail Service when the Air Corps was assigned to this duty. He was one of the first Army men to participate in the Air Mail Service, and, stationed at Floyd Bennett Field, remained there until private Airplanes again resumed the Service. Upon his return to Langley Field after the Air Mail Experiment, he served as Operations Officer of the Second Bombardment Group. He was elected for a Flight from Washington, D. C., to Fairbanks, Alaska. In February, 1935, he was transferred to the Hawaiian Department where he served with the 19th Pursuit



Squadron and subsequently with the 6th Pursuit Squadron, both at Wheeler Field. During his sojourn in Hawaii he attended the Wing Navigation School at Fort Shafter, and there he earned the title of Advanced Navigator in December, 1935. During Service in Hawaii he participated in the historic Flight of the Army Squadron to the Leper Colony, across the Kiawi Channel of Molokai, from whence the remains of the founder of the Colony, Father Damian, were taken to be placed on a Transport Vessel and sent to Father Damian's native Belgium for burial. Freeman remained in Hawaii until March, 1937, and then accepted a furlough from Service for his second voyage to Europe. On his return, having qualified as Aerial Navigator, he participated in the "Good-Will Flight" of the B-17 "Flying Fortress" to Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America, and return. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. He was one of the first Officers of the United States Army Corps to pilot the B-17 type Bomber. For the part he played in a Flight made from Langley Field to Santiago, Chile, in February, 1939, he received commendation of Secretary of War and shared with the Flying Commander and members of the Crew, in the award of the Mackey Trophy. He was also recognized by the National Aeronautic Association for his participation in this Flight. He served as a student at the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, and was assigned to duty at March Field. Then he was assigned to duty at Lowry Field, and was then promoted to Captain of the Air Corps. He left Lowry Field and accepted the assignment as Commandant at Ladd Field, which is located in the center of Alaska's toughest winter weather. He was one of the first Pilots to fly the non-stop from McChord Field to Fairbanks in a B-17, and was the first Pilot to land this type of Airplane in Alaska. At Ladd Field, he had two Planes equipped for Experimental Flights in extreme low temperatures. In one of them, he, with his Crew of seven men, were carried to their deaths near Lovelock, Nevada, on February 6, 1941. More symbolic than a monument, he left enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him a memory of all that is fine and honorable among men.





Gary Armor Plate Plant - Gary, Indiana.  
Named from the City of Gary, Indiana.

Harrison, Fort Benjamin - Fort Benjamin Harrison,  
Indiana.

Was named by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906, in honor of President Benjamin Harrison, who was born in Ohio on August 20, 1833. Following his graduation from Miami University, Harrison began the practice of Law in Indianapolis, Indiana, and soon established himself as a Lawyer of first rank. He strongly advocated abolition of Slavery, and entered the War Between the States as a Second Lieutenant and retired as Brigadier General of Volunteers, having distinguished himself in various Battles. Resuming his Law practice, he was elected to the United States Senate in 1880, was not reelected in 1887, but was elected to the Presidency in 1888, defeating Cleveland. The high spots of his term of office included the Pan-American Congress meeting in Washington; the passage of the McKinley Tariff Bill, and Sherman Silver Bill; the suppression of the Louisiana Lottery; and further reform of the Civil Service. He was defeated for reelection in 1892 and retired to private Law practice. He represented Venezuela in 1898 in its Boundary Dispute with Great Britain. He died on March 13, 1901.

Indiana Arsenal - Charlestown, Indiana.  
Received its name from the State of Indiana.

Indianapolis Chemical Warfare Depot - Indianap-  
olis, Indiana.  
Named from the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Jefferson Proving Ground - Madison, Indiana.  
Named from the County of Jefferson, Indiana.

Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot - Jefferson-  
ville, Indiana.  
Named from the City of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Highbury Ordnance Plant - La Porte, Indiana.  
Received its name from the Town of Kingsbury,  
Indiana.



Schoen Field - Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Was named in honor of First Lieutenant Karl Schoen, Aviator from Indianapolis, Indiana, who was killed in Combat during World War I. He was born October 20, 1894, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was educated in Purdue University. He enlisted April 22, 1917, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He was assigned to the Aviation Service, and went Overseas, February 28, 1918, and was assigned to the 139th Aero Squadron. He was killed in action, October 28, 1918, at Verdun, France. He was buried in Argonne, American Cemetery. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Scott, Camp Thomas A. - Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Was named in honor of Thomas Alexander Scott, the fourth President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and organizer of the first Military Railroad during the War Between the States. He was born in Pennsylvania, December 28, 1823. He was long identified with Transportation before he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1850. He was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a member of his Staff and placed in charge of transporting Troops. He was commissioned Colonel of Volunteers in the same year and the Governor placed control of all Railroads under his charge. Colonel Scott was appointed First Assistant Secretary of War on August 1, 1861, and in January, 1862, directed the organization of the Railways in the Northwest Territory. He resigned in 1862 to direct the Pennsylvania Railroad, but again served his Country in September of that year in directing the transport of two Troop Movements by connecting different Railway Lines. He became President of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1874.

Stout Field - Indianapolis, Indiana.

Named for Richard Harding Stout who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. He enlisted in the 17th Aero Squadron, Air Service, and became Second Lieutenant. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Gold, Silver and Bronze Stars, France; Gold Star, 32nd Army Corps, 11th French Army, August 26, 1917. "Having always displayed the greatest bravery in particularly trying circumstances, he distinguished himself in August,



1917, in carrying the wounded through clouds of gas, and, although poisoned by gas, continued his service on a violently bombarded route." He received the Silver Star, 69th French Infantry Division, September 19, 1917: "An American Volunteer, who had displayed the greatest courage and coolness under trying circumstances, especially before Verdun, in August and September, 1917. He attended to the removal of the wounded under violent bombardment, although poisoned by gas." He received the Bronze Star, 20th Squadron of the Train, 69th Division, 32nd Army Corps, 2nd French Army, August 26, 1917: "A driver, who has always displayed the greatest bravery in particularly critical circumstances. Particularly distinguished himself in August, 1917, by transporting wounded through gas clouds and although injured by the poisonous gas continued his service along a road under heavy artillery fire." He enlisted March 10, 1917, and was assigned to Section Number 1, American Field Ambulance Service. He enlisted October 26, 1917, Paris, France, Aviation Corps. He received his training at Second Aviation Instruction Center, Beaumont, Chateauroux, Issoudun, Saint Jean de Monts, Tours, Caen, all in France. He was assigned to the 147th Aero Squadron. He received his Second Lieutenantcy May 13, 1918. He was Overseas from March 12, 1917, to February 21, 1919. He took part in the Battles of Champagne and Verdun. He was discharged, February 23, 1919. He accepted a commission in Officers Reserve Corps Air Service, August, 1925. He enlisted in the 113th Aero Squadron, Indiana National Guard, June, 1926. He died October 3, 1926, and was buried in Brown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Terre Haute Ordnance Depot - Terre Haute, Indiana.  
Received its name from the City of Terre Haute, Indiana.

Vigo Plant - Terre Haute, Indiana.  
Was named on account of its location in Vigo County, Indiana.

Wabash River Ordnance Works - Newport, Indiana.  
Takes its name from the Wabash River which is nearby. The name comes from an Indian word



meaning "white water," or, as some authorities give it, "cloud borne by an equinoctial wind."

Wakeman General Hospital - Camp Ashtabury, Indiana.

Named from Colonel Frank E. Wakeman, a native of New York. He received his Degree from Valparaiso and Indiana Universities. He was a member of the Army Medical Corps, and his last assignment was with the Surgeon General's Office in Washington. At Valparaiso University he received his Doctor of Pharmacy Degree in 1915, a Pharmaceutical Chemist Certificate in 1916, and a B.S. Degree in 1917. He entered the Army Medical Corps as a First Lieutenant in August, 1917, after being commissioned in Indiana. After two years in Service in World War I, he was discharged. He returned to Indiana for schooling and received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1926 from Indiana University. Also in 1926 he returned to active duty with the Army for a year. After mustering out of Service in 1927, he joined the Medical Corps in 1928, advancing to Captain in June of that year. He added to his Degrees by attending the Catholic University in Washington where he received a Master of Arts Degree in 1933, and a Doctor of Pharmacy (Philosophy) in 1934. In 1927 he was awarded the Doctor of Public Health Degree from Johns Hopkins University. During his Army Service he attended the Command and General Staff School, Army Medical School, and Medical Field Service School. He also took advanced work at the latter two Medical Schools.

IOWA

Des Moines, Fort - Des Moines, Iowa.

The nucleus of Des Moines was established in 1820 when a Fort was built to protect the mouth of the Indian Tribes, the Sac and the Fox. According to old Indian stories, the River on whose banks this Fort was built was known as the "Moingona." Later it was shortened to "Moin" by French Explorers who called the stream "La Riviere Des Moines." The settlement gradually became known as Des Moines and the River bears the same name. This name became associated with the Trappist Monks, "la Riviere Des Moines," "the River of





the Monks."

Des Moines Municipal Airport - Des Moines, Iowa.  
Named from the City of Des Moines, Iowa.

Iowa Ordnance Plant - Burlington, Iowa.  
Received its name from the State of Iowa.

Schick General Hospital - Clinton, Iowa.  
Was named for Lieutenant William Rhinehart Schick, who was the first Army Medical Officer to be killed in action during World War II. He was born, August 17, 1919, in Chicago, Illinois. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1939, and was appointed First Lieutenant Medical Corps Reserve, April 28, 1941. He was killed when the Bomber in which he was flying from the United States to Pearl Harbor was shot down during the raid on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. His home was at Lowden, Iowa.

Sioux City Army Air Field - Sioux City, Iowa.  
Named from the City of Sioux City, Iowa.

## KANSAS

Coffeyville Army Air Field - Coffeyville, Kansas.  
Name comes from the City of Coffeyville, Kansas.

Command and Staff College - Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

On May 7, 1881, General Orders No. 42, were issued by General Sherman, Command in the Army of the United States, and directed that measures be taken for the establishment of a School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry similar to the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. On January 26th the following year, the School was declared established. It was decided in 1901 that there should be Post Schools where Officers should be trained and then the better graduates of these Schools should be sent to a General Service and Staff College after which the best of these should be sent to the Army War College in Washington, D. C. Numerous changes in name and curricula were made between 1901 and 1907. These in the final recognition of the School at Fort Leavenworth when War was declared



in 1917. In 1923 after the World War was concluded, the School was recognized in the light of the experiences learned there. The result of this recognition was the present Command and General Staff College.

Dodge City Army Air Field - Dodge City, Kansas.  
Named from the City of Dodge City, Kansas.

Fairfax Field - Kansas City, Kansas.  
Received its name from the Fairfax Drainage District which was organized to reclaim and protect land within the Horse Shoe Bend of the Missouri River above the mouth of the Kansas River. It was formerly called "North Bottoms." This last name was not liked, so to settle the argument between the two property owners, each selecting their family name, the name of Fairfax was chosen and is euphonious as far as this community was concerned, but, of course, it was known by the one naming this section, that Lord William Fairfax was a Governor of Virginia, and employer of George Washington.

Garden City Army Air Field - Garden City, Kansas.  
Takes its name from Garden City, Kansas.

Great Bend Army Air Field - Great Bend, Kansas.  
Takes its name from its location near the City of Great Bend, Kansas.

Herington Army Air Field - Herington, Kansas.  
Named from the City of Herington, Kansas.

Independence Army Air Field - Independence, Kansas.  
Named from the City of Independence, Kansas.

Kansas Ordnance Plant - Parsons, Kansas.  
Gets its name from the State of Kansas.

Kansas City Medical Depot - Kansas City, Kansas.  
Named from the City of Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Leavenworth, Kansas.  
Named from the City of Kansas City, Kansas.



Leavenworth, Fort - Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

is one of the oldest Frontier Army Posts which has been continuously garrisoned since its settlement in 1827 to the present. General Henry Leavenworth found a good site for a Cantonment on the right bank of the Missouri River. It was on the same side of the River as the road to Santa Fe and it possessed the advantage of having a dry and rolling country on the South and Southwest of it. General Leavenworth founded Fort Leavenworth on May 8, 1827. In the early days Fort Leavenworth was depended upon for protection from Indians. A stone fortification wall was built by the early settlers and soldiers as protection against the Indians, and parts of it can still be seen on the original location. In the '50s Fort Leavenworth was the general Depot from which supplies were sent to all Military Posts West of the Pacific Coast. The supplies were brought to Fort Leavenworth by steamboat and carried across the plains in covered wagons. Transportation was carried on by means of ox trains, each wagon team consisting of ten yokes of fine oxen and carrying a load of from 6,500 to 8,000 pounds. The wagon trains travelled about seven miles per day. Fort Leavenworth was established in 1881 by order of General William T. Sherman, and most Staff Officers of the United States Army are trained here. At the Fort Leavenworth Museum is a collection of early day vehicles, including a carriage in which Abraham Lincoln rode from Troy to Leavenworth, in December, 1859. There were many other interesting collections here. The United States Federal Penitentiary is in Leavenworth, which Penitentiary was established in 1895 on the Fort Leavenworth Reservation, 1,000 acres being set aside for that purpose. It is one of the largest and most modern Prisons in the world.

Liberal Army Air Field - Liberal, Kansas.

received its name from the City of Liberal, Kansas.

Marshall Field - Fort Riley, Kansas.

Named for Francis Cutler Marshall, Army Officer, who was born in Galena, Illinois, March 26, 1857. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1880, and received his M. A.



Degree at Trinity College. He was a Second Lieutenant of Eighth Cavalry, June 12, 1890; First Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, January 5, 1897; Captain Fifteenth Cavalry, February 2, 1901; Major Second Cavalry, September 3, 1912; and assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry, November 1, 1914. He was transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry, August 15, 1915. Was made Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1916; Colonel, June 22, 1917; Brigadier General, December 17, 1917; Commanded 165th F. A. Brigade, 90th Division to October 20, 1918; Second Brigade, First Division to May 28, 1919; Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division to August 1, 1919. He was with the First Army at San Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Operations. He was in the Third Army Occupation of Germany, November 20, 1918 to July 3, 1919. He received the Croix de Guerre with Palm in 1919. While on a Tour of Inspection, early in 1922, he was killed in an Airplane accident.

Phillips, Camp - Camp Phillips, Kansas.

Was named for Colonel William A. Phillips, the founder of Salina, Kansas, which Town was founded in 1858. He had a brilliant record in the War Between the States, and at the outbreak of the War Colonel Phillips raised the Third Kansas and tendered it to President Lincoln. It was accepted and he was appointed Major of the First Indian Regiment and marched immediately to the Front Lines. In July 1862 he was promoted to Colonel of the Third Indian Regiment, a Cherokee Unit. In the same year he was named by General Schofield as Commander of the Indian Brigade. He was constantly at the Front and saw action in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, and Indian Territories. He was wounded three times and had four horses shot from under him. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, January 14, 1824, and came to the States in his youth. He died at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, in November, 1893, and is buried in Salina.

Pratt Army Air Field - Pratt, Kansas.

Named from the City of Pratt, Kansas.

Riley, Fort - Fort Riley, Kansas.

Named for Colonel Bennett Riley, who was born in





Saint Mary's County, Maryland. He entered the Military Service of the United States as an Ensign of Riflemen and at once saw active Campaigning on Sacketts Harbor, New York, in the War of 1812, after which he accompanied his Regiment to the Mississippi Frontier. From December 1816 to July 1817, he was Adjutant of his Regiment. On August 6, 1818, he was promoted to Captain, having previously passed from the grades of Third, Second and First Lieutenant. Upon the disbandment of the Rifle Regiment in 1821, he was transferred to the Infantry and for the next twenty-five years spent much of his time fighting Indians. He was breveted Major in 1823 for distinguished service in a Battle with the Arikara Indians in Dakota Territory. In 1829 he conveyed a large Merchant Caravan from Saint Louis, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and back again, and received a Sword from the Legislature of Missouri in recognition of services. During 1831 and 1832 he fought in the Black Hawk War. He was promoted to the rank of Major on September 26, 1837, and to Lieutenant Colonel on December 1, 1839. From 1839 to 1842 he participated in the Seminole Wars in Florida, where his energy and courage won for him the brevet of Colonel. At the beginning of the Mexican War he commanded the Second Infantry but was quickly advanced to the command of the Brigade. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo where he was breveted Brigadier General. It was at Contreras on August 20, 1849, however, that he won lasting fame. His Brigade formed a part of a Force under Persifer Smith, which was sent around to the rear of the Mexican Position, and Riley was designated to lead the Assault. In his official report of the Battle, General Smith says: "The opportunity offered to Colonel Riley by his position was seized by that gallant veteran with all the skill and energy for which he is distinguished. The charge of his noble Brigade down the slope, in full view of friend and foe, unchecked even for a moment, until he had planted all of his colours upon their farthest works, was a spectacle that animated the Army to the boldest deeds." For his gallant conduct on this occasion he was breveted Major General. He continued in command of his



Brigade to the end of the Mexican War. After the War he served in Louisiana and Missouri until the fall of 1848 when he was transferred with his Regiment to California, and assigned to the important Command of the Military Department on the Pacific and became Ex-Officio Provisional Governor of California. In September 1850, he convened the constituent Assembly at Monterey which drew up the first Constitution of California and applied for admission into the Union. His able direction of affairs at this critical time hastened the formation of the new State Government, to which he relinquished his authority in November, 1850, when the first elected Civil Governor took office. On January 31, 1851, he was promoted to Colonel of the First Infantry and ordered to join that Regiment on the Rio Grande River, but owing to disability from cancer, he was unable to comply with the order. He settled in Buffalo, New York, where he died. In 1842 Lieutenant John C. Fremont made an exploration of the Great Plains country with Kit Carson as his guide. He reached Junction City in June 1842, and passed through again in 1844. Governor Reeder, first Governor of Kansas Territory, arrived in 1854 and set up the Government's first Territorial Legislature in Pawnee in July 1854. The stone building at Camp Whiteside housed the first Territorial Legislature. Later, the Free State advocates moved the Capital to Topeka. In 1853 the Secretary of War selected the location for a new Post in the vicinity of the confluence of the Republican, Smoky Hill and Kansas Rivers. A Camp was established at the site of Fort Riley and was called Camp Center because it was then known to be near the center of the United States. The Camp was later named for Major General Riley. Brevet Major A. E. Ogden, Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, known as the founder of Fort Riley, was Commanding Officer of the Post from 1852 to 1855, and died at Fort Riley in August, 1855. In 1866 General Custer came to Fort Riley as a Lieutenant Colonel of the new Seventh Cavalry. General Sheridan visited this Fort in May 1865. General Douglas McArthur, Lieutenant General George S. Patten, and Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, were all at this Fort at one time.



Sherman Field - Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Named in honor of Major William C. Sherman, who was born in Augusta, Georgia, May 5, 1888. He had much to do with the early development of the field when he was Post Air Officer, and Air Corps Instructor at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, from 1924 until November 22, 1927, when he died.

Smoky Hill Army Air Field - Salina, Kansas.

Just a few miles south of the Air Field location is a line of hills called the Smoky Buttes. At times there is a haze over these hills which has the appearance of smoke. The name was originated by the Indians. There is also a River in this location called the Smoky Hill, which name was also from the Indians. Near the City of Salina, Kansas, there is a pre-historic Indian Burial Ground, indicating that this territory was the center of Indian Tribes. At the south end of the Smoky Buttes there is a place known as Coronado heights and is the point where Coronado came and then turned back after his search for the Seven Cities of Quivira.

Strother Field - Winfield, Kansas.

Named for Donald Root Strother, born in Winfield, Kansas, on October 26, 1911. He attended the City Schools and was recognized as an excellent student. He graduated from Winfield High School in 1929 with highest honors. Following a Pre-Medic course with a major in Biology, he graduated with honors from Southwestern College in Winfield, on May 31, 1933. For a time after his graduation from College he worked at the Winfield Daily Courier as street reporter. He resigned that position to enter Air Corps training at Randolph Field, from which he graduated in 1935. From there he was sent to Selfridge Field, Michigan, where he took instruction in Pursuit Ship Flying. For twenty-two months he was Co-Pilot for the United States Air Lines, traveling routes from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Chicago, and from Chicago to the East. In 1938 he again entered the United States Army Air Corps and was sent to Hamilton Field, California, later being returned to Fort Douglas, Utah. From there he began his proposed trip to the Pacific



Coast, only to be reversed and sent to the Far East by way of Africa. He was commissioned, October 14, 1938, and served as Instructor of Flying Fortress Pilots in the United States until his departure for the Far East just after Pearl Harbor. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously by General Douglas MacArthur in Australia. He was on a Bombing Mission and was killed in the Far Eastern Theatre of War. The Formation was met by Japanese "Zeros" and he was injured in the leg. There was not enough help on the Plane to attend his wound and when his Crew arrived at their Home Base in Java he was dead from loss of blood. He was the first Army Flyer of his own County in Kansas to lose his life in this War.

Sunflower Ordnance Works - Lawrence, Kansas.  
Was so named from Kansas, the Sunflower State.

Topeka Army Air Field - Pauline, Kansas.  
Named from the City of Topeka, Kansas.

Walker Army Air Field - Victoria, Kansas.  
Named from the Town of Walker, Kansas.

Wichita Municipal Airport - Wichita, Kansas.  
Received its name from the City of Wichita, Kansas.

Winter General Hospital - Topeka, Kansas.  
Named in honor of the late Brigadier General Francis Anderson Winter of the Army Medical Corps. He was born in Francisville, Louisiana, June 20, 1867, received his Medical Degree from Saint Louis Medical College in 1892, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Corps, March 9, 1892. He was a veteran of the War with Spain and of World War I. During the World War he was Chief Surgeon of the Lines of Communication and the Service of Supply, AEF, and in England Chief Surgeon of Base Section No. 3. He was commissioned as Brigadier General in the Medical Corps of the National Army May 1, 1918. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in World War I. He also was made a Companion of the Bath, a British Honor, and was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor. Following the Armistice, he served at the





Army Medical School as Librarian and was Department Surgeon of the Southern Department at Fort Houston, Texas. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons. He retired, September 1, 1922, and died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 11, 1931.

## KENTUCKY

Anchorage Field - Anchorage, Kentucky.  
Named from the Town of Anchorage, Kentucky.

Blue Grass Ordnance Depot - Richmond, Kentucky.  
Named from Kentucky Blue Grass, a valuable pasture and meadow grass found in both Europe and America, but reaching its finest development in the Central United States, especially in Kentucky. It is tall with slender bright grass leaves.

Bowman Field - Louisville, Kentucky.  
Was named for Abram H. Bowman, who was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, March 13, 1875. He acquired a Public School education and then secured employment with the Belknap Hardware Company. He joined the Klondike Gold Rush and after four years in Alaska returned to Louisville and established the A. H. Bowman Transfer Company, of which he remained the head for twenty-three years. He was one of Louisville's pioneers in Aeronautics and the type of broadminded citizen that is essential to every community. He owned the first Curtis "Jenny" based at this Field.

Breckenridge, Camp - Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.  
Named for John Cabell Breckenridge who was born January 21, 1821, near Lexington, Kentucky. He was educated liberally, graduating from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1839. He studied Law at Transylvania University and practiced for a time in Burlington, Iowa, from where he returned to Lexington, and continued his Profession until the outbreak of the Mexican War in which he served as Major of the Third Kentucky Regiment. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Fayette County in 1849; and in 1851 was elected to Congress. In 1856 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, being the youngest man to fill that position at that time. He



entered the United States Senate, March 4, 1861, but resigned in the fall of that year and entered the War Between the States, espousing the Southern Cause. He was appointed Brigadier General, and later Major General, becoming noted for the valor he infused into his Kentucky Brigade. After the collapse of the Confederate Cause, he escaped from Florida to Cuba and thence to England and France. He later returned to Lexington. He died at his home in Lexington, May 17, 1875.

Campbell, Camp - Camp Campbell, Kentucky.

Named for William Bowen Campbell, who was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, and spent part of his young manhood in Virginia. On his return to Tennessee he entered upon the practice of Law at Carthage. In 1831 he was elected by the Legislature to his first office, that of Attorney General of the State. For some years he made his home in Sparta, Tennessee. He left Sparta and returned to Carthage, and in 1835 was elected Representative for Smith County. The next year he served with distinction in the Florida War. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he was elected Colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment and served as a Volunteer for a year. Upon his return from the Mexican War, he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Tennessee. In 1851, he was nominated by the Whigs for the Governorship, and was the last Whig Governor of Tennessee. At the end of one term he refused to run again and entered into business. He became President of the Bank of Middle Tennessee at Lebanon, and made his home there. He was opposed to Secession and declined a high Military Command offered by President Davis, and in 1862 accepted a Brigadier Generalship in the Federal Army upon the understanding that he should not be assigned to active duty in the Field. He was one of the Representatives elected in the 38th Congress. On August 9, 1867, he died at his home in Lebanon. He was an outstanding Indian fighter, Soldier, Lawyer, Judge, and popular figure of nearly a century ago.

Darnell General Hospital - Danville, Kentucky.

Named in honor of the late Brigadier General Carl Rogers Darnell. He was born on December 23,



1867, in Collin County, Texas. Following his graduation from Carlton College in Bonham, Texas, he was sent to Kentucky where he attended Transylvania College and graduated from there. He then went on to study Medicine at Jefferson Medical College and received his Doctor's Degree in 1890. He began the practice of Medicine in Bridgeton, Pennsylvania, but soon moved to Milford, New Jersey. In 1896 he took a competitive examination for appointment in the Regular Army Medical Corps and received his commission that same year. He served in Texas at Fort Clark and Fort McIntosh until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He then served at and commanded Hospitals in Tampa, Florida, and Huntsville, Alabama, before going to Cuba. In 1899 he was ordered to the Philippines where he served on the Army Hospital Ship, Relief, and the Military Hospital in Iloilo. He was one of the few Army Medical Officers to see service in the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion. In 1908 he invented a filter for the purification of drinking water in the Field. His most important achievement was the discovery of the value of chlorine in purifying water, and his invention in 1911 of an apparatus and method of purifying water and sewage by means of liquid chlorination. This method is responsible for saving millions of lives and preventing untold illness and is in general use throughout the world in most Cities and Towns. In World War I he was in charge of procurement and distribution of all Medical supplies used by the Army. In recognition of this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. From 1922 to 1925 he served as Chief Surgeon of the Hawaiian Department. In 1929 he was appointed Brigadier General and placed in command of the Army Medical Center in Washington where he served until his retirement for age in December, 1931. He died of a heart attack, on January 18, 1941.

Godman Field - Godman Field, Kentucky.

Named in honor of Lieutenant Kirkwood Godman, Air Corps, who was killed in an Airplane crash during World War I, while making a Liberty Loan demonstration over Columbia, South Carolina. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, October 23, 1893,



and at the time of his death was a member of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Knox, Fort - Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Named for Major Henry Knox who was Chief of Artillery of the Continental Army and was Secretary of War, from 1785 to 1795. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 25, 1750. He was employed by a Bookseller and in 1771 opened a Book Store of his own. He became Second in Command of a Boston Grenadier Corps and joined the Colonial Army in 1775, and acted as Aide during the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was in charge of bringing captured heavy cannon and stores from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchester Heights before Boston, thus compelling British evacuation of that City. He received a commission as Colonel of one Artillery Regiment in the Continental Army, November 17, 1775, and was in New York City with Washington during the summer of 1776. In December, 1776, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Artillery and took part in the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He spent the year of 1777 to 1778 at Valley Forge, and was promoted to Major General, March 22, 1782, to December, 1784, and was responsible for the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati. Knox was appointed Secretary of War on March 6, 1785, and was Secretary of the Navy in addition to his other duties. He resigned from the Cabinet, January 2, 1795, and spent the remaining years on his estate, Montpelier, near Thomaston, Maine, where he died, October 5, 1806.

Lexington Municipal Airport - Lexington, Kentucky.

Named from the City of Lexington, Kentucky.

Lexington Signal Depot - Lexington, Kentucky.

Named from the City of Lexington, Kentucky.

Louisville Medical Depot - Louisville, Kentucky.

Named from the City of Louisville, Kentucky.

Louisville Municipal Airport - Louisville, Kentucky.

Named from the City of Louisville, Kentucky.





Lucas General Hospital - Louisville, Kentucky.  
Major Lieutenant Colonel Henry James Nichols.  
was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 21,  
1877. He attended Yale University where he re-  
ceived the degree of A. B. and M. A., after  
which he attended the Medical School of the Uni-  
versity of Pennsylvania where he graduated in  
1904. Given a temporary commission in 1905, he  
was sent to the Army Medical School in Washington  
where he graduated, following which he was commis-  
sioned as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps  
July 7th. In recognition for his aptitude for  
research, he was sent to the Philippine Islands  
and assigned to the United States Army Board for  
the study of Tropical Diseases. He served on this  
board from 1907 to 1910. The most fruitful of  
his studies related to Beriberi, bringing about  
changes in the Philippine Scout ration that even-  
tually resulted in the elimination of the disease  
among these Troops. On his return from the Philip-  
pines he was assigned to the Army Medical School  
as Associate Professor of Pathology and Bacteri-  
ology. In 1914 he was transferred to the Labora-  
tory Service in the Letterman General Hospital in  
San Francisco. In August, 1917, he sailed for  
France in France with a Laboratory Unit which he  
had been designated to assemble, but was returned  
sick to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, in  
December. From that time until February, 1919,  
he served in this Hospital and in the Office of  
the Surgeon General. He was then sent again to  
the Army Medical School where he was assigned to  
the position of Director of Laboratories. In  
1923 he was made head of the Department of Preven-  
tive Medicine and Hygiene, which Post he held un-  
til his transfer to Foreign Service in the Panama  
Canal Zone in 1926. He served as Medical Inspec-  
tor at the Headquarters of the Panama Canal De-  
partment until his death in Ancon Hospital in the  
Canal Zone on September 3, 1927. His studies  
upon "carrier state" in laboratory animals threw  
light upon a hitherto obscure subject and brought  
about the use of surgical treatment upon human  
"carriers." In 1922 he published a work, "Carri-  
ers in Infectious Diseases," which is recognized  
as authoritative, his classification of carriers  
winning almost universal adoption. He was a  
charter member of the American Society of



Tropical Medicine and presided over the Society's meeting in New Orleans in 1920. He founded the American Journal of Tropical Medicine in 1921 and was its Editor until he went to Panama in 1926, and Associate Editor until his death. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of England, the Society of American Bacteriologists, and the Association of Military Surgeons. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Public Health Service, and was a member of the Medical Division of the National Research Council. His outlook upon life is well expressed in the words of his dedication of "Carriers in Infectious Diseases" which reads: "To the Spirit of Science and the Instinct of Service." His funeral was held at Arlington National Cemetery. A bronze plaque has been set up in his memory on the wall of the foyer of the Army Medical School.

Ohio River Ordnance Works - Henderson, Kentucky.  
Named for its name from the Ohio River.

Sturgis Army Air Field - Sturgis, Kentucky.  
Named from the Town of Sturgis, Kentucky.

Thomas, Fort - Fort Thomas, Kentucky.  
Named for George Henry Thomas, born in Southampton County, Virginia, July 31, 1816. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1840, and entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. In the Regular Army he was promoted to First Lieutenant, April 30, 1844; Captain, December 24, 1853; Major, Second Cavalry, May 17, 1855; Lieutenant Colonel, April 25, 1861; Colonel, May 3, 1861; Brigadier General, October 27, 1863; and Major General, December 15, 1864. In the Volunteer Army he was commissioned a First Lieutenant, November 6, 1841; Captain, September 23, 1846; Major, February 23, 1847 (all by Brevet); and Major General, April 2, 1862. His first service was in Florida against the Seminole Indians. In 1844 to 1845 he was stationed at several Southern Ports, and in the latter years was ordered to report to General Taylor in Texas. He was in Fort Brown during its siege by the Mexicans in May, 1846,



and the fire from the Fort rendered the retreat of the Mexicans from Resaca de la Palma most disastrous. He won distinction in the Battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, and remained in Mexico until the end of the War, after which he was on duty in Texas and Florida until 1851, when he was appointed Instructor of Cavalry and Artillery at the United States Military Academy. In 1853 he was ordered to California, and was again on duty in Texas from May, 1856, to November, 1860. There his Regiment was dismounted and ordered out of the State by General Twiggs. Thomas was granted a year leave of absence, but on April 10, 1861, was recalled and ordered to resume Command of his Regiment and take to the Field. On July 2nd, at the head of the First Pennsylvania Brigade, he invaded Virginia and won a victory over Jackson at Falling Waters. He was assigned to the District of the Cumberland, August 17th, and gained the first noteworthy Union victory in the war on January 19, 1862, when he defeated the Confederates at Mill Springs, and thus checked their advances into Kentucky. At Stone River, or Murfreesboro, when General Rosecrans directed him to guard the retreat of the Army, he replied: "This Army can't retreat," and by a well directed attack on January 2, 1863, he again defeated the Confederates and thus saved the imperiled Union Army. On September 19th and 20th of the same year he won exceptional distinction by checking the furious attacks of Longstreet and Bragg at Chickamauga, when the rest of the Union Forces had been defeated. General D. H. Hill of the Confederate Army, said that Thomas' gallantry during these attacks was one of the principal reasons for the final failure of the Confederacy. For his great service he was promoted to Major General of the Regular Army and received a Vote of Thanks from Congress. He was also presented a Gold Medal by the Legislature and citizens of Tennessee, of which State he became an adopted citizen. After the conclusion of Peace, he revealed his whole character in a letter written to the President: "During the War," he wrote, "I permitted the National authorities to do what they pleased with me; they put my juniors over me, and I served under them; the life of a Nation was then at stake, and it was not proper to press questions









While on duty with the RAF, he officially destroyed three Planes and participated in the destruction of five others. Later he was transferred to the AEF and remained in Europe until February 15, 1919. On returning home, he was assigned in turn to Camp Veil, Mitchel Field, and McCook Field. As Chief Test Pilot at McCook Field, he was twice forced to bail out of Planes, once when the tail snapped off, and another time when a wing collapsed. On one of these flights he made one of the lowest jumps on record, spraining his ankle, but reported on duty the next day. On the fatal day of his death, August 11, 1918, he took the Douglas Plane to 6000 feet, purposely spinned it and pulled it out at 2000. Not satisfied he took it up again, this time spinning it to the left and the big Plane refused to right itself. Finally taking to his chute, he left the craft but the force of the wind threw him into the wing braces which sheered the cords, spun him free to the ground. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery with full Military Honors.

Baton Rouge Engineer Depot - Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Named from the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Beauregard, Camp - Alexandria, Louisiana.

Named for a Confederate General, Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, who was born in the Parish of Saint Bernard, near New Orleans, May 28, 1818. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838. As Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant of Engineers, he was employed on fortification work chiefly in Louisiana, until 1846 when he went to Mexico as an Engineer on the Staff of General Scott. He was present at the siege of Vera Cruz and the Battle of Cerro Gordo and Contreras, and received a Brevet, August 20, 1847, for gallant conduct in the latter engagement. He was twice wounded in taking of the City of Mexico and received another Brevet on September 13, 1847. After the War he was engaged in Engineering in his native State, until the War Between the States, being Chief Engineer in charge of draining the site of New Orleans, 1858 to 1861. He was promoted to Captain on March 3, 1853. He was selected as Superintendent of



West Point and was Superintendent of the Academy for just five days. He was at once appointed Brigadier General of the Confederate Army and was sent to take Command of the Forces around Charleston. Acting on instructions from the Confederate Government, he demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, and upon Major Anderson's refusal, ordered the bombardment that compelled the evacuation of the Fort and began four years of Civil War. On June 1st, near Manassas, Virginia, he took charge of one of the two Confederate Armies which were being assembled near the Potomac, and which were later merged to form the historic Army of Northern Virginia. Beauregard succeeded to the Command when General A. S. Johnston was killed. The closing months of the War found him once more in Command, as at Bull Run, to General J. E. Johnston, with whom he served through the Campaign of the Carolinas until the surrender. After the War he was for five years President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railway, declining offers of the Command of the Army of Roumania in 1866, and that of Egypt in 1869, and again in 1870. He then became Manager of the Louisiana Lottery. In 1888 he became Commissioner of Public Works in the City of New Orleans. He wrote "Principles and Maxims of the Art of War" (1863); "Report of the Defense of Charleston" (1864); "A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas" (1891); and numerous papers on Civil War subjects. He died February 20, 1893.

Claiborne, Camp - Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

Named for William Charles Cole Claiborne, who was born in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1775, and spent his early life in New York City. In 1791 he was Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives. Afterward he became a Lawyer in Tennessee and was a member of the Convention which framed the First Constitution of that State. He became a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and then a Representative in Congress from 1797 to 1801, and as such casting the vote which made Thomas Jefferson President instead of Aaron Burr. In 1801 he was appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory, and two years later was a fellow Commissioner with the traitor, Wilkinson, for receiving the formal cession of Louisiana. He was



Governor of Louisiana Territory for three years, the Governor of the Territory of Orleans, and when the latter was erected into the State of Louisiana, he was elected the first Governor, and took the lead in defending it in the War of 1812. He was elected United States Senator in 1816, but died on November 23, 1817, before he had an opportunity to take his seat in the Senate. He was a wise and prudent Statesman, an able Administrator, and a Patriot of lofty character.

DeRidder Army Air Field - DeRidder, Louisiana.  
Takes its name from the City of DeRidder, Louisiana.

Esler Field - Alexandria, Louisiana.  
Named in honor of Lieutenant Wilker Esler, who died April 11, 1941, when his Plane crashed while taking off. At his funeral a few days later, an echelon of Planes flew from his Field dipped their wings in the last salute. He was the Liaison Officer for the 107th Observation Squadron stationed in Michigan, and came to take over Camp Beauregard Airport and prepare for the arrival of his Observation Squadron. Broad concrete runways were laid, new barracks and administration offices took shape, hangers constructed, roads were built, and mosquitoes were put under control, and this young Lieutenant nursed and coddled it into being. He was born in 1916 in Des Moines, Iowa. He was graduated as Commercial Pilot when inducted as National Guardsman into the Army, October 6, 1940, as a commissioned Officer.

Hammond Army Air Field - Hammond, Louisiana.  
Named from the City of Hammond, Louisiana.

Harding Field - Harding Field, Louisiana.  
Named in honor of Second Lieutenant William Madley Harding, of Shreveport, Louisiana, who was killed when the Plane he was piloting crashed near Otsego, Michigan. His Plane burst into flames while flying in formation and he lost his life in attempting to save his companion who had apparently "blacked out." The Plane lost so much altitude that they were too close to the ground when they jumped and they both died instantly upon hitting the ground.



Jefferson Barracks - New Orleans, Louisiana.

Major General Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw Settlement on the border between the Carolinas. His military career began in boyhood. At thirteen he was taken prisoner by the British when they invaded South Carolina. In 1788 he became Public Prosecutor of the Western District of North Carolina (now Tennessee). In 1796 he was elected to Congress, and two years later he was made Judge of the Tennessee State Supreme Court. As Major General of the State Militia, he volunteered with his 2500 men when the War of 1812 broke out. In 1814 he subdued the raiding Creek Indians in a Battle at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama. He was made Major General in the Regular Army and given command of the Department of the South, and he captured Pensacola, without Orders, on November 8, 1814. The Battle of New Orleans in which a victory over a British Force of 1200, was won on January 8, 1815, made him a popular Military hero. He again invaded Florida and won a victory over the Seminole Indians and seized Saint Marks. Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819, and two years later Jackson became Governor of the Territory. From 1823 to 1825 he was United States Senator from Tennessee. After being defeated for the Presidency in 1824, he was elected in 1828 and reelected in 1832. The Administrations of "Old Hickory," as he was popularly called, were marked by the introduction of the "Spoils System" into United States Politics; demise of the United States Bank; growth of authority of the Federal Government; reduction of Tariff; speculation and inflation. He was a man of action and a vigorous leader. He retired from office with an even greater following than when elected. He died, June 8, 1845. Jackson Barracks was constructed in 1834 and during the Mexican War it was an active Army Post. It was held by Confederate Troops for approximately a year during the War Between the States, until May of 1862, when New Orleans was taken by Union Forces under Admiral Farragut.

Lafayette Municipal Airport - Lafayette, Louisiana.

Takes its name from the City of Lafayette, Louisiana.





La Garde General Hospital - New Orleans, Louisiana.

Named for Louis Anatole La Garde who was born in Mibodaux, Louisiana, April 15, 1849. He was a student at Louisiana Military Academy from 1866 to 1868; received his M. D. Degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1872; Interned at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, 1872 to 1874. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, April 1, 1874; Assistant Surgeon, June 6, 1878; Captain Assistant Surgeon, June 8, 1883; Major Surgeon, November 13, 1896; Lieutenant Colonel Surgeon General, and First Colonel Medical Corps, March 17, 1906; Colonel, January 1, 1910. He retired, April 15, 1918, and was recalled to active duty and served during World War I. He participated in the Sioux Indian War in 1876, commanded Divisional Reserve Hospital 4th Army Corps, Siboney, Cuba, in 1898. He was in charge of evacuation of sick and wounded to Northern Hospitals. He was Professor of Military Surgery, New York University in 1900. Was Commandant United States Army Medical School in 1910 to 1913, and was a member of the National Board Medical Examiners. Was Lecturer of College of Physicians, Philadelphia, in 1902. He was the author of a text book, "Gun-shot Injuries," second edition, 1916. He carried on extensive research work with septic bullets and septic powders. He demonstrated ineffective material not destroyed by firearms. His home was in Washington, D. C. He died on March 7, 1920.

Lake Charles Army Air Field - Lake Charles, Louisiana  
Named From the City of Lake Charles, Louisiana

Livingston, Camp - Camp Livingston, Louisiana.

Named for Robert A. Livingston he was born in New York on November 27, 1743. He graduated King's College, New York, at the age of nineteen, and began the practice of Law, and in 1773 became City Recorder. In 1776 he was a member of the Committee of Congress which drew up the Declaration of Independence, and in 1777 was a prominent member of the Convention at Kingston which framed the first Constitution of New York. He became the first Chancellor of the State and held this office until 1801, and he is best known



as "Chancellor" Livingston. He administered the oath of office to Washington at his first inauguration to the Presidency, in New York, April 30, 1789. In 1801 Livingston was appointed by President Thomas Jefferson as Minister to France, and in 1803 effected, in behalf of his Government, the purchase from France of the vast territory then known as Louisiana, comprising the entire territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, from the Spanish to the British possessions. In 1804 he withdrew from public life and returned to New York. Among other things, he assisted Fulton in his invention of the Steamboat. He died in February, 1813. As head of the Nation's Foreign Affairs Department, his going to France was to try to block cession by Spain of the Louisiana Territory to France. Soon after his arrival he realized that the deal had already been made. Immediately he began to build up friendship with Napoleon, studiously cultivating the Emperor and studying his character. A year later Napoleon suddenly decided to sell the entire Louisiana Territory for 10,000,000 francs. Today a tall, imposing statue of Livingston stands in the rotunda of the National Capitol at Washington.

Louisiana Ordnance Plant - Shreveport, Louisiana.  
Named from the State of Louisiana.

Mansfield Municipal Airport - Mansfield, Louisiana.  
Named from the City of Mansfield, Louisiana.

Many Municipal Airport - Many, Louisiana.  
Named from the Town of Many, Louisiana.

Natchitoches Municipal Airport - Natchitoches, Louisiana.  
Named from the City of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

New Iberia Airport - New Iberia, Louisiana.  
Named from the City of New Iberia, Louisiana.

New Orleans Army Air Base (Temp. A.S.F.) - New Orleans, Louisiana.  
Received its name from the City of New Orleans, Louisiana.



New Orleans Port of Embarkation - New Orleans, Louisiana.

Received its name from the City of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Plouche, Camp - New Orleans, Louisiana.

Named in honor of Jean Baptiste Plouche, who served with distinction under General Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans, and later became Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. He was born in New Orleans in 1785 when the City was under Spanish rule. His father came here from France. As a Captain, young Plouche, then a commissioned Merchant, became leader of the first uniformed Company of Volunteers to be organized locally when the War of 1812 started. This same Company, known as the Carbiniers de' Orleans, was made the nucleus of Le Battalion d' Orleans two years later when it became apparent that the British would attack New Orleans. Plouche, as Major, was placed at the head of the Battalion of three hundred and sixty-five men. To meet all emergencies in the defense of the City, General Jackson scattered his Forces. Major Plouche and his men were stationed at Spanish Fort. When General Jackson was informed of the arrival of the British, he marshaled his Forces at Fort Saint Charles, where the old Mint now stands. Major Plouche and his men, using the Bayou Road, ran the five miles from Spanish Fort to the rendezvous and were among the first to join General Jackson. Major Plouche and his Battalion were assigned to the position to the right of General Jackson, near the River, where the heaviest assault was expected. At the close of the Campaign, General Jackson highly commended Major Plouche, and the two remained friends.

Polk, Camp - Leesville, Louisiana.

Named for Leonidas Polk, born at A. Lenoir, North Carolina, April 10, 1803. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and West Point Military Academy, but soon gave up the Army for the Ministry, and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1830. After holding several positions as Rector, he was made Missionary Bishop of the Southwest in 1838, and Bishop of Louisiana in 1841. At the outbreak of the War



Between the States he took an active part with the South and was made Major General in 1861, and as such commanded the Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. He was present at the Battle of Shiloh, commanded at Perryville, and was made Lieutenant General in 1862. He was killed near Marietta, Georgia, June 14, 1864. He was known as the "Fighting Bishop of the Civil War."

Pollock Army Air Field - Alexandria, Louisiana.  
Named from the Town of Pollock, Louisiana.

Selman Field - Monroe, Louisiana.

Named for a Navy Flyer, Lieutenant Augustus James Selman, who was born in Monroe, Louisiana, September 30, 1893. He received his early education in the Schools of Monroe and later attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated just prior to World War I. During the War he served as Lieutenant aboard the United States Florida, a Battleship which operated Overseas as a Unit of the British Grand Fleet. At the close of the War he entered the Aviation Branch of the Naval Service, taking his training at the Jacksonville, Florida, Air Base. He was sent to Hampton Roads, Virginia, where he became Squadron Commander of the Air Station. Here he spent the last two years of his life pioneering in Aviation and doing Naval research work which resulted in the invention of several appliances accepted and used by the United States Government. On November 26, 1921, he was killed in an Airplane crash near Norfolk, Virginia. He was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Portsmouth, Virginia.

Shreveport Quartermaster Depot - Shreveport, Louisiana.

Received its name from the City of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Villere, Camp - Slidell, Louisiana.

Named for James Phillip Villere who succeeded Governor Claiborne in 1817. He was the first Creole chosen to control the destinies of his native State. He was the son of Louise Marguerite de la Chaise, granddaughter of the Chevalier d'Arensbourg, and of Joseph Roy de Villere,





Civil Secretary of Louisiana under Louis XV, and victim of O'Reilly. His grandfather, Etienne de Villere, had accompanied d'Iberville in his first voyage to the Mississippi. Young Villere inherited talent which would make him a man of mark. Also, he enjoyed a careful education given him at the expense of Louis XVI as reparation for the death of his father at O'Reilly's hands. In 1780, Villere received from the King an appointment in a Regiment at Saint Domingo. After a few years he resigned and returned to Louisiana. He devoted his time to the cultivation of sugar on his plantation seven miles below the City, on the River. It was on this plantation Pakenham's Army encamped when he was advancing on New Orleans, he making Villere's residence his own headquarters. Major Gabriel Villere, son of Philip Villere, was surprised in the house, but, jumping through a window, made his escape amidst a volley of shots, and, hastening to New Orleans, apprised General Jackson of the landing of the British. Philip Villere participated in the Battle of New Orleans as Major General of the State Militia. In this he won great distinction and his gallant conduct was highly complimented by Jackson. He had been, in 1812, a member of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and in 1816, succeeded Claiborne as Governor. In this capacity he made strong efforts to prevent unlimited migration, as there had come to the State so many evil disposed persons dangerous to its well being. Under his care the prosperity of Louisiana increased. Sugar became the most important crop, there being little less than forty million capital invested in it. New Orleans warehouses increased in number, ships and steamboats filled her Port, real estate rose in value, her limits were extended, new laws for her welfare were created, and the Second Bank of the United States was incorporated. Governor Villere was born in Louisiana in 1762, and died on his plantation, March 7, 1830.



MAINE

Dow Field - Dow Field, Maine.

Named for James Frederick Dow who was born in Oakland, Maine, November 20, 1913. He was a graduate of Houlton High School and Hebron Academy. In September, 1935, he entered the University of Maine from which he graduated with a Degree of B. S. in Mechanical Engineering, and received a commission of Second Lieutenant in the R.O.T.C. In 1937 he went to Fort Williams, Maine, as a Second Lieutenant under the provisions of the Tomlinson Act, for further Military training, from which he received a commission of First Lieutenant in the Regular Army. In July, 1939, he enlisted in the Army Air Corps and was sent to Parks Air College, East Saint Louis, Illinois, where he was made Commander of his Squadron. He was transferred to Randolph Field, Texas, October 1, 1939, and to Kelly Field, December, 1939, to complete his training. He graduated with the commission of Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps, March 23, 1940. After Maneuvers in Georgia, he was stationed at Mitchel Field, New York. He was killed June 17, 1940, in an Airplane crash, with ten other men when two Army Bombers collided in mid-air during formation Maneuvers, at Mitchel Field.

Foster, Fort - Kittery, Maine.

Named for John Gray Foster who was born in Whitefield, New Hampshire, on May 27, 1813, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1846, entering the Engineer Corps. He served in the Mexican War, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Cerde, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey. He was engaged in building Fort Sumter and other Forts, and was an Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point. In 1860 he removed the garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter when it was fired upon in 1861. He built a Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, was at Roanoke Island and New Bern, and cooperated with Sherman in his March to the Sea. After the War he had charge of various River and Harbor improvements, and the construction of fortifications. He conducted submarine blasting operations at Boston and Portsmouth, and wrote a book upon the subject. He had the rank of Brevet



Major General in the Regular Army. He died on September 2, 1874.

Houlton Army Air Field - Houlton, Maine.  
Derived its name from the City of Houlton, Maine.

Levett, Fort - Portland, Maine.

Named for Christopher Levett. He was granted a Charter by the Council of New England, May 5, 1623, for six thousand acres of land to be selected by him within the limits of the Company's Charter. He sailed from England about July, 1623, with a number of men. After examining several regions he sailed to Portland Harbor. The Islands now known as House, Cushing, Peak and Diamond, and the Harbor pleased him. He entered the Harbor and rowed up the River which he named Levett River. He procured permission for Cogswexco, the Sagamore of Casco, and his wife, to occupy some land, and proceeded to build and fortify a place of habitation on an Island at the mouth of the Harbor, and placed ten men in it to hold possession and sailed back for England. Later he joined an Expedition against Spain, under the Command of Lord Winbledon. He went as Captain of the Ship "Susan and Ellen." This Expedition ended disastrously. He then advocated the colonization of New England and a proclamation issued by King Charles II required the Churches to take up a contribution in behalf of his Colonial enterprises in Casco Bay. Levett came to America and was the first to greet Governor Winthrop on his arrival at Salem Harbor, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630. Levett sailed home for England about this time, but died and was buried at Sea in 1631.

Lyon, Fort - Portland, Maine.

Named for Nathaniel Lyon, who was born at Ashford, Connecticut, July 1, 1813. He was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was sent with his Regiment to Florida, where he distinguished himself in the War with the Seminole Indians. In the Mexican War his Regiment took part in the attack upon Vera Cruz, and in the Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, he being made Brevet Captain



for gallantry, on August 2, 1847. He was wounded in the entry of the Americans into the City of Mexico. After this War his Regiment served for several years against the Indians, and in 1850 he conducted brilliant Movements against the Indians, and in 1851 was promoted to Captain. In 1855 he was on an Expedition against the Sioux Indians. He visited the East in 1857, and on his return to the West was stationed at various Forts, being on duty in Kansas in 1860. In January, 1861, he was made Commandant of the Saint Louis Arsenal. His position was a critical one, there being a strong secret effort to carry Missouri out of the Union, in which the seizure of the Arsenal was a feature of importance. He made active use of his small Force, organized and drilled Union men in the City and took every precaution to secure the public property in the Arsenal. On May 10, 1861, he surrounded a Camp of Confederate Militia in the City and forced its Commander to surrender. On May 17th he was promoted to Brigadier General. Controversy now arose between him and Governor Jackson, and as Lyon refused to disband his Militia or withdraw his troops, the Governor proclaimed that the State of Missouri had been invaded by the United States Forces, and called out 50,000 Militia to repel them. Lyon immediately marched into the interior and met the Secession Forces, on August 8, 1861, at Wilson's Creek. Here a severe Battle was fought, in which he was three times wounded, and died on the Field.

McKinley, Fort - Fort McKinley, Maine.

Named for William McKinley, born in Ohio, January 29, 1843. He served in the Union Army from September, 1861 until July, 1865, reaching the rank of Brevet Major. The study of Law followed and he practiced at Canton in 1867, and in 1876 was elected to Congress. Except for one term, he served until 1891. He was strongly in favor of a high tariff. As Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he was framer of the 1890 Tariff Bill, which was given his name. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891, and again in 1895. In 1896 he won the Republican nomination for the Presidency and defeated William Jennings Bryan for the office. He was again elected in 1900.





Notable events of his Administration were the Spanish-American War, with the resultant acquisition of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam; the annexation of Hawaii; the first conference at the Hague Tribunal; the Boxer Rebellion in China; and the passage of the Tariff Bill. During a reception held at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, on September 6, 1901, he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an Anarchist, and died September 14th.

Madison, Fort - Castine, Maine.

It is named for President James Madison. This Fort was erected about 1811 by the Americans, in anticipation of a War with England. It was first occupied by a Company of the 40th Infantry. It was afterward occupied by a small detachment of the British in 1814 to 1815. This Fort was rebuilt during the War Between the States and garrisoned by a Company of United States Troops. James Madison was born March 14, 1751, in Virginia. He was elected President of the United States in 1809. He lost many of his followers during the War of 1812 for he was essentially a man of peace and not very successful as a War President. However, he was reelected for a second term. In 1817 he retired to his Virginia country home. He died June 28, 1836.

Preble, Fort - South Portland, Maine.

It is named for Edward Preble, born at Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, August 15, 1761. He entered the Provincial Navy of Massachusetts in 1778, and took part in the action between the "Provincetor" and the British Privateer, "General Duff." He was afterward captured and confined on board a prison ship at New York. On liberation he joined the "Winthrop" and distinguished himself in the capture of a Brig at Castine, Maine. He was commissioned Lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1799 and took command of the "Pickering." In 1803 he was Commander of the Squadron sent against Tripoli, his Flagship being the "Constitution." He also engaged in heavy fighting until relieved by Commodore Barren in the Fall of 1804. He returned home in 1805 and received a Gold Medal of Thanks from Congress. He died in Portland, Maine, August 25, 1807.



Presque Isle Army Air Field - Presque Isle, Maine.  
Named from the City of Presque Isle, Maine.

Williams, Fort - Cape Cottage, Maine.

Knight for General Seth Williams. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1842, and entered the Service as Second Lieutenant, by Brevet, of the 2nd Artillery, and in 1847, at the commencement of the Mexican War, was appointed First Lieutenant, and went with General Taylor in his overland march to Mexico. He was first under fire at Palo Alto, then at Resaca de Palma, where his gallant bearing attracted the notice of a distinguished Officer, who invited him to become a member of his Military Family. He visited Augusta in July, 1847, and at a party given by Colonel James L. Child, at the United States Arsenal, was presented by his fellow townsmen with a beautiful Sword. He received a Captain's Brevet in 1849, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Cerro Gordo. He was Adjutant at the Military Academy at West Point from 1850 to 1853, and in the latter years was appointed Assistant Adjutant General. He served in the Department at Washington until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was with General McClellan as Adjutant General in West Virginia in 1861, and returned to Washington in July of that year, and was made Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac. He held this important position under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. He was commissioned as Major in August, 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Service, in July, 1862, and Brigadier General of Volunteers in September, 1863, and as Major General by Brevet in August, 1864. He was appointed, in November, 1864, as Inspector General and ordered South on a Tour of Inspection. He served in this capacity on General Grant's Staff until the close of the War Between the States. He had a strong constitution and robust health, but his incessant and prolonged labors had gradually undermined his constitution, and at the close of the War the reaction was too strong for his overtaxed brain, which yielded to disease. Inflammation of the brain followed by a fatal paralysis of that organ, ended his days, March 23, 1866, at the home of his brother-in-law, in Boston. Modest and unassuming, the attrition



of active life and public duties brought forth sterling qualities of mind and heart that won the respect and confidence of acquaintances and associates.

## MARYLAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground - Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Named from the City of Aberdeen, Maryland.

Baltimore Army Air Field - Baltimore, Maryland.

Named from the City of Baltimore, Maryland.

Baltimore Cargo Port of Embarkation - Baltimore, Maryland.

Named from the City of Baltimore, Maryland.

Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot - S. Baltimore, Maryland.

Named from the Town of Curtis Bay, Maryland.

Detrick, Camp - Frederick, Maryland.

Named for Doctor Frederick Louis Detrick, born near New Market, Maryland, April 21, 1889. He served in World War I, and saw service Overseas, participating in the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Battles, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1919. He was Flight Surgeon with the Aero Squadron, 29th Division of the old National Guard. He died of a heart attack.

Eastern Chemical Warfare Depot - Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

So named because this section of the country is on the Eastern Seaboard.

Edgewood Arsenal - Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

So named since the Railroad Station which was bordering on the tract of land was named Edgewood, and the entire Project became known as Edgewood Arsenal.

Edgewood Arsenal Ordnance Assembly Plant - Edgewood, Maryland.

(Same as Edgewood Arsenal - Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland).

Holabird Signal Depot - Baltimore, Maryland.

Was named for Brigadier General Samuel Beckley



Holabird, who was born in Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, June 16, 1826. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1849 and was assigned to the First Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in May, 1855; and was in service at the Academy as Adjutant, from September 2, 1859, until May 13, 1861. He served during the War Between the States in the Northern Virginia Campaign, in August and September, 1862, and served with the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland Campaign, and was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf from September 16, 1862 to July, 1865. He was present at the siege of Fort Hudson in 1863, and in March, 1865, was breveted Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier General, for meritorious service during the war. He was Depot Quartermaster at New Orleans from October 1st until December, 1865, and was Chief Quartermaster of Department of Louisiana from October 1, 1865 to March 7, 1866. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster, January 22, 1881, and Brigadier General and Quartermaster General, July 1, 1883.

Meade, Fort George G. - Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Named for George Gordon Meade, born in Cadiz, Spain, December 31, 1815, son of Richard W. Meade, United States Naval Agent at Cadiz in 1805 to 1816. George Gordon Meade was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1835, and entered the Army as Brevet Second Lieutenant, September 21st. He resigned October 10, 1836, and rejoined the Army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, August 4, 1851, and transferred to the Engineer Corps, March 1, 1863, and was promoted to Major General, August 13, 1864. In the Volunteer Service he was appointed Brigadier General, August 31, 1861, and promoted to Major General, November 29, 1862. After his graduation at the Military Academy he served in the Seminole War. He was compelled to leave Florida on account of ill health, which occasioned his resignation from the Army. In 1840 he was appointed Assistant Civil Engineer on the survey of the Northwestern boundary





between the United States and British America. He was still connected with this survey when he reentered the Army in 1845 but was assigned to the Staff of General Taylor, and in 1846 took part in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and especially distinguished himself in the attacks on Independence Hill at Monterey. On August 31, 1861, he was placed in command of the Second Pennsylvania Reserve Brigade. He participated in the Engagements of Gaine's Mill, Mechanicsville, and Newmarket Cross Roads. During the latter Battle he was so seriously wounded that he was removed to his home in Philadelphia. After his recovery he took part in the Second Battle of Bull Run. Later he greatly distinguished himself at the Battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. On December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the fifth Army and led this Command during the action of Chancellorsville. On June 27, 1863, he superseded Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac; immediately took the offensive, and marched on a parallel line with Lee, until the latter halted at South Mountain. Meade then ordered General Hancock to select a suitable position for the Union Troops. Hancock recommended Gettysburg, and here Meade concentrated his Army. The Confederates attacked the Union Lines on July 1st, but were completely defeated on July 3rd. General Meade died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1872.

Phillips Field - Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, named in honor of First Lieutenant Wendell K. Phillips, who was killed in an accident at the Field in 1945. He was born in New Jersey, April 30, 1899. Early in 1918 he served a few months as a First Class Private in the Air Service. He became a Second Lieutenant, October 6, 1918, remaining in that rank until July 1, 1920, when he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was preparing to enter Harvard University when he enlisted. After the War he remained in the Army and became one of its best known Aviators. He was killed when the Airplane he was piloting crashed to the ground as it was taking off at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He probably saved the lives of four or five passengers when he cut off the engine and avoided danger of fire. The non



were pinned beneath the Machine and had the Plane fired they probably would have lost their lives. The axle broke and dug into the ground, throwing the Plane over. Lieutenant Phillips was one of our expert Air Ship Pilots in the Army, and took part in the Exhibition at Logan Field in July, 1920. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Ritchie, Camp - Camp Ritchie, Maryland.

Named for Governor Albert C. Ritchie, who was born August 27, 1876. He received his early education from Johns Hopkins University in 1896 with the Degree of A.B., and from the University of Maryland Law School in 1898, with the Degree of L.L.B. He received the Degree of L.L.D. from the University of Maryland and from Saint John's College, from Washington College, and from Loyola College. Upon his graduation he began the practice of Law in Baltimore City with the firm of Steele, Semmes, Carey and Bond, of which he became a member. He was appointed Assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore City, holding this position until July 1, 1910, when he resigned. He formed a partnership for the general practice of Law with Mr. Stuart S. Janney, and was appointed Professor of Law at the University of Maryland Law School and served until made Governor of Maryland. On July 1, 1910, he became Assistant General Counsel to the Public Service Commission. He resigned this position on February 16, 1913, to devote his time to private practice. In September, 1915, he was nominated for Attorney General of Maryland, and in November, 1915, he was elected to that office. He served as Attorney General from December 20, 1916 to December 20, 1919, and organized the first State Law Department of Maryland. At the War Session of 1917, he prepared and supervised all special legislation made necessary by the War, and this work served as a model in many states. On June 5, 1918, he was appointed General Counsel of the United States War Industries Board, and served on this until December, 1918, when the Board was dissolved. He secured a leave of absence and moved to Washington to devote his entire time to War work. In September, 1919, he was elected Governor of Maryland. He was elected President of the Maryland State Bar Association from 1921 to 1923. In November 1923, he was elected for



second term as Governor. He was reelected for Governor in 1926. In 1930 he was elected for the fourth term. No Governor of either Party had ever succeeded himself and no Democratic Governor was ever re-nominated until Governor Ritchie broke both precedents by being nominated and elected four successive terms. He was Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1932. He died on February 24, 1936, at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was buried in Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore.

Imraset, Camp - Westover, Maryland.

It is possible that this Camp was so named because of its location in Somerset County, Maryland.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Andrews, Fort - Fort Andrews, Massachusetts.

Named in honor of George Leonard Andrews, who was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 21, 1808. He was Professor of Languages, United States Military Academy, served throughout the War Between the States, and was breveted Major General of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious service during the Campaign against the City of Mobile and its defense. He was Cadet, July 1, 1847; Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1851; Second Lieutenant, February 2, 1854; resigned September 1, 1855; Lieutenant Colonel Second Massachusetts Infantry May 25, 1861; Colonel, July 13, 1862; Brigadier General of Volunteers, November 10, 1862. He was mustered out August 24, 1865, and was Professor of the Military Academy, February 28, 1871, and retired August 31, 1892. He died on April 4, 1899.

Banks, Fort - Fort Banks, Massachusetts.

Named for General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, b. in Waltham, Massachusetts, January 30, 1823. attended the common School and studied privately at every opportunity. He became a member of a local amateur dramatic club and of the village debating society. He was urged to adopt the stage as his profession, but instead he took to lecturing before Village Lyceums, and then became editor of a local paper. He was a Democra



and secured a place in the Boston Customs House under the Polk Administration. He succeeded in securing election to the Legislature in 1849, and was thereafter reelected several times. He was a leader of the Democratic Free Soil Coalition which overthrew the Whigs, and was by it elected Speaker of the House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851 and 1852. In 1853 he was President of the State Convention and in the same year became a Representative of Congress, having been elected in the fall of 1852. He was in Congress several times and so admirable a speaker that not one of his decisions were overruled, and at the end of his term all parties united in paying tribute to his impartiality. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1857 and retired from Washington to fill that place. He was reelected Governor in 1858, and in 1860 became President of the Illinois Central Railroad. Upon the outbreak of the War Between the States he entered the United States Army as a Major General of Volunteers, and saw much active service. He distinguished himself at Winchester, at Cedar Mountain, and elsewhere, and then was called to Washington to command the defense of that City. In the fall of 1862 he succeeded Butler in command of New Orleans and the next year led an Army up to Fort Hudson, which Fortress he finally besieged and captured. In the spring of 1864 he was sent, against his judgment and protest, on the Red River Expedition, which proved a failure, and narrowly escaped being disastrous. For this result he was censured, though without justice. He next undertook to reconstruct the Government of Louisiana, but did not succeed, and was relieved of his command. He was mustered out of Service in 1865, and in the fall of that year was reelected to Congress from his old District, to fill a vacancy, and was reelected in 1866, 1870, 1874, and 1876, being a prominent member of the House, and much of the time Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed United States Marshal for Massachusetts in 1879 and filled that place for a number of years, and was once more elected to Congress in 1888. He died on September 1, 1894.





Wentworth Air Field - Lowell, Massachusetts  
From the City of Lowell, Massachusetts  
which city was named after the Duke of

Wentworth Air Base - Lowell, Massachusetts  
From the City of Lowell, Massachusetts

Station Post of Embarkation - Boston, Massachusetts  
From the City of Boston, Massachusetts

Station Quartermaster Depot - Boston, Massachusetts  
From the City of Boston, Massachusetts

Wentworth Airport - Lowell, Massachusetts  
This Airport was taken over for operations  
Department of Public Works of the State of  
Massachusetts, which was done to designate  
ship by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Cushing General Hospital - Framingham, Massachusetts  
was named for one of the most distinguished  
sons of his day, Doctor Harvey Cushing.  
From April, 1900 to October, 1900, he spent  
part of his younger life in the Medical  
Department graduating from Yale University, and  
Medical School in 1900 and followed a  
career in advanced surgery.

His study of the Central Nervous System  
related to the Surgical practice of it  
contribution to this field were to be  
found in the surgical treatment of the  
exploration of the nervous system. It  
the guides for the future advancement  
of Neurology. His published articles  
numbered over three hundred items. His  
complete with illustrations and letters  
fills nine bound volumes.

His medical career was spent at the Peter Bent  
Hospital in Boston. In 1913 he became  
Professor of Surgery and Surgeon-in-Chief.  
Outbreak of World War I he sailed for France  
March, 1915, and spent two years serving  
French and British Units. He then returned  
United States as part of a preparedness  
unit a month after the United States entered  
World War I he had organized his Base Hospital  
Unit No. 5. On orders the Unit sailed for France  
in May 1917 as the second Military Organization  
kind officially sent Overseas. Here he



two more years of splendid service with American Troops. He returned to the United States in February, 1919. Citations from the British Government of the AEF, were awarded him for his deeds. He was known in four distinct capacities, as a great Physician, as the founder of a School of Neuro-Surgery, as a humanist of unusual literary attainment, and a gallant Soldier. Dr. Cushing was called to his final reward on October 7, 1939, at the age of seventy.

Dawes, Fort - Winthrop, Massachusetts.

Named in honor of William Dawes, a fellow messenger with Paul Revere on the night of April 18-19, 1775. William Dawes was born April 6, 1745. He was one of the "warners" of the 18th of April, 1775, was a descendant of William Dawes who was born in Sudbury, England, in 1620, and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. William Dawes, one of the "warners," was one of the two men chosen to spread the alarm if the British should attempt to make a raid on the countryside. Such an occasion occurred on April 18, 1775. It had been thought possible that a messenger might be able to get out of Boston, so Paul Revere was staying on the mainland side of the Charles River and the well-known signal displayed from the North Church was for him. As soon as it became necessary to arouse the country, however, Joseph Warren sent for Dawes and started him by way of the Brighton Bridge and the Cambridge Road. He slipped through the British Line and met Revere at Parson Clark's at Lexington where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were staying. Having warned the two leaders and made a short stop for refreshments, Revere, Dawes, and a new recruit, Dr. Samuel Prescott, went forward toward Concord, rousing the men at all the houses on the way. Revere was captured and never reached Concord, but either Dawes or Prescott, it is not known which, got through and gave the alarm. After the siege of Boston began, Dawes joined the Continental Army and is thought to have fought at Bunker Hill. Before long, however, he moved his family to Worcester where he was appointed by Congress as Commissary to the Army. While there he became partner to his brother-in-law, Coolidge, in the grocery business, and when he returned to Boston after the war, he continued in the same



business. He died on February 25, 1799.

Devens, Fort - Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Named for Charles Devens, who became an Attorney in Worcester, and then a General in the War Between the States, a Supreme Court Judge, and Cabinet Member. He was born April 4, 1820, a grandson of two Revolutionary Soldiers. He graduated from Harvard in 1868 and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1841. He was practicing Law in Worcester when the War Between the States broke out and he was made Major of the 3rd Battalion Massachusetts Volunteers and became a Brigadier General during the seige of Yorktown. He was wounded at the Battle of Fair Oaks and had his horse shot from under him at Antietam. He was raised to be a Major General at the request of General Grant, in April, 1865, as a result of his gallantry in the capture of Richmond. He left the Army in June, 1866. In later years he served as National Commander of the Military Order Loyal Legion of Massachusetts and several other Organizations. He was named to be one of the Justices of the Massachusetts Superior Court in 1867, and in 1873 he was raised to the State Supreme Judicial Court. He left the Bench on March 10, 1877, and became Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Hayes. He was renamed to the Supreme Court after he left the Cabinet.

Devens, Fort, Army Air Field - Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

(Same as Devens, Fort - Fort Devens, Massachusetts.)

Duvall, Fort - Hull, Massachusetts.

Was named in honor of Major General William Duvall, United States Army. He was born January 13, 1847. He entered West Point Military Academy on July 1, 1865, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 15, 1869. He served in the Spanish-American War, and served on the General Staff from 1903 to 1905, and 1907 to 1909. He retired as Major General, January 13, 1911. He was placed on active duty and assigned to Command of Southeastern Department, August 21, 1917. His home was in Charleston, South Carolina. He died March 1, 1920.



Edwards, Camp - Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

Named for Clarence Ransom Edwards who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 1, 1860. After attending Brooks Military Academy, he entered West Point Military Academy, September 1, 1879, and four years later graduated with an excellent record in Athletics. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, 23rd Infantry, June 13, 1883, and was on Frontier duty to 1884. Garrison duty at Fort Porter, New York, 1884 to 1890, was interrupted by two years of service as Commander of the Guard at the Grave of President Garfield, in Cleveland. From 1890 to 1893 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Saint John's College (later Fordham University), and from 1893 to 1895, he was in the Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Promoted to Major and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, he served until the following year as Adjutant General of the 4th Army Corps. In 1889 he participated in various Engagements of General Henry Ware Lawton's Philippine Campaign. He was awarded three Silver Stars and was cited for gallantry in action. On February 12, 1900, he was assigned to duty under the Secretary of War as Chief of the Customs and Insular Division, the beginning of a period of administrative service lasting more than twelve years. In 1906 he was promoted to Brigadier General and had charge of the Civil Government of the Island possessions. On May 12, 1912, he was made a Brigadier General in the Regular Army. He Commanded the 6th Brigade in Texas and Wyoming, 1913 to 1914, and 1st Brigade in Hawaii in 1914, and the United States Forces in the Canal Zone in 1915 to 1917. In the First World War his first duties were at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, where he commanded the Northeastern Department and organized the 26th, or Yankee Division of the National Army, composed of New England National Guardsmen. On August 5, 1917, he was made a Major General in that Army and in September took his Division to France where he had ten months of service at the Front. On October 11, 1918, General Pershing ordered three Major Generals and Brigadier Generals to return home and apply the experience gained in France to training new Divisions. The inclusion in the





list of Edwards was presented by the men of the 26th Division. New England regarded him as a martyr; his enemies hinted that he was a "political" General. From December, 1913 to Jan., 1914, he again commanded the Northeastern Department. Reverting to the rank of Brigadier General, he commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, from 1920 to 1921; and after promotion to Major General, served the 1st Corps Area at Boston until his retirement, December 1, 1922. For World War Service he was decorated in France, Belgium, and Holland, but not by the United States. Several New England Colleges gave him Honorary Degrees. On the day of his retirement he was appointed Major General of the Massachusetts National Guard. He died in Boston on February 14, 1931, after several operations.

Framingham Engineer Redistribution Center - Framingham, Massachusetts.

Named from the City of Framingham, Massachusetts.

Heath, Fort - Winthrop, Massachusetts.

Named for William Heath born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 7, 1737, and died there, September 1814. When the Massachusetts Congress in 1775 voted to enroll 12,000 Minute Men, volunteers among the Militia, he was commissioned as one of the Generals. On June 22, 1775, he received the appointment of Brigadier General in the Continental Army, and in August, 1776, was created Major General. When the Troops moved to New York he was stationed in the Highlands near King's with orders to throw up Fortifications for defense of that important Pass. In 1777 he transferred to Boston, and the prisoners of the toga were entrusted to him. In June, 1779, he was again in New York, at the Highlands, with four Regiments, and was stationed near the until the close of the War. He was the last living Major General of the War, and his "Memoirs of Major General . . . containing an exact Details of Skirmishes, Battles, etc., during the American War" (1798), show him to have been honest and faithful in the service of his country, with a dash of vanity and simplicity.



Logan Airport - East Boston, Massachusetts.

Named for Edward Lawrence Logan, born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 20, 1875. He graduated as Class Validictorian from Harvard College in 1896, receiving his L.L.B. Degree from Harvard Law School in 1901. While a Law Student he was elected to the Boston City Council and in 1901 to 1902, was a member of the State House of Representatives. In 1902 he began the practice of Law in Boston with Charles F. Donnelly and continued in this association for five years. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1907 and in the same year was named to the Executive Council and appointed Justice of the South Boston Municipal Court. In 1914 he became Presiding Judge of that Court, which office he held until his death. He served in the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry as Sergeant Major during the Spanish-American War. He returned to the Regiment and advanced to First Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Colonel. When War was declared the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry was recognized as the 101st Infantry, 26th Division United States Army, and in this National Guard Division he led his Regiment through the Campaign of the Aisne-Marne, Meuse Argonne, and others. It had the longest front line of service of any National Guard Unit. He won a Silver Star Citation for gallantry July 25, 1918. He also took an active part in organizing the American Legion and was unanimously elected First Commander of the Massachusetts Department. After completing thirty-one years of Service in the National Guard he retired on March 22, 1928, with the rank of Lieutenant General, and a special Gold Medal was presented to him in recognition of his Military and other service in the State. He died in Boston, July 6, 1939. He was Colonel of the 101st Infantry (Yankee Division) in World War I.

Lovell General Hospital - Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

Was named for General Joseph Lovell, born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 22, 1788, graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1811, in the first Class to graduate with the Degree of M. D. He was appointed Major and Surgeon in the 9th Infantry, but moved with Troops of the Canadian Border in 1812. Because of his outstanding ability



during his tour at the Canadian border, he was appointed head of the Burlington Hospital. In 1917 he was advanced to Chief Medical Officer for the Northern Department. An outstanding report on cause of disease in the Army and duties of Medical Officers, led to his being the logical choice to lead the re-organized Medical Service. In 1918, he was appointed the First Surgeon General of the United States Army. During his eighteen years in office the basis for the high professional standing of the present day Medical Corps was firmly laid. He instituted the practice of having all applicants for positions as Army Surgeon appear before a Board composed of three Medical Officers. In the passing of legislation by Congress which made it possible to eliminate unsuitable and inefficient Medical Officers, he played an important role. His requirement of reports of weather conditions and incidents and causes of disease in all Army Posts laid the foundation for our present Weather Bureau. His contribution to the Army affected every Branch of Service.

Lowell Ordnance Plant - Lowell, Massachusetts.  
Received its name from the City of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Murphy General Hospital - Waltham, Massachusetts.  
Named for Private First Class Frederick C. Murphy. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1913. As an Aid man with Company E of the 285th Infantry, he landed in Le Havre, France, on January 22, 1945. On March 18, 1945, he was wounded by rifle fire, in the right shoulder, in a dawn attack on the Siegfried Line at Saarlautern, Germany. He refused to be hospitalized but continued his duty as Aid man. Later, his foot blown off by a mine, he crawled around to administer to other wounded men. He fainted from pain and loss of blood, but, on regaining consciousness, he attempted once more to go to the aid of others, when he dragged himself over a mine and was killed. The Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to Private Murphy by Congress.



New Bedford Army Air Field - New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Named from the City of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

North Adams Engineering Sub Depot - North Adams, Massachusetts.

Takes this name from the City of North Adams, Massachusetts.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Sub Depot - West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Named from the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pilgrim Ordnance Works - West Hanover, Massachusetts.

Named in honor of the Pilgrim forefathers. The Pilgrim Fathers "were the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, and the first company of emigrants who sailed from Plymouth, England, in the Mayflower, reaching Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, 1620. They were Puritans who left the homeland under a royal promise of non-interference with their freedom of worship overseas."

Poorman Gunnery Range - Westover Field, Massachusetts.

This installation is used in connection with training activities at Westover Field, Massachusetts.

Revere, Fort - Hull, Massachusetts.

Named for Paul Revere, American Patriot, born January 1, 1735, in Boston, Massachusetts. His revolutionary activities included leadership in the Boston Tea Party and patrolling of the streets in Boston to watch the British. He is most famous for the ride he made the night of April 18-19, 1775, from Charlestown to Lexington to warn John Hancock and Samuel Adams of the coming of the British. He was an Engraver by trade, and is among the finest of America's silversmiths and is credited with being the first to smelt copper ore in America. He died May 10, 1818.

Rodman, Fort - New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Named for William Loran Rodman who was born March 7, 1822, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard University in 1842, and in 1849 went to India and Europe by way of California.





He was a member of the Council of New Bedford, in 1852, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1861 to 1862, Major in the 30th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, August 19, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel, December 4, 1862. He was killed at Fort Hudson, Louisiana, May 27, 1863. He and his Command were lying prone before a rampart held by the Confederates who were sweeping the Front with rifle fire. Word came from the rear to attack, knowing full well the risk, Lieutenant Colonel Rodman stood up to give the command to advance, and was immediately killed with bullets.

Ruckman, Fort - Lynn, Massachusetts.

Named for John Wilson Ruckman. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1878 and graduated as Second Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, in January, 1883. He was made First Lieutenant, 1st Artillery February 20, 1891. He was transferred to the 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898. Was made Captain of the 2nd Artillery, March 31, 1899. He was one of the most famous Artillery Officers. Was in command of the First Coast Artillery District during World War I. He was a valiant Officer and was the first Editor of the Coast Artillery Journal. He was an expert authority on Harbor Defense and Coast Artillery work, and the inventor of many devices for use in War. He was born in Sydney, Illinois, October 10, 1858. In 1911 he was made Lieutenant Colonel and was promoted to Colonel in 1912. Was made a Brigadier General in 1916. When the United States entered World War I he was made a Major General, which rank he held from August 1917 to May, 1918. He served in Havana with the Army of Occupation from 1891 to 1901, and then was transferred to the position of Instructor in the School of Submarine Defense, which position he held until 1904. He left for the Philippines in 1911 and remained there until 1914. Two years of that time he spent as Inspector General. He was assigned to the Command of the 5th Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery, Del Rio, Texas Border, in 1916, and later commanded the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and later was assigned to the Command of the Southern Department with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. While in Command of the Southern District



as a Major General of the National Army, he asked for service abroad, but his health was not up to the high mark required for active leadership on the War Front, although he was in good health. As a result he reverted to his rank as Brigadier General in the Regular Army. In July, 1918, he was made Commander of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District at Boston, and since then he acted as Commander of the Northeastern Department on several occasions. He was the Author of "The Command and Administration of the Fortress of Port Arthur," during the Russo-Japanese War, and also of numerous technical articles in the Journal of United States Artillery. He died in Boston on January 7, 1921.

Springfield Armory - Springfield, Massachusetts.  
Named from the City of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Standish, Camp Myles - Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.

Named for Myles (or Miles) Standish, who was born about 1584, in Duxbury, Lancashire. He served as a Soldier in the Netherlands. Having joined the Puritans, he came to the New World on the Mayflower, and was one of the founders of the Colony of Massachusetts. He was chosen leader of the settlers and led them in several fights with the Indians. He died October 3, 1656. In the "Courtship of Miles Standish," Longfellow tells of an incident in his life.

Standish, Fort - Fort Standish, Massachusetts.  
(Same as Standish, Camp Myles - Camp Myles Standish, Massachusetts.)

Strong, Fort - Fort Strong, Massachusetts.  
Named for Major General Strong, who was born in Stockbridge, Vermont, in 1800. He attended School at West Point Military Academy, and there he held the post of First Captain of Cadets for three years. He was placed on the Staff of McDowell at Bull Run, and was highly complimented for efficiency at that Battle. He next served on McClellan's Staff, but was detailed as Ordnance Officer by General Butler to the Department of the Gulf. He distinguished himself at Biloxi, and in the hazardous adventure up the Tanipahoa River.



He was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862; Captain of Ordnance, March 3, 1863. He was a brave and skillful Officer, and led the assaulting column at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, with courage and judgment. He was the Author of "Cadet Life at West Point," 1862. He died July 30, 1863, from wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor.

Warren, Fort - Fort Warren, Massachusetts.

Named for Joseph Warren, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741. He graduated at Harvard College in 1788, and later studied Medicine and engaged in its practice. His articles to the Boston Gazette, written against the Stamp Act, led Governor Bernard to prosecute the owners of that paper. Warren was on the Committee to protest against the imprisonment of Seamen, and also served on the Committee of Correspondence, formed in 1772. He wrote the Suffolk Resolves, which, on September 9, 1774, were adopted by the Delegation from the Towns of Suffolk County. This Act placed Massachusetts in rebellion against England. He became President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, May 31, 1775, and was commissioned the Second Major General of the Colony's Forces, June 14th. Three days later he hastened to Bunker Hill, and near the close of the Battle was shot dead.

Watertown Arsenal - Watertown, Massachusetts.

Named from the City of Watertown, Massachusetts.

Westover Field - Westover Field, Massachusetts.

Named for Oscar Westover who was born in Bay City, Michigan. After receiving a Public School education he enlisted in 1901, as a Private in the United States Army, and in 1902 was appointed to the United States Military Academy where he graduated and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1906. He was an expert marksman and participated in many competitions, including the National Matches of Camp Perry, Ohio. He served during 1908 to 1910 in the Philippines, was an instructor at West Point Military Academy for three years, and after tours of duty, returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Drawing, in 1916. He won the rank of Lieutenant



Colonel for his service with the Signal Corps during the First World War, and was awarded the United States Distinguished Service Medal, 1923. In February, 1921, he was appointed Director of Aircraft Production in the newly organized Regular Army Air Service. He won the National Elimination Free Balloon Race in 1922, making one of the longest and swiftest Balloon Flights on record, 863.5 miles in 16-1/2 hours. Having received the rating of Airplane Pilot in 1923, he was made Executive Officer of Langley Field, Virginia, later becoming Commanding Officer of the Post. In 1928 he was graduated at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, remaining there as Instructor until 1932. From January 1932 through 1935, he was Assistant Chief of the Air Corps, becoming Chief of the Corps with rank of Major General in December, 1935. King Leopold in 1937 made him a Commander of the Order of Leopold in recognition of his services to Aviation. He was one of the outstanding authorities on both heavier and lighter than air Aviation. He died in an Airplane crash in Burbank, California, September 21, 1938. It was under his leadership that the Air Corps began the modernization program which has since made such rapid progress.

#### MICHIGAN

Alpena Army Air Field - Alpena, Michigan.  
Takes its name from the City of Alpena, Michigan.

Brady, Fort - Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.  
Was named for Colonel Hugh Brady, who was sent to Sault Ste Marie in 1782 in a Battalion of the Second United States Infantry to establish a Post. He was an Ensign in the Infantry in 1792, a Captain, January 8, 1799, and was honorably discharged, January 15, 1800. He offered his services to his Country again in 1812 and was made Colonel of the 22nd Infantry, July 6, 1812. He was transferred to the Second Infantry on May 17, 1815. On July 5, 1822, he was breveted Brigadier General, and on May 30, 1843, Major General. He died April 15, 1851.





Custer, Fort - Battle Creek, Michigan.

Named for General George Armstrong Custer, born in New Rumley, Ohio, December 5, 1839. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1861, and entered active service at Bull Run during the War Between the States. He was then transferred to General Smith's Staff. For courage and endurance he was soon after appointed on McClellan's Staff, and captured the first Colors taken by the Army of the Potomac. He defeated the Confederate General Stuart at Gettysburg, for which he was breveted Major in the Regular Army. He won victories at Woodstock and Cedar Creek and was breveted Major General of Volunteers. In 1865 his Division won the Battle of Waynesboro, capturing 1600 prisoners and 11 guns. He fought at Five Forks and Dinwiddie Court House, and was breveted Brigadier General. After the surrender at Appomattox he was breveted Major General and appointed Major General of Volunteers. He was then assigned to duty in Texas, where he was Chief of Cavalry until mustered out of the Volunteer Service. In 1865 he took the Lieutenantcy of the 7th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, under Hancock. He shortly thereafter saw his first Indian Service, and closed a Campaign against the Cheyennes in 1868. He was stationed in Kentucky in 1871 and in 1873 was sent to Dakota, where he had various Cavalry Commands and several times defeated hostile Indians. On June 25, 1876, with a Force of 1100 men, he attacked a body of Sioux, afterward found to number 9000, and he and his entire Command were killed, at Little Big Horn in what has become known as "Custer's Last Stand."

Detroit Arsenal - Center Line, Michigan.

Named comes from the City of Detroit, Michigan.

Grayling Army Air Field - Grayling, Michigan.

Received its name from the Town of Grayling, Michigan.

Jones General Hospital - Battle Creek, Michigan.

Named in honor of Colonel Percy L. Jones, who served for more than thirty years as an Army Medical Officer, commanded Ambulance Units in France in the First World War, and was Surgeon at the



Army Post Hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until his retirement from the Army. He was born in Georgia in 1875, received a Doctor of Medicine Degree from the University of Tennessee in 1897, and entered the Army in 1898 as Captain and Acting Surgeon for the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and during the Philippine Insurrection. In 1904 he was graduated from the Army Medical School at Washington and during the Mexican Border trouble in 1913, was stationed at Texas City, Texas, as Commander of Ambulance Company No. 3. He organized Ambulance Companies during the beginning of the First World War and was stationed for some time at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He served as Superintendent of the Erie Canal Hospital, a Civilian Institution, until his death in 1941.

Kellogg Field - Battle Creek, Michigan.

Named for William E. Kellogg, born at Battle Creek, Michigan, April 7, 1860. In 1894 he and his brother, the late Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, organized the Sanitas Nut Food Company, and William Kellogg became active Manager of the Business. Early in 1900 the Company bought out a product known as Granose Flakes. In 1902 a number of Companies were organized in Battle Creek and initiated the manufacturing of various flakes, including the now famous Corn Flakes. In 1906 William Kellogg founded the Toasted Corn Flake Company, and in 1907 this Plant was destroyed by fire. In 1909 a new building was established and was named the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company, and in 1922 was shortened to the Kellogg Company. In addition to the main Plant in Battle Creek, there are also Plants in Davenport, Iowa, London, Ontario and Sydney, Australia. Mr. Kellogg has travelled extensively and has visited nearly all of the civilized countries in the world. He is a lover of fine horses and has purchased many Arabian thoroughbreds from Arabia. He gave the Airport to the City of Battle Creek.

Kinross Airfield - Kinross, Michigan.

Was named from the Town of Kinross, Michigan.



Midland Plant - Midland, Michigan.

Received its name from the City of Midland, Michigan.

Oscoda Army Air Field - Oscoda, Michigan.

Named from the town of Oscoda, Michigan.

Palmer Woods Ordnance Depot - Detroit, Michigan.

Palmer Woods is an exclusive residential section adjoining Palmer Park to the north and west of it. Palmer Woods is located on Woodward Avenue, Detroit, between Merrill Plaisance, and Seven Mile Road, and originally a part of the Palmer Farm of six hundred acres. The Park was a gift to Detroit in 1893 from Senator Thomas W. Palmer who was United States Senator from 1883 to 1889.

Raco Airfield - Raco, Michigan.

Named from the Village of Raco, Michigan.

River Rouge Park, Camp - Detroit, Michigan.

The River Rouge runs through Dearborn and into the Detroit River. It received its name by early French settlers for its color. There is a Tower called River Rouge which is on the Detroit River at the foot of the Rouge River.

Romulus Army Air Field - Romulus, Michigan.

Named from the Town of Romulus, Michigan.

Selfridge Field - Selfridge Field, Michigan.

was named for Thomas Selfridge, who was killed at Fort Myer, Virginia, September 17, 1908, at the age of twenty-six. He was born in San Francisco California. He graduated with honors at West Point Military Academy in 1900, and was assigned to the Artillery, and distinguished himself. When the War Department recognized the seriousness of the coming of Motor Balloons and Airplanes and Fighting-Machines, he was already interested, and upon his request was detailed to the Aeronautical Division in the Signal Corps and directed to take up the study of Aerial Dynamics and the construction of Machines. He was ordered to Hammondsport, New York where Doctor Alexander Graham Bell and others were working on Airplanes. It was Selfridge who interested them in experimenting with all good new ideas for mechanical flight.



Dr. Bell says Selfridge was the most widely informed man on successful Navigation of the Air, in America. Although he helped build the Aeroplane and made trials of flight in that Machine, he agreed that the Zeppelin Airship was probably a more efficient War-engine even before Zeppelin made his most famous Flight. Selfridge had been hoping for months to make Flights in the Wright Aeroplane. When he received his orders to go, he went gladly. When the accident happened he acted as a Soldier. He lost his life obeying orders with enthusiasm, because he was, in his quiet, gentle way, an inspiration to all who knew him. On the day of his death he made a Test Flight as a passenger with Orville Wright. At only seventy-five feet altitude, the propeller blade struck a stay-wire and snapped off. The Machine became unmanageable and crashed to the ground, throwing the two clear of the wreckage. Lieutenant Selfridge failed to retain consciousness. Orville Wright was severely injured, but recovered.

Tri-City Army Air Field - Freeland, Michigan.  
Three Cities of Sandusky, Bay City and Midland, have an investment in Tri-City, in the purchase of 640 acres of farm land. The property was turned over to the Federal Government for development as an Auxiliary World War II Air Base. After the original land purchase the Government acquired additional land. Tri-City is almost equi-distant from the three Cities, and that probably accounts for the choice of the name.

Wayne, Fort - Detroit, Michigan.  
Named for Anthony Wayne, born in East Town, Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745. In 1773 he was elected to the General Assembly, and, with others, he strenuously opposed the claim of Great Britain. He entered the Army as Colonel in 1775. He distinguished himself and was active in the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and led the Assault upon Stony Point in July, 1779. In this attack, while at the head of his men, urging them on at the point of the bayonet, he received a shot upon his head which for a moment deprived him of sensation. Supposing himself dying, he begged to be carried into





the Works that he might have the satisfaction of breathing his last upon the spot which he had so nobly redeemed. The wound, however, was not mortal. In 1781 he was ordered to join Lafayette in Virginia, with the Pennsylvania Forces. Only July 6th having received information that Lord Cornwallis had crossed the James River with the main body of his Army, Wayne passed forward with eight hundred men to attack his Rear Guard; but to his surprise he found the Enemy to the Amount of four thousand drawn up to meet him. Wayne resolved to make an attack and to extricate himself from this perilous position. The ruse succeeded and Cornwallis supposing the retreat a stratagem to lead him into an ambushade from Lafayette, did not follow in pursuit. After the War the General retired to his farm in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and also planned improvements on his Georgia lands. In 1792 he was appointed Major General and Commander in Chief in the War against the Western Indians. He was shortly afterward appointed the Commissioner to treat with the Indians on the Northwest. The storming of Stony Point was one of the most brilliantly planned and executed attacks of the Revolutionary War. He was consequently dubbed "Mad Anthony." Stony Point was the Northernmost British point on the Hudson River and its capture assured the Americans that the British hold on upper New York was now practically broken. The Continental Congress presented a Medal to this fighting General. He died in Presque Isle (now Erie), December 15, 1796.

Wayne, Fort, Ordnance Depot - Detroit, Michigan.  
(Same as Wayne, Fort - Detroit, Michigan).

Willow Run Airport - Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Back in this community was a flat hinterland covered with maple, walnut and willow trees. North and South of the River the farmers drove their stakes and built their log cabins. They filled the countryside as far north as the Old Sauk trail, following the canyon cut out by a small tributary of the Huron. In flood season it was a sizable torrent, in dry spells only a trickle of water marked its bed. Because of the trees that shaded the stream they named it "Willow Run."



MINNESOTA

Minneapolis Municipal Airport - Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Named from the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Rochester Municipal Airport - Rochester, Minnesota.

Named from the City of Rochester, Minnesota.

Saint Paul Municipal Airport - Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Named from the City of Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Snelling, Fort - Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Named in honor of Colonel Josiah Snelling, Second Commandant and the real builder of the Post. The Round Tower is a shrine of Minnesota's and other residents of the Northwest. For nearly a century and a quarter it has typified American occupation of the region. It has been a sort of beacon to white men both Military and Civil. The Themes of the Murals in the Round Tower painted by Richard Haines, are: The scene facing the visitor as he enters at the main door is a panel devoted to the theme of establishing of a visible arm of the United States Government of this region. On the left and on the right the panels continue this theme, stressing on the left the Civil importance of Fort Snelling before the War Between the States, and on the right the Military significance of the Fort. The panel above the doors shows the Indians departing in despair when faced by both Civilian advance and Military regulation. Colonel Snelling was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1782. He entered the Army in 1808 as a First Lieutenant in the Fourth (later Fifth) Infantry, then being organized, and was promoted to Captain in 1809. He fought at the Battle of Tippecanoe, and was afterward stationed at Detroit, becoming a prisoner of the British upon the capitulation of General William Hull in August, 1812. After his exchange he served as Major, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Rifles, and Colonel, taking part in the Niagara Campaign. At the close of the War he became Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, and in 1819 was promoted Colonel of the Fifth Infantry of the Regiment in which he had originally served. In that year the Regiment was



assembled at Detroit and dispatched into the unexplored west to establish three Military Posts which should serve as centers for the unexpected settlement of the new country. The chief of these, and the Headquarters of the Regiment, was Fort Saint Anthony, adjacent to the present Cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis. Construction was begun by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Leavenworth in August, 1820, and the cornerstone was laid by Colonel Snelling, with ceremony, on September 10, 1820. In 1825 the War Department changed the name of Fort Saint Anthony to Fort Snelling in honor of its builder, who remained in command until January, 1828. He died in Washington a few months later, while on leave of absence. His own summary of his career is modest and shrewd: "I have passed through every grade to the Command of a Regiment. I owe nothing to executive patronage, for I have neither friend or relation connected with the Government; I have obtained my rank in the ordinary course of promotion, and have retained it by doing my duty."

Twin Cities Arsenal - Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This phrase has long been applied to the Minneapolis-Saint Paul area, where the Arsenal is located. These Cities are the "Twin Cities."

Wold-Chamberlain Field - Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Named "in honor of the young men who offered their lives in humanity's defense of the Aviation Service of the Allied Army and in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice ---- 'greater love hath no man than this.'" The two young men were First Lieutenant Ernest Groves Wold, 1st Aero Squadron, and Sergeant Pilot Cyrus Foss Chamberlain. Lieutenant Wold was born in Winona, Minnesota, September 11, 1896, and was killed in action, August 1, 1918, at Chateau-Thierry, France. He was a member of the Lafayette Esquadron. He received the Croix de Guerre. Sergeant Chamberlain, Lafayette Flying Corps, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, February 28, 1889, and was killed in Aero Combat at Chateau-Thierry, France, June 13, 1918. He enlisted, June 17, 1917, in the Foreign Legion of the French Army as a candidate for the Lafayette Flying Corps. He received the Croix de Guerre.



MISSISSIPPI

Columbus Army Air Field - Columbus, Mississippi.  
Named from the City of Columbus, Mississippi.

Columbus Municipal Airport # 1 - Columbus, Missis-  
issippi.

Named from the city of Columbus, Mississippi.

Fletcher Field - Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Named for Jack Fletcher who was born in Clarksdale, Mississippi, September 15, 1917, a former star player in the Clarksdale Wildcats Football Team. He later attended Mississippi State College where he was a member of the College Grid Squad. He joined the United States Army Air Corps the latter part of June, 1937, following his graduation from Mississippi State College. He was killed in a training accident at an Air Field in Texas prior to our entry into World War II.

Foster General Hospital - Jackson, Mississippi.

Named in honor of Charles L. Foster, who was born in Starkville, Mississippi. He received his M.D. Degree from Columbian University (now George Washington University) in 1902, and was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps on July 10, 1903. He served his early tours in the Philippines and in the middle West. During this period he made special contributions in the field of Sanitary Administration. Subsequent tours were at Fort Douglas, Camp Dodge, as Camp and Division Surgeon, at Fort Sam Houston was Corps Area Engineer in the office of the Surgeon General as Personnel Officer, and at Fort McPherson. He was promoted to Colonel in 1929, was retired in 1933, and died at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1941. During World War I he was Chief Surgeon of Base Section I in France, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for conspicuous service in this capacity.

Greenville Army Air Field - Greenville, Mississ-  
ippi.

Named from the city of Greenville, Mississippi.

Greenville Municipal Airport - Greenville, Mis-  
issippi.





Named from the City of Greenville, Mississippi.

Greenwood Army Air Field - Greenwood, Mississippi  
Named for its location near the City of Greenwood  
Mississippi.

Greenwood Municipal Airport - Greenwood, Missis-  
sippi.

Named from the City of Greenwood, Mississippi.

Grenada Army Air Field - Grenada, Mississippi.  
Named from the Town of Grenada, Mississippi.

Gulf Ordnance Plant - Aberdeen, Mississippi.  
Gets its name from the Gulf of Mexico.

Gulfport Army Air Field - Gulfport, Mississippi.  
Received its name from the City of Gulfport,  
Mississippi.

Hancock County Bombing & Gunnery Range - Bay  
Saint Louis, Mississippi.  
Named from Hancock County, Mississippi.

Hattiesburg Army Air Field - Hattiesburg, Missis-  
sippi.

Received its name from the City of Hattiesburg,  
Mississippi.

Hinds County Airport - Raymond, Mississippi.  
Named from Hinds County, Mississippi.

Jackson Army Air Base - Jackson Army Air Base,  
Mississippi.

Received its name from the City of Jackson,  
Mississippi.

Keesler Field - Keesler Field, Mississippi.  
Named for William Samuel Reeves Keesler, born in  
Greenwood, Mississippi. He graduated from David  
College in the class of 1917. He enlisted in the  
United States Army and entered the First Officer  
Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and received  
his commission as a Second Lieutenant. He was  
then sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and  
was with the 324th Infantry. At Camp Jackson  
he was transferred to the Aviation Section and  
sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he received :



three months course. From there he went to New York, then Overseas to France where he took three more courses fitting himself for the Radio Aviation Service. He was sent to the Front in the Aero Squadron work with the long distance Naval Guns. He was one of the two young Flyers sent on a Mission East of Verdun, and they were set upon by four German Fokkers. Lieutenant Keesler shot down one of the attacking Planes, but his Plane was also brought to earth by the others. Wounds suffered in the attack caused his death in a German Field Hospital.

#### Key Field - Meridian, Mississippi.

Named in honor of Algene and Fred Key, Aviation Pioneers and holders of the World's Endurance Flying Record. In 1935 the Key brothers established their record of flying their Curtis Robin Monoplane, the "Ole Miss," for 653 hours and 34 minutes. Algene Key started flying in 1924, and Fred in 1927. In 1920 they made an Airport at Meridian out of a cotton field, according to the news story in the Memphis Press Scimitar for February 11, 1942. During World War II each of the Key brothers commanded Flying Fortresses based at Batavia, Java, in the Dutch East Indies. They were attached to the Flying Unit of the Mississippi National Guard and participated in Manuevers in Louisiana in 1940. Later they were transferred to an Army Bombardment Squadron. In 1946 Algene Key, Commander of the AAF Weather Station at Wilmington, Ohio, with the rank of Colonel, piloted a B-29 Flying Laboratory which tested cosmic ray effects from the Canadian Border to the Equator. The Army Air Forces, the National Geographic Society, and the Bartol Research Foundation shared the experiments. Colonel Algene Key was named Adjutant General of Mississippi in July, 1946, attaining the rank of Brigadier General. The Key brothers played a major role in World War II, receiving numerous Decorations for meritorious service under fire, during a night Bombing Mission on Japanese Ships in the South Pacific. Both Algene and Fred Key were born in Kemper County, Mississippi, but during their early childhood the family moved to Meridian, Mississippi. Algene was born in 1905. and Fred in 1909. Both were graduated from



Poplar Springs School, at that time a Lauderdale County School just outside Meridian, Fred in 1927 and Algene four years before. Even during their school days both were interested in flying, and in 1929 they received their first Pilot's Licenses. During the next few years they flew any planes they could get, and finally in June, 1935, they established the World Endurance Record in their Curtis Robin Plane. In the next several years they ran the City's Airport, renamed Key Field, and on October 15, 1940, when the 153rd Air Observation Squadron of Meridian went into active service, both brothers went into the Army with it. Both flew four motored Bombers and went to the West Indies. Fred remained in this Theater, including Australia and New Guinea, throughout most of the war, but after a few months, Algene was transferred to the European Theater, when he was attached to the Eighth Air Force for the remainder of the War. Upon his return to this country, Fred did testing and supervisory work in the Maintenance Area. Since his discharge from Service, Fred has returned to Meridian, where he is Manager of Key Field, and the Operator of the Key Brothers Flying Service. He was discharged as an Air Force Major and now holds a Reserve Commission as a Lieutenant Colonel. Algene remained in the Army and is now a Colonel in the Regular Army. Until recently he was Director of the Army's All-Weather Flying School in Ohio, and is now stationed in Washington, D. C.

Laurel Army Air Field - Laurel, Mississippi.  
Named from the City of Laurel, Mississippi.

McCain, Camp - Camp McCain, Mississippi.  
Named for Henry P. McCain who was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, on January 23, 1861. From this State he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1881; was appointed Second Lieutenant Infantry, June 14, 1885; First Lieutenant, February 24, 1892; Captain, March 2, 1899; Major, November 9, 1900; Lieutenant Colonel, June 30, 1901; Colonel, April 23, 1904. He was detailed to the Adjutant General's Department, March 5, 1907; and was appointed Brigadier General, the Adjutant General, August 27, 1914; promoted to Major General, the Adjutant General,



October 6, 1917; and on August 27, 1918, he was assigned to command of Camp Devens, Massachusetts, and the 12th Division of that Station. On June 30, 1920, he reverted to his permanent rank of Colonel, Adjutant General's Department, and was assigned to duty with Central Department, Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until he was retired from active service with the rank of Major General, July 22, 1921, at his own request, after forty years of service. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the British Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. He served as a member of the General Staff from August 15, 1903, to April 27, 1904. His award of Distinguished Service Medal read: "Major General Henry P. McCain, United States Army, for especially meritorious and conspicuous service in administering the Adjutant General's Department during the early period of the War. Through his efficient management this Department was able to meet the excessive burdens placed upon it."

Shelby, Camp - Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Named for Colonel Issac Shelby. The 38th Division which trained here in World War I, and also World War II, was comprised largely of Kentucky men. In World War I these men named this Camp for Colonel Shelby. He was born December 11, 1750, and was the first Governor of Kentucky. He was born near North Mountain, in Frederick (now Washington) County, Maryland. He was brought up to the use of Arms and he early became inured to the dangers and hardships of Frontier life. He received a fair English education, worked on his father's plantation, and was occasionally employed as a Surveyor, and served as a Deputy Sheriff of the County. In 1773 the Shelby family moved to the Bolston region of Virginia, now East Tennessee, and established a new home. He served as Lieutenant in his father's Fincastle Company, at the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and distinguished himself by his skill, and gallantry, and his report of the action is one of the best contemporary accounts now in existence. He remained as Second in Command of the garrison at Fort Blair, erected on the site of the Battle, until July, 1775, when he visited Kentucky and surveyed lands for the Transylvania Company.





The following year he returned to Kentucky and marked and improved lands on his own account, and also perfected Military Surveys previously selected and entered by his father. In July, 1776, he was appointed by the Virginia Committee of Safety, Captain of a Company of Minute Men. In 1777 Governor Henry made him Commissary of Supplies for a body of Militia detailed to garrison Frontier Posts. He attended the Long Island Treaty with the Cherokees, concluded at Fort Patrick Henry on July 20, 1777, at which his father was one of the Virginia Commissioners. In 1778 he aided in furnishing supplies for the Continental Army and for the Expedition projected by General McIntosh against the Detroit and the Ohio Indians. The following year he provided boats for Clark's Illinois Campaign and collected and furnished supplies ---- mainly upon his own personal credit ---- for the successful Campaign waged about the same time against the Chickamauga Indians. In the spring of 1779 he was a chosen member for Washington County of the Virginia Legislature, and the ensuing fall, Governor Jefferson made him a Major in the Escort of Guards for the Commissioners appointed to run the Western boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. Early in 1780 he became Colonel of the Militia of Sullivan County, North Carolina. In the spring and summer of the same year he was again in Kentucky, supervising and surveying lands for himself and others. News of the fall of Charlotte, May 12, 1780, having reached him, he hurried home and found an urgent summons for help from Colonel Charles McDowell. He at once organized a Force and about July 25th, joined McDowell at the Charlotte Ford, South Carolina. On July 20, 1780, at the head of a detachment, he captured a formidable Loyalist Stronghold. In the second Battle of Cedar Springs, August 8, 1780, his Command successfully repulsed a strong party led by Major Furgeson, and on August 18th, Shelby was largely responsible for the victory won over a superior Force at Musgrove's Mill, and the north side of the Enoree River. He moved to Kentucky, and in 1783, he was appointed a Trustee of the Transylvania Seminary (later Transylvania University). He was Chairman of the Convention of Militia Officers at Danville on November 7th and 8th, 1784, called



to consider an Expedition against the Indians and separation from Virginia; he was also a member of the succeeding Conventions, 1787, 1788, and 1789, which prepared the way for independent Statehood. He helped to organize the Kentucky Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, formed at Danville, Kentucky, December 1, 1787. In January, 1791, he was appointed a member of the Board of War, created by Congress for the District of Kentucky, with power to provide for the defense of the Frontier Settlements and to prosecute punitive Expeditions against the Indians. For several years he served as High Sheriff of Lincoln County. He was a member of the Convention, April 2nd to 19th, 1792, which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky, and in May he was elected Governor, taking office on June 4th, and serving four years. During this time in office, he supported Wayne's Campaign against the Indians in the Northwest Territory. The imminence of War with Great Britain called him from retirement, and in August, 1812, he was a second time elected Governor. In 1813 he assembled and led in person 4000 Kentucky Volunteers to join General Harrison in the Northwest for the invasion of Canada, an Expedition which resulted in the decisive defeat of the British, October 5, 1813, at the Battle of the Thames. For his patriotic and heroic service he was awarded a Gold Medal by Congress on April 4, 1818. He was tendered a Portfolio of War by President Monroe, but declined the honor on the score of age. The year following he was commissioned, with General Andrew Jackson, to hold a Treaty with the Chickasaw Indians for the purchase of their lands East of the Tennessee River, and performed this service most acceptably. He was President of the first Kentucky Agriculture Society, formed at Lexington in 1818, and was Chairman of the first Board of Trustees of Centre College, founded at Danville, Kentucky, in 1800. At his death he was buried at his historic home, "Traveller's Rest," and a monument was erected over his grave by the State of Kentucky.

Starkville Municipal Airport - Starkville, Mississippi.

Received its name from the City of Starkville, Mississippi.



Stinson Airport - Aberdeen, Mississippi.

Named for the Stinsons, Katherine Stinson, who in conjunction with her brother, Eddie, were pioneers in Aviation. They trained Flyers in the First World War on land that is now Stinson Field. The United States would not allow Eddie Stinson to go to France, but commissioned him and gave him the Field in Texas, afterward called Kelly Field. After the War he was made a Trans-continental Mail Pilot for a few months. Then he went into the manufacture of Planes, the "Stinson Destroyer," which was his design, and it is still manufactured. He was killed in a Plane wreck in Chicago, in 1931.

Van Dorn, Camp - Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi.

Named for General Earl Van Dorn. He was born at Fort Gibson, Mississippi, September 17, 1820, and entered West Point Military Academy at the age of sixteen. In the War with Mexico he took part in Scott's Campaign in Mexico with the Seventh Infantry, emerging a Brevet Major. In 1855 he distinguished himself against the Comanche and the Apache Indians. In 1861 when Mississippi left the Union, he resigned his commission in the United States Army and offered his services to the Confederacy. It was due to his efforts that the first Confederate Naval prize, United States Steamer "Star of the West" was taken at Galveston, Texas. The defense of Vicksburg in 1862, under his brilliant direction, resulted in the cutting of Grant's Supply Line at Holly Springs, thus causing the Union Forces to withdraw, thereby lifting the Siege.

MISSOURI

Clark, Camp - Nevada, Missouri.

Named for Brigadier General Harvey S. Clark, who was born on a farm in Cooper County, Missouri, September 17, 1869. After graduating from the Public Schools and Butler Academy, he attended Wentworth Military Academy and Scarritt Collegiate Institute, from which latter Institution he graduated in 1891 as Validictorian of his class, with the Degree of A. B. He was admitted to the Bar in 1893, and entered into partnership with Judge W. W. Graves. He participated in some of



the most important cases in the State and his ability as a Lawyer was recognized throughout the State. He had been elected an Officer in the National Guard soon after leaving College, and when War was declared between the United States and Spain in 1898, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Missouri Volunteers, which Regiment he organized and commanded. His command was attached to General Fitzhugh Lee's Corps and was stationed at Panama, Florida, Savannah, Georgia, and west to Cuba as part of the American Army of Occupation. At the close of the Spanish-American War the Governor asked Colonel Clark to re-organize the National Guard, and appointed him Brigadier General commanding it, which position he has since continued to hold. He wrote that part of the Revised Statutes of Missouri relating to the Military Forces.

Crowder, Camp - Camp Crowder, Missouri.

Was named for General Enoch Herbert Crowder, a native of Missouri, born in a little Village called Edenburgh, April 11, 1859. He attained fame as the Author of the Selective Service Act of the First World War, and was, as Provost Marshal General, responsible for its successful administration. He served as Adjutant General, and was for a time Professor of Military Tactics at the University of Missouri. General Crowder predicted, on the day of the First World War Armistice: "We have stopped too soon ---- we should never have stopped until we were in Berlin. It will not be twenty-five years until we will have to do this all over again." He was honored as a distinguished Soldier, Lawyer, Statesman, Diplomat and Administrator, and is well described by the simple words on his tombstone in Arlington National Cemetery: "A Military man who understood the spirit of a free people." He died in 1932.

Grandview Airport - Kansas City, Missouri.

Name comes from the Town of Grandview, Missouri.

Jefferson Barracks - Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Named for Thomas Jefferson. This site for the Reservation at Jefferson Barracks was selected in





1826, the same year that Thomas Jefferson died. Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Virginia April 13, 1743. He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1769 and this marked the beginning of his public career. From a State Convention in 1775, he went to the Second Continental Congress, and in June, 1776, was made Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence. Virginia affairs again claimed his attention, and he served in the Legislature for several years and as Governor from 1779 to 1783, and in the following year was appointed, with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams to negotiate foreign commercial Treaties. In this capacity he went to France and remained as Minister from 1785 to 1789. He returned to the United States to become Washington's Secretary of State. Continued controversies between Cabinet members, Hamilton and Jefferson, resulted in the building up about these leaders, the Federalist and Democratic Parties. Harmony was impossible and Jefferson's repeated resignation was finally accepted, December 31, 1793. He lived in retirement until selected Vice President in 1796. Four years later he gained the Presidency as a result of the disfavor into which the Federalists had fallen with the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws. He was reelected in 1804. His eight years in office were marked by the purchase from France of the great Louisiana Territory (1803); suppression of the Barbary Pirates; failure of his Embargo on all United States foreign commerce; and the republicanizing of Government and White House customs. His last years were spent at Monticello where he tried, without success, to regain his lost fortunes. He devoted much time to the Schools of the State, particularly to the establishment of the University of Virginia. The essence of his oft-quoted political beliefs was his faith in free speech and education and in the ability of the common man to prosper under a truly representative, not highly centralized, Government. He died July 4, 1826.

Kansas City Quartermaster Depot - Kansas City,  
Missouri.

Gets its name from the City of Kansas City, Missouri.



Kansas City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Gets its name from the City of Kansas City, Missouri.

Lake City Arsenal - Independence, Missouri.

Named from Lake City, Missouri.

Lambert Field - Robertson, Missouri.

Named in honor of Major Albert Bond Lambert, formerly of United States Air Service, 1917 to 1919 who created and maintained the Field at his own expense for public benefit from 1920 to 1928, and whose forethought and actions enabled the City of Saint Louis to take it over. This Field was dedicated by Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Major Lambert was educated at Smith Academy, Saint Louis, Missouri, and the University of Virginia. He received his Aviator's Certificate in 1910. He was Pilot of Balloons in Balloon Races. He served in World War I. In 1920 he established Saint Louis Air Field, now Lambert-Saint Louis Airport. He was formerly President of Lambert Pharmacal Company, Manufacturers of "Listerine."

Lambert Municipal Airport - Robertson, Missouri.

(Same as Lambert Field - Robertson, Missouri.)

Malden Army Air Field - Malden, Missouri.

Named from the Town of Malden, Missouri.

Missouri Ordnance Works - Louisiana, Missouri.

Received its name from the State of Missouri.

O'Reilly General Hospital - Springfield, Missouri.

Was named in honor of Robert Maitland O'Reilly, a distinguished Physician and a former Surgeon General of the United States Army. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and died in Washington in 1912. He was appointed Surgeon General in September, 1902, and remained on that Assignment for seven years. Many outstanding achievements in the Medical Department of the Army were made during his tenure. He served as Physician to President McKinley, and he attended General Philip Sheridan during that Military leader's illness.



Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot Branch -  
Saint Louis, Missouri.

Named for the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Rosecrans Field - Saint Joseph,  
Missouri.

Named for Sergeant Guy Wallace Rosecrans, who was born July 28, 1896. When he entered the Service he had been working for Swift & Company. His Military training was at Fort Logan, Colorado, San Antonio, Texas, and Rantoul, Illinois. He was connected with Squadron Airplanes from Fort Riley, Kansas. On February 1, 1918, he was sent to England with the RAF, a member of the 153rd Air Squadron. He died in France, October 16, 1918, and was the first Saint Joseph, Missouri, man to be killed in the United States Air Corps in World War I, in Western France. He was buried at Saint Jeans, Dermonts, France. On October 17, 1920, his body was brought to the United States and buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Saint Louis Administration Center - Saint Louis  
Missouri.

Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Saint Louis Core Plant - Saint Louis,  
Missouri.

Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Saint Louis Medical Depot - Saint Louis,  
Missouri.

Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.



Saint Louis Ordnance Sub Depot - Saint Louis, Missouri.

Takes its name from the City of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Sedalia Army Air Field - Warrensburg, Missouri.

Named from the City of Sedalia, Missouri.

Vichy Army Air Field - Rolla, Missouri.

So named because of its nearness to the Town of Vichy, Missouri.

Weldon Springs Ordnance Works - Weldon Springs, Missouri.

Was named from the Town of Weldon Springs, Missouri.

Wood, Fort Leonard - Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Named for Major General Leonard E. Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1910 to 1914, and one time Governor of the Philippines. He was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, October 9, 1860. He graduated from Harvard University with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. Two years later he became Assistant Surgeon in the Army and soon advanced to the rank of Captain. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service in the Campaign against the Apache Indians. Later he became a Colonel of Volunteers in command of the First Voluntary Cavalry, an Outfit that gained fame as "the Rough Riders." For his services at Las Guasima and San Juan Hill, he was promoted to Brigadier General and in six months was advanced to the temporary rank of Major General. From 1899 to 1902 he was Military Governor of Cuba and later served three years as Governor of Moro Province in the Philippines when





He attained the permanent rank of Major General. During World War I he trained the 89th National Army Division and the 10th Regular Army Division and at the conclusion of that Conflict went to the Orient as Chairman of the Diplomatic Mission to China and Japan. In 1921, after thirty-five years of service, he retired from the Army to become Governor of the Philippines, after being an outstanding candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1920. He died in 1927, after a long and notable career of public service. He was one of the few Medical Officers to gain recognition for Military leadership in Offensive Warfare and it is interesting to note that while serving as Military Governor in the Philippines, he gave his support to important experiments which led to the control of Yellow Fever. His efforts in this cause were recorded for posterity in the wellknown play, "Yellow Jacket."



MONTANA

Glasgow Army Air Field - Glasgow,  
Montana.

Named from the City of Glasgow, Montana.

Gore Field - Great Falls,  
Montana.

"Records in the United States Land Office show that James D. Gore filed a homestead entry on three hundred and twenty acres covering most of the east slope of the hill in 1890, and received his patent in 1896. Gore was Contractor, Carpenter, and general handyman in the early days. He built the three story stone business block, now occupied by the Park View Hotel, in 1890, and about the same time started construction on his home on the hill. He built a large house, erected a big barn, planted trees, and installed a windmill which furnished water for irrigating what was then considered an enormous garden. The water and garden attracted numerous deer to the hillside long after the animals were curiosities on the nearby ranges. Old timers today recall the thrill they got out of going to the Gore ranch to feed the pet deer. The house and barn were hit by lightning and burned about 1900. Gore moved to the Seattle area and died about 1928. All that remains of his show place today are a pile of cinders, the stone foundation for the barn, a stone lined wall and three trees which may be seen two hundred yards to the left as one nears the top of the hill just before reaching the Airport entrance."

Great Falls Army Air Field - Great Falls,  
Montana.

Received its name from the City of Great Falls, Montana.



Harrison, Fort William Henry - Helena,  
Montana.

Fort William Henry Harrison was established, May 12, 1892, and named for President Benjamin Harrison as it was established during his term of office. Since there was a Fort of the same name in Indiana, the name of the Montana Post was changed to Fort William Henry Harrison in 1906. William Henry Harrison was born, February 9, 1773, in Virginia. In 1791 he joined the Army, making a gallant showing during General Wayne's Expedition against the Indians of the Northwest. He resigned in 1797. He gave up his Secretaryship of the Northwest Territory, and was a Representative in Congress in 1799, and was made Governor of the Northwest Indian Territory the following year. He was able and just and his skill in the handling of rebellious Indians was manifest during his twelve years in office. He opened Battle against the Chief only after a conference with Tecumseh failed, and he won a victory at Tippecanoe River in 1811. He was in command of the Army of the Northwest during the War of 1812, and he distinguished himself and routed both Indians and British in the Battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. He thereafter served terms in both Houses of Congress, was Minister to Columbia for a year, and in 1836 was defeated for the Presidency. In 1840, however, he won the election from Van Buren but lived only a month after his inauguration, dying of pneumonia on April 4, 1841.

Lewistown Army Air Field - Lewistown,  
Montana.

Received its name from the City of Lewistown, Montana.

Missoula, Fort - Missoula,  
Montana.

Named from the City of Missoula, Montana.



NEBRASKA

Ainsworth Army Air Field - Ainsworth,  
Nebraska.

Named from the Town of Ainsworth, Nebraska.

Alliance Army Air Field - Alliance,  
Nebraska.

Named from the City of Alliance, Nebraska.

Alliance Municipal Airport - Alliance,  
Nebraska.

Named from the City of Alliance, Nebraska.

Bruning Army Air Field - Bruning,  
Nebraska.

Named from the Town of Bruning, Nebraska.

Cornhusker Ordnance Plant - Grand Island,  
Nebraska.

This term is applied to the portion of the country where corn is the leading crop. The "corn country" is another term usually applied to Illinois, Iowa and parts of Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. The popular name for Nebraska for many years, the "Cornhusker State," was made official by Act of the Nebraska Legislature in 1945. The following is the origin of "Cornhusker" as applied to the University of Nebraska Football Team, and later to the State, in an article by "Cy" Sherman in Sunday Journal and Star: The name "Cornhusker" had its genesis back in 1893 when Cy Sherman, Sports Editor of the Lincoln Star, saw the University of Nebraska Football Squad in action for the first time. Noting that the newspaper dubbed the Team "Bugeaters," he felt that something should be done. Coming to Lincoln in 1895, he found the Nebraska players had a new name, Antelopes. This was better, he thought, until he discovered





that antelopes were members of the goat family. That was too much for Cy, and in 1900 while a reporter on the Lincoln Evening News, he hit the name Cornhuskers, and tried it out on some Missouri Value newspaper he was furnishing with sports news. It was not, however, until after the Nebraska-Minnesota game in the 1900 season that the name received National circulation. Bert Watkins, another Sherman reporter on the Evening News, used it, at Sherman's suggestion, in a story of the game he was commissioned to furnish to the Chicago Daily Record. This publicity added greatly in obtaining National recognition and by the end of 1901 the name Cornhuskers was finally established in newspaper circles and soon became accepted by all as the nickname of Nebraska's Athletic Teams, and also, by transference, to the State.

Crook, Fort - Fort Crook,  
Nebraska.

Named in honor of General George Crook, who was born near Dayton, Ohio, September 8, 1828, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1852. Until the War Between the States, he served on the Western Frontier, but in 1861 was assigned to duty in West Virginia where he soon distinguished himself. He was in the Battles of Lewisburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Cloyd Mountain, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. Just before the end of the War he was captured by Guerillas, but was exchanged, and was at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After the War he was soon sent back to the Western Frontier, where he conducted several notable Campaigns against hostile Indians and made himself a reputation of being one of the greatest Indian fighters in our history. He was made a Brigadier General in 1873. He introduced many reforms into the management of the Indian Department, and did much for the civilization and welfare of the Red Men. In 1888 he became a Major General of the United States Army, and died on March 21, 1890.



Fairmont Army Air Field - Geneva,  
Nebraska.

Named from the Town of Fairmont, Nebraska.

Grand Island Army Air Field - Grand Island,  
Nebraska.

Named from the City of Grand Island, Nebraska.

Harvard Army Air Field - Harvard,  
Nebraska.

Named from the Town of Harvard, Nebraska.

Kansas City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Omaha,  
Nebraska.

Gets its name from the City of Kansas City,  
Kansas.

Kearney Army Air Field - Kearney,  
Nebraska.

Named from the City of Kearney, Nebraska.

Lincoln Army Air Field - Lincoln,  
Nebraska.

Named from the City of Lincoln, Nebraska.

McCook Army Air Field - McCook,  
Nebraska.

Was named from the City of McCook, Nebraska.

Nebraska Ordnance Plant - Fremont,  
Nebraska.

Received its name from the State of Nebraska.

Offutt Field - Fort Crook,  
Nebraska.

Named for James Jessup Offutt, born October 26,



1894, in Omaha, Nebraska. He received his preparatory training at the Central High School in Omaha, the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School, and the Chateau de Lancy in Geneva, Switzerland. In the summer of 1916 he served as Supply Sergeant in Battery B of the Yale Batteries at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. He entered the Officers Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in May, 1917, and a month later was transferred to the Air Service, being one of the three hundred men sent from the United States to Camp Borden, Ontario, to undergo training with the Canadian Royal Flying Corps. He later went to Camp Hicks, Texas, where he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Aviation Section Signal Corps. From October, 1917, to January 1918, he was a member of the 22nd Aero Squadron. In January, 1918, he went to England to complete his training at Waddington and Harske-by-the-sea, after which he was assigned to special duty as Ferry Pilot in the Royal Air Force, taking new machines across the channel to France, and returning with old ones for repair. At his own request he was ordered to the Front late in July. He was in an Airplane accident on August 13th and was taken to the Hospital near Valhoureux, where his death occurred the same day. He was buried in the British Cemetery at Bagneux, just outside Gemaincourt, France, and his body was later removed to the United States Military Cemetery at Vauxsur-Somme near Amiens. At the time of his death he was serving with the 56th Squadron Royal Air Force.

Omaha Adjutant General Depot - Omaha, Nebraska.

The name was probably adopted by the Ferry Company which brought people across the Missouri River from Kanessville (now known as Council Bluffs, Iowa), simply because it was pretty and was used by the nearest Tribe of Indians in the vicinity, the Mahas. The meaning is full of significance ----- "Above all others upon a Stream," an Indian definition.

Omaha, Fort - Omaha, Nebraska.  
Same as Omaha Adjutant General Depot - Omaha, Nebraska).



Robinson, Fort - Fort Robinson,  
Nebraska.

Named for Lieutenant Levi H. Robinson who was killed by the Indians near old Fort Laramie while guarding a wagon train on February 9, 1874. An extract from Army and Navy Journal of February 14, 1874, says: "Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory: A dispatch from the post February 10, says: 'A courier in at half past eight P. M. yesterday from the Pack Trains and reported that about ten miles from the mill Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman were surrounded by about forty Indians. A Private named Noles was nearby and says that the last that he saw of Robinson was that he was leaning forward in his saddle and the Indians were close behind firing at him. Robinson and Coleman ran towards the mill, Noles ran towards the Train, which was about five miles North of where the attack was made. His horse was shot and killed and he ran the remainder of the distance on foot, under fire of Indians. When within site of the Train the Indians left him. Bastinen left the Mill about two hours after Robinson which was an hour after the Train had left and saw nothing of Robinson and Coleman or of the Indians. Captain Egan was ordered out immediately with two Companies of Calvary but nothing had yet been heard from him. The Train arrived here at 2 P. M. today. The Indians made a raid on a ranch about nine miles from here, and took one horse and fired on the border. It is supposed that a general raid has been made on the Laramie. Colonel Bullock arrived at Fort Fetterman yesterday. He says he saw a large party of Indians at the upper crossing of the Horseshoe, singing and dancing what seemed to be the Scalp Dance. A later dispatch reports that the bodies of Lieutenant Robinson, 14th Infantry, and Corporal Coleman, 2nd Calvary, have been brought in in a mutilated condition.'"

It was at Fort Robinson that the bold and crafty Crazy Horse, the Chieftain who first broke Custer's Line at Little Big Horn, came to meet his ignoble death at the Military





Prison, and it was from the doors and window of this same Guardhouse, that the famous Dull Knife and his band staged their dramatic outbreak, which, although resulting in their ultimate extinction, gained them the admiration of their friends and foes for the bravery and chivalry toward their own women and children that these Indian fighters showed. This Post on the Frontier owes its origin indirectly to the lame Mormon cow, whose antics caused bloodshed and loss of property. On the night of August 17, 1854, a lame cow tagged along the end of a wagon column of Mormons along the Oregon Trail, left the road and hobbled into the Sioux Camp. Her owner chased her but became frightened when he found himself alone in the Indian Camp and rejoined the Columns. One of the Indians caught the prize, killed it and divided it among his friends. A whole Column went out to get the cow but in two minutes the whole Detachment was killed. That incident opened the hostilities between the American Troops and the Sioux, and the Skirmishes on the Oregon Trail became a normal occurrence.

Robinson Quartermaster Depot (Remount) - Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

(Same as Robinson, Fort - Fort Robinson, Nebraska).

Scottsbluff Army Air Field - Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

Named from the City of Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

Scribner Army Air Field - Scribner, Nebraska.

Received its name from the Town of Scribner, Nebraska.

Sioux Ordnance Depot - Sidney, Nebraska.

So named because this was the region of the



Sioux Nation in the early days. In the seventies and eighties of the last century, this was the site of Fort Sidney, a Calvary Post, placed here to fight the Sioux. Major North and his famous Pawnee Scouts headquartered here. The word Sioux is an abbreviation of their Ojibwa name, signifying "little snakes," i. e. "enemies."



NEVADA

Indian Springs Airport - Indian Springs,  
Nevada.

Named from Indian Springs, Nevada.

Las Vegas Army Air Field - Las Vegas,  
Nevada.

Named from the City of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Minden Municipal Airport - Minden,  
Nevada.

Named from the Town of Minden, Nevada.

Reno Army Air Base - Reno,  
Nevada.

Named from the City of Reno, Nevada.

Tonopah Army Air Field - Tonopah,  
Nevada.

Named for its location a few miles from the  
Town of Tonopah, Nevada.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Constitution, Fort - New Castle,  
New Hampshire.

After the Declaration of Independence, the Fort became known as Fort Hancock after John Hancock, and later on, in 1808, it was re-named Fort Constitution. It is presumed that the name came from the Constitution of the United States of America. In Colonial days, there was established what then was known as the Castle at the entrance of the Piscataqua River at Great Island now known as New Castle, and then a part of Portsmouth. Later on it became known as Fort William and Mary, and was known as such in 1774 when Major John Langdon and Captain Sullivan seized it from the British as the first overt act of the Revolution, taking the powder to Durham, up the River, and it is reputed to have been later used at Bunker Hill.

Dearborn, Fort - Rye,  
New Hampshire.

Named for Henry Dearborn, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, February 23, 1751. He was engaged in the practice of Medicine at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, when, on April 20, 1775, he heard the news of the Battle of Lexington. Raising a Company of sixty volunteers, he marched to Cambridge, sixty-five miles distant, and arrived there the next day. He was made Captain, served at Bunker Hill, and accompanied Arnold on his Expedition against Quebec, where he was made a prisoner. Being exchanged in March, 1777, Dearborn served as Major under Gates at the capture of Burgoyne, and distinguished himself and his Regiment by a Charge at the Battle of Monmouth, in 1778. He served in Sullivan's Campaign against the Indians in 1779, with the Army of New Jersey in 1780, at Yorktown in 1781, and in garrison at Saratoga in 1782. He was appointed by Washington, United States Marshal of the District of Maine in 1789, served





In the United States House of Representatives from 1795 to 1797; was Secretary of War under Jefferson from 1801 to 1809; Collector of Customs at Boston from 1809 to 1812, in which year he was appointed Senior Major General in the United States Army. He commanded at the capture of York, Canada, 1813, and later in the City of New York. He was Minister to Portugal from 1822 to 1824, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 6, 1829.

Grenier Field - Manchester,  
New Hampshire.

Named for Second Lieutenant Jean B. Grenier, who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 24, 1909, and was graduated from the University of New Hampshire in 1930. He was Co-Captain of the University of New Hampshire Boxing Team and earned three Varsity Letters in the sport. He died on active duty as a United States Army Flyer, meeting his death in a blinding snow storm in the depths of a Utah Canyon, February 16, 1934. He died with a fellow Flyer on a Training Flight from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, on a route he was scheduled to fly three days later, when the Army took over the job of flying the mail. With him died Second Lieutenant Edwin D. White of March Field, Riverside, California. Their bodies were found in the cockpit by a miner who happened to pass the spot by chance. Rescue parties ordered out were forced to travel fourteen miles in sleigh to reach the scene.

Langdon, Camp - Portsmouth,  
New Hampshire.

Named for John Langdon who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 26, 1741. When Paul Revere galloped into Portsmouth on December 13, 1774 (fully four months previous to his famous ride "through Middlesex Village and Town") with communications from Boston, the Townfolk were eager for news. There was rumor that General Gage was about to send two Regiments to the



mouth of Portsmouth Harbor in order to strengthen the Provincial Fort ----- then called the "Castle," later Fort William and Mary, and new Fort Constitution. A good portion of New Hampshire's Military supplies were kept at "the Castle." On December 14th at noon, a drum was beat around the Town and a crowd of two hundred volunteers gathered at Market Square. Marching down to the water front, they boarded boat and headed for Great Island where they were met by groups from Rye and New Castle until their number was about four hundred. They then marched on the Fort. John Langdon, Thomas Pickering and John Sullivan appeared to be leaders. The cannon was fired, but no damage resulted. Before the five man garrison could load again they were seized and locked up. About one hundred barrels of powder were seized and sent up the Piscataqua River to Durham to be hidden under the pulpit of the Meeting House. Though bloodless ----- this raid marked the beginning of the rebellion in New Hampshire. Later in life, 1789, Senator John Langdon, first President of the United States Senate, and President of the State, John Sullivan, met and entertained George Washington on his visit to this area. Langdon was buried in the Old North Cemetery in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Stark, Fort - Portsmouth,  
New Hampshire.

Named for John Stark, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 28, 1728. In the French and Indian War he served with Rogers' Rangers and was promoted from Lieutenant to Captain. In 1775 he was commissioned Colonel and with his Regiment took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He also served in the Canadian Expedition under Washington in New Jersey. He distinguished himself at Trenton and Princeton. He resigned in April, 1777, and returned to New Hampshire. Later he accepted an independent Command and defeated a Force of Hessians in the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, for which Service he was made Brigadier General. In 1778 he participated in the Saratoga Campaign and for



several years was in command of the Army of the North. He died in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 9, 1822.



NEW JERSEY

(Atlantic City) AAF Redistribution Station #1 -  
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Named from the City of Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Belle Mead Army Service Forces Depot - Belle  
Mead, New Jersey.

Named from Belle Mead, New Jersey.

Carteret Ordnance Motor Reception Park -  
Carteret, New Jersey.

Named from Carteret, New Jersey.

Carteret Sub-Post of the Raritan Arsenal -  
Carteret, New Jersey.

Named from Carteret, New Jersey.

Coles, Camp - Red Bank,  
New Jersey.

Named for Colonel Roy H. Coles who was born in Warren, Indiana, on April 25, 1887. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1909, and the same year received a commission of Second Lieutenant in the Infantry, and from then until September, 1917, he served tours of duty in this country and abroad. His promotions to the different grades in the Army occurred as follows: First Lieutenant, July 1, 1916; Captain, May 15, 1917; Major, July 1, 1920; Lieutenant Colonel, July 1, 1934. During World War I he was promoted to the rank of Major, Signal Corps (Temporary), September 29, 1917; Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, September 21, 1918; Colonel Signal Corps United States Army, May 2, 1919. He was honorably discharged, March 18, 1920. For services Overseas, he received the Allied Victory Medal, the Chevalier of the Legion





of Honor (French), the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as Assistant to the Executive Officer for the Chief Signal Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, and at all times he performed his most exacting duties in an especially meritorious manner. By his executive ability, tireless energy, and sound judgment, he successfully met every demand that was made upon him." He died on January 2, 1938, at Walter Reed Hospital. Interment was with full Military Honors in Arlington National Cemetery. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of Colonel, the highest rank which he held during World War I.

Delaware Ordnance Plant - Fredericktown,  
New Jersey.

Named from the Delaware River.

Dix, Fort - Fort Dix,  
New Jersey.

Named for John Adams Dix, born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, on July 24, 1798. He received his education at Salisbury, Philips Exeter Academy, the College of Montreal, and Saint Mary's College. In 1812 he was appointed a Cadet in the United States Army and was made an Ensign in 1813. He participated in the Operations on the Canadian Frontier during the War of 1812, and became Aide-de-Camp to General Brown. He afterward studied Law and was admitted to the Bar in Washington. In 1826 he was sent as a special messenger to the Court of Denmark. In 1828 he resigned from the Army and commenced the practice of Law at Cooperstown, New York. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary of State and Adjutant General of New York, and was prominently identified with the Democratic Party. In 1841 he was elected to the State Assembly, and from 1845 to 1849 he was United States Senator. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. While in office he ordered a Captain of the Revenue Cutter to sail from



New Orleans to New York. The Captain refused to obey. Dix telegraphed to place him under arrest, adding the statement which made him famous ----- "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." At the outbreak of the War Between the States he was appointed Major General of New York Volunteers and subsequently held the same rank in the Regular Army, receiving also the command in Maryland, and afterward the direction of the 7th Army Corps. After the close of the War he was appointed Minister to France where he remained two years. In 1872 he was elected Republican Governor of New York, but in 1874 he was defeated by Samuel J. Tilden. He died in New York City, April 21, 1879.

Dix, Fort, Army Air Base - Fort Dix,  
New Jersey.

(Same as Dix, Fort - Fort Dix, New Jersey).

Dix, Fort, ASF Depot - Fort Dix,  
New Jersey.

(Same as Dix, Fort - Fort Dix, New Jersey).

Edison, Camp - Sea Girt,  
New Jersey.

Was named for Charles E. Edison who was born in West Orange, New Jersey, August 3, 1890. He was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1937 to 1939, Secretary of the Navy, 1939 to 1940, and Governor of New Jersey, 1941 to 1944. Charles E. Edison was Governor of New Jersey at the time this Camp was taken over by the Federal Government. The Summer White House is at the Northwesterly entrance of the Camp, and the Camp usually is renamed each time the Governor changes. The former Governor's name was retained to avoid confusion.



England General Hospital - Atlantic City,  
New Jersey.

Named for Thomas Marcus England, who was a Lieutenant Colonel at the time of his death, July 23, 1943, in the Medical Administration Corps. He served as an enlisted man in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, attached to the 7th Army Corps in Cuba at the time. Also at that time Major Walter Reed was investigating Yellow Fever to prove that it was transplanted by the mosquito only, not by any other means, and Thomas England volunteered to sleep twenty days and twenty nights in bed clothes and in the same room as a man who had the disease. This he did, and was put on the Roll of Honor, from which time he started to rise from the ranks. He was born October 14, 1876, in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Evans, Camp - Belmar,  
New Jersey.

Named for Lieutenant Colonel Paul W. Evans. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, June 10, 1889, graduated from Ohio Wesleyan College with a B. B. Degree, and entered Yale Engineering School in 1910. Upon receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, Regular Army, November 25, 1912, he left Yale. He was shortly transferred to the Signal Corps, and up to the United States entry in World War I, served at various Stations in this Country and its Possessions. At one time he was designated Military Attache to Great Britain. He headed the 51st Signal Battalion at Fort Monmouth and served as Executive Officer and as Assistant Commandant of the Signal Corps School. During World War I he sailed abroad with the 1st Division and was promoted along the line to Major having seen active service in the important Battles of Champaigne, Marne, Aisne-Marne and Saint Mihiel. Following his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army he became Signal Officer of the 26th Division. Later he was graduated from the Army War College in



Washington, D. C., and then Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. He died while serving in the Panama Canal Zone, April 10, 1936, at the age of forty-six. Complications following Malaria ended his career.

Hancock, Fort - Fort Hancock,  
New Jersey.

Named for Winfield Scott Hancock who was born February 14, 1824, at Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania. He was an American Army Officer and Political leader. Was Brigadier General in 1861, Major General in 1862. He was given credit for selecting Gettysburg as the site for the Battle, and defended the key flank position there on July 2, 1863, and center position July 3rd. He was Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1880, but was defeated by Garfield. He died in 1886. He served in the Mexican and Seminole Wars as Quartermaster of his Regiment, and was made Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1861 and took command of a Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. He won distinction at Williamsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He was wounded at Gettysburg where he made a spectacular showing and was given credit for much of the success of that Battle.

Jersey City Quartermaster Depot - Jersey City,  
New Jersey.

Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Jersey City Quartormaster Sub Depot - Somerville,  
New Jersey.

Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Kilmer, Camp - Stelton,  
New Jersey.

Named for Alfred Joyce Kilmer, born December 6, 1886, an American Poet and Essayist. He was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He attended





Rutgers College from 1901 to 1906, and received an A. B. Degree from Columbia in 1908. He taught Latin for a year at the Morristown, New Jersey, High School, and worked on the Standard Dictionary from 1909 to 1912. In 1913 he worked with the Sunday Magazine and Book Review Sections of the New York Times. His first books were: "Summer and Love," in 1911; and Trees and Other Poems," 1914. He wrote "The White Ships and the Red" about the sinking of the Lusitania. He enlisted as a Private in the 7th Regiment of the Rainbow Division. He was an earnest and sincere Soldier in France until he received a bullet through his brain while scouting for a machine gun nest. He was buried beside a French Stream not far from Seringes. He was awarded a posthumous Croix de Guerre. His principal works were "Summer and Love," "Trees and Other Poems," "The Circus and Other Essays," and Literature in the Making (interview), "Main Street and Other Poems." He was killed in the second Battle of the Marne.

Millville Army Air Field - Millville,  
New Jersey.

Named from Millville, New Jersey.

Monmouth, Fort - Red Bank,  
New Jersey.

Named in honor of the Battle of Monmouth Court House, the last important Battle of the Revolutionary War prior to the surrender at Yorktown. This Battle was fought at what is now Freehold, New Jersey, on June 28, 1778. A Force of about 10,000 Americans under General Washington attacked the British Force of about the same size under General Sir Henry Clinton. With the temperature at 96 in the shade, the terrific heat made both Forces willing to stop fighting with darkness. With the British Forces on the retreat, the Americans jubilantly planned on removing the attack at daybreak, but General Clinton withdrew during the night and beat a hurried retreat by way of Colt's Neck, Tinton Falls and



Shrewsbury to embark on the Fleet at Atlantic Highlands for New York City. A portion of the British Forces in their retreat occupied a brief Camp near the Western boundary of what was to become the Military Reservation of Fort Monmouth.

Newark Army Air Field - Newark,  
New Jersey.

Received its name from the City of Newark, New Jersey.

Picatinny Arsenal - Dover,  
New Jersey.

The word comes from Picatinny Peak, which is one of the peaks in the Green Pond Mountain Ridge of the Reservation, and the Lenape Indians had given this name to the Peak of the Lake (Picatinny Lake) underneath it as a word which meant "water-by-the-hill."

Raritan Arsenal - Metuchen,  
New Jersey.

Is situated on the Raritan River. Raritan is the name of a Naraticong Indian Sub-Tribe, and is an Indian word meaning "forked-river."

Somerville Sub-Depot of the Belle Mead  
General Depot - Somerville, New Jersey.

Received its name from the City of Somerville, New Jersey.

Tilton General Hospital - Fort Dix,  
New Jersey.

Named for Doctor James Tilton, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who was one of the first recipients of a M. D. Degree from Philadelphia School of Medicine. He was born June 1, 1745, in the County of Kent, then one of the Provinces of Pennsylvania, but not of the State of Delaware. He became a Practitioner in Dover



Delaware, entered the Army in 1776, as Surgeon of the Delaware Regiment with which he saw much service until his promotion in 1778 to the grade of Hospital Surgeon in which capacity he proved himself of great value. He strenuously opposed the combination of Purveyor and Director General in one person, and fought against the overcrowding of Hospitals. While commanding Hospitals at Trenton, and New Windsor, he devised a new system of Hospital constructed by the erection of log huts, roughly built, so as to admit free ventilation through the crevices. Typhus patients rapidly improved in these structures. On the reorganization of the Medical Department in 1780 he was appointed Senior Hospital Physician and Surgeon. Perhaps he is best known for his untiring effort to secure Army Medical reorganization reform. While serving with the Forces in Virginia, he was present at the capitulation of Yorktown and was mustered out in 1782. This was followed by one term in Congress and reelections to the Legislature, during which period he was engaged in civilian practice. In 1812 his brochure upon "Economical Observations on Military Hospitals and the Prevention and Cure of Disease Incident to an Army," made so deep an impression that he was made Physician and Surgeon General of the Army in 1813. By personal inspection and supervision he enormously improved the sanitary conditions of the Army and materially reduced the sick rate. During the latter part of his service as Physician and Surgeon General he developed growths which prevented active service until he was mustered out at the close of the War of 1812. One of these growths affected his left leg which had to be amputated. During the operation he supervised and directed the proceedings with unexampled fortitude. His declining years were passed in a Stone Mansion overlooking the City of Washington, where he died on May 14, 1822.



Wood, Camp Charles - Red Bank,  
New Jersey.

Named for Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wood. General Van Deusen said: "No Officer was better liked and more respected in the whole Signal Corps. He was working toward the improvement of this very area at the time of his untimely death." He was born in Michigan on December 9, 1895. He graduated as a Mechanical Engineer from Michigan State University, and in 1928 from the Motor Transportation School, QMC. In 1925, after serving at Fort Monmouth, then known as Camp Alfred Vail, he graduated from the Signal Corps School, and was assigned to Hawaii where he remained until 1928. Returning to Monmouth in 1929, he remained stationed here until 1932, and in 1937, due to illness, was forced to retire. The urge to duty was too strong and he accepted a re-call to service as Signal Property Officer at the Post, was appointed Assistant Executive Officer on April 4, 1942. Brigadier General George L. Van Deusen, Commanding General of the Post, issued the following statement regarding his untimely death: "The Army, the Signal Corps, and Fort Monmouth have suffered a heavy loss. It will be most difficult to replace Colonel Wood in my official family on account of his detailed knowledge of Army procedure and his intimate acquaintance with conditions at this Post. On the personal side, his passing will be felt keenly by a host of friends whom he made throughout his life by his many human qualities and kindly disposition." It was requested that Colonel Wood be interred in Arlington National Cemetery.





NEW MEXICO

Alamogordo Army Air Field - Alamogordo,  
New Mexico.

Named from the City of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Alamogordo Bombing Range - Alamogordo,  
New Mexico.

Named from the City of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Albuquerque Army Air Field - Albuquerque,  
New Mexico.

Received its name from the City of Albuquerque,  
New Mexico.

Artesia Municipal Airport - Artesia,  
New Mexico.

Gets its name from the City of Artesia, New  
Mexico.

Bruns General Hospital - Santa Fe,  
New Mexico.

Named in honor of Colonel Earl Harvey Bruns,  
who was one of the World's leading authorities  
on the treatment of Chest diseases. He was  
born in 1879 in Brookville, Indiana, and was  
brought up on a farm, and studied Medicine at  
the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, gradu-  
ating in 1903. His first tour of duty was in  
Yosemite National Park. Later while serving  
in the Philippines he contracted Tuberculosis  
and was sent to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for  
treatment. There he started a new phase of  
his career ----- the study of Tuberculosis.  
At the beginning of World War I he was working  
as a Medical Officer in Washington, trying to  
devise new methods for treating Chest disease  
patients of that War. He served as Chief Sur-  
geon of the Army of Occupation, and while in  
Europe availed himself of the Opportunity to



study new methods of treatment of Chest cases. Upon his return to this Country he introduced notable new methods of treatment, and became one of the World's foremost authorities on the subject. He put many of his new ideas into practice as Chief of Medicine Service at Fitzsimons General Hospital, which position he held until his death in 1933.

Carlsbad Army Air Field - Carlsbad,  
New Mexico.

Named from the City of Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Clovis Army Air Field - Clovis,  
New Mexico.

Takes its name from Clovis, New Mexico.

Deming Army Air Field - Deming,  
New Mexico.

Named from the City of Deming, New Mexico.

Fort Sumner Army Air Field - Fort Sumner,  
New Mexico.

Named from Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

Hobbs Army Air Field - Hobbs,  
New Mexico.

Named from the City of Hobbs, New Mexico.

Hobbs Municipal Airport - Hobbs,  
New Mexico.

Named from the City of Hobbs, New Mexico.

Kirtland Field - Albuquerque,  
New Mexico.

Named for Colonel Roy G. Kirtland, who was born at Fort Benton, Montana, May 14, 1874. In 1919 he commanded the United States Military Aviation School at College Park, Maryland. Previously



He served as a Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and later as Lieutenant of Infantry. In 1913 he was named Commandant of the First Aero Squadron when Military Aviation was still in its infancy. When the United States entered the First World War, then a Major, he was placed in command of the Third Regiment in France and made Inspector of all Aviation activities in England. Upon returning to the United States he attended several Service Schools, and was assigned for four years to the General Staff, and in 1930 was named Commanding Officer of Langley Field, and Acting Commander of the Air Corps Tactical School. Retiring in 1936, he was called back to active duty in April, 1941, with the West Coast Army Air Forces Training Center, but suffered a fatal heart attack and died at Moffit Field, California, Hospital, May 2, 1941.

Las Cruces New Municipal Airport - Las Cruces,  
New Mexico.

Named from the City of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Luna, Camp - Las Vegas,  
New Mexico.

This Post was given its name in the days of the National Guard when the site was dedicated to the memory of the late Captain Maximiliano Luna, who rode with Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and died in the Philippine Campaign. Captain Luna was born June 16, 1870. He was educated in the Las Vegas College, New Mexico, and at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. On completing his course in the latter Institution he received an appointment to the Naval School at Annapolis. Just as he was ready to enter upon his studies there his mother died, and after her death his plans were changed. He made a tour of Cuba, after which, in December, 1889, he returned to his home in New Mexico. The following year he was appointed Interpreter of the Second Judicial Court of the Territory; in 1891 he was Chief Clerk of the 29th Assembly of New Mexico; and in 1892 he was elected



Probate Clerk, Recorder and Ex-Officio County Clerk of Valencia County, in which last position he served up to 1887 when he was elected Sheriff of the County. He has served as Delegate to several Territorial Republican Conventions, in 1890 was an organizer of the Republican League of the County, and in 1891 was a delegate to the National Republican League. In 1897 he was commissioned Captain of Troup Field, New Mexico National Guard, which Command he resigned to accept the commission of Captain of Troup Field, First United States Volunteer Cavalry. He commanded his Troop to Cuba, where he served with gallantry. Returning from War, he remained a short time in New Mexico, when he received a commission as Lieutenant in the Regular Army. He was sent to the Philippines and was drowned while crossing a River, at the time serving on the Staff of Major General H. W. Lawton. The Territory placed a memorial to this young man in the Capital. He was the only survivor of Tranquillina Luna and Lucia Laramillo Luna.

Reid, Camp William C. - Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Was named for Captain William C. Reid, a Veteran of the Spanish-American War. Captain Reid, an Attorney, came to the Southwest from Louisiana in the early days. He settled first in Las Vegas, New Mexico, as an Attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He afterwards lived in Roswell and Albuquerque. For a number of years he was State Solicitor for the Santa Fe. This Camp was first occupied by the 71st Railway Operating Battalion and was sponsored by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Its members were recruited mainly from Santa Fe employees.





Roswell Army Air Field - Roswell,  
New Mexico.

Named from the Town of Roswell, New Mexico.

Santa Fe New Municipal Airport - Santa Fe,  
New Mexico.

Takes its name from the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Socorro Municipal Airport - Socorro,  
New Mexico.

Received its name from Socorro, New Mexico.

Tucumcari Municipal Airport - Tucumcari,  
New Mexico.

Name comes from Tucumcari, New Mexico.

White Sands Proving Ground - Las Cruces,  
New Mexico.

This name is derived from the nearby White Sands National Monument, which is located within the Proving Ground area. The "White Sands" are pure granulated gypsum crystals and are dazzling white in appearance.

Wingate Ordnance Depot - Gallup,  
New Mexico.

Named in honor of Captain Benjamin Wingate, Fifth Infantry, who died of wounds received in the Battle of Val Verde in 1862, fought by Sibley Expedition.



NEW YORK

Albany Engineer Branch Depot - Albany,  
New York.

Takes its name from the City of Albany, New York.

Albany Sub-Depot of Schenectady General Depot -  
Albany, New York.

Takes its name from the City of Albany, New York.

Binghamton Medical Depot - Binghamton,  
New York.

Named from the City of Binghamton, New York.

Brooklyn Army Base - Brooklyn,  
New York.

Named from the City of Brooklyn, New York.

Buffalo Municipal Airport - Buffalo,  
New York.

Named from the City of Buffalo, New York.

Elmira Quartermaster Depot - Horseheads,  
New York.

Received its name from the City of Elmira, New York.

Farmingdale Army Air Field - Farmingdale,  
New York.

Named from the Town of Farmingdale, New York.

Fulton Municipal Airport - Fulton,  
New York.

Named from the City of Fulton, New York.



Halloran General Hospital - Saint George,  
Staten Island, New York.

Was named for Paul Stacey Halloran who was born March 30, 1874, at Fort Wright, California, and died April 28, 1931. He was educated at Winona Military Academy, Minnesota University, the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, and interned at Saint Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, June 29, 1901. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon and entered active service on July 15, 1901. He graduated at the Army Medical School in 1902, and was appointed as Captain of Medical Corps, June 29, 1906, Major, January 1, 1911, Lieutenant Colonel, May 15, 1917, and Colonel in the National Army, December 4, 1917, and in the Regular Army, January 29, 1927. He served in the United States and in the Philippines from 1903 to 1904, and from 1907 to 1918. He served in San Antonio, Texas, during Mexican Border trouble. He was appointed Surgeon of the 9th Division, and served Overseas from January 9, 1918 to October 4, 1919. He was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal. On returning to the United States he was assigned to Camp Travis, Texas, and on November 10, 1919, was made Surgeon of the 20th Division. Later he served on detailed duty with Veteran's Bureau as Chief inspector of Hospitals. He was assigned to command of Sterberg General Hospital, Philippine Islands. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons.

Hamilton, Fort - Brooklyn.  
New York.

Named for Alexander Hamilton who was born on the Island of Nevis in British West Indies on January 11, 1757. At the age of twelve he was set to earning his living as a Clerk in the Counting House of a Santa Cruz Merchant. He performed the duties of his distasteful work with fidelity and zeal, and with marked ability. He studied and earned some money and went North to an Academy at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth). New Jersey. After a few months he entered



King's (now Columbia) College, in New York, where he studied Anatomy and Medicine with the view of becoming a Physician and Surgeon. Then the controversy between the Colonies and England came to a crisis. He joined a body of Militia and became an expert in Military Tactics. He was ready for the first clash of Arms which came as a land attack from the Battery upon the British Ship "Asia" in New York Harbor on August 22, 1775. In the following March he was commissioned a Captain in the Artillery Company in New York and spent all of his ready money (sent to him by friends), in equipping the Company. He was attached to Scott's Brigade and took an active part in the Campaign in Brooklyn and New York. He covered the retreat of the Army from Brooklyn to New York and lost all of his baggage and one of his guns. At Harlem Heights he planned and constructed an earthwork with so much skill as to attract the attention of Washington, who invited him into his tent and manifested in him an interest which endured to the end of his life. His Artillery played an important part in the Battle of Chatterton Hill at White Plains, and he was with Washington all through the disheartening retreat across New Jersey. It was he who guarded the rear of the Army, and who held Cornwallis back on the Raritan until the rest of the Army had safely crossed the River. He shared also in the brilliant victories of Trenton and Princeton. After these Battles, Washington offered him a place as Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which he accepted, Washington especially wanting him because of his ability to write. After the Battle of Brandywine and Germantown he was sent on a confidential errand to Putnam and Gates, to get them to hasten forward reinforcements. He spent the winter at Valley Forge and the next summer he was at Monmouth. He was Washington's Envoy to meet Admiral D'Estaing, was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and urged that Andre be shot rather than hanged. He resigned from Washington's Staff but they still remained close friends. He obtained a commission in the Army as Commander of a New York





Battalion and distinguished himself by leading a storming party at Yorktown. After the War he studied Law and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1782, and in the fall of that year was sent to the Continental Congress. There he urged provisions for paying the public debt, and also the strengthening of Congress as the governing body of the Nation. He resigned from Congress and practiced Law in New York. He was one of the founders of the Bank of New York, the first Institution of its kind in the State and the second in the Union. He was also one of the founders of the Manumission Society, the object of which was the abolition of Slavery. He was a New York Delegate to the Annapolis Convention in 1786, and drafted the address of the State which led to the Convention the next year, by which the Federal Constitution was made. In May, 1787, he was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia. He wrote "The Federalist" to vindicate the work of the Convention and to prevail upon the people of New York and other States to accept it. Upon the organization of the Government under the Constitution, Washington chose him to be Secretary of the Treasury. In most of his policies his chief opponent was Jefferson, and for years a bitter war raged between them. In 1797 Hamilton resigned from the Cabinet and resumed the Law practice, but continued to support Washington's Administration. He did much for the ratification of Jay's Treaty. Washington was recalled from his retirement when in 1798 War with France seemed imminent and he accepted on condition that Hamilton be made First Major General of the Army and should have in charge the real work of organization and command. Upon the death of Washington, Hamilton became head of the Army. He was partly responsible for Aaron Burr's defeat, and he picked a personal quarrel with Hamilton and challenged him to fight a duel. The meeting took place in Weehawken, New Jersey, on the bank of the Hudson River, on July 11, 1804, and at the first fire Hamilton received wound from which he died the next day.



Hero Camp - Montauk, Long Island,  
New York.

Named for Major General Andrew Hero, Jr., former Chief of Coast Artillery of the Army. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 13, 1868. He was educated three years at Tulane University, one year at Columbia University, and received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from Louisiana in 1887. Upon graduation in 1891, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. In 1896 he attended artillery School. He served Overseas in the War with Spain and World War I. During the War with Spain he served as Aide to Brigadier General J. B. Sanger, United States Volunteers, who commanded the 3rd Division, 1st Army Corps, in Cuba. He was a Colonel when the United States entered the First World War and was soon promoted to the Temporary grade of Brigadier General, and served in France in command of the 154th Field Artillery Brigade. Additional Overseas duty in France included that of President of the Board of Officers in the Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, AEF, and attendance at the Center of Artillery Studies at Traves, Germany. Returning from France with his Brigade he reverted to his permanent rank of Colonel in 1920. In 1926 he was appointed Chief of Coast Artillery with the rank of Major General, and returned from active service with that rank. Other assignments included that of Instructor in Drawing at the United States Military Academy from 1890 to 1902; Editor of the Journal of the United States Artillery from 1902 to 1907; and his appointment as Commander of the First Federal Training Camp for Boys at Fort Terry, New York, from July 6th to August 10, 1916. He died in February, 1942, at Walter Reed Hospital.



Jay, Fort - Governors Island,  
New York.

Named for John Jay who was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He became a Lawyer, and in 1777 he was made Chief Justice of New York, and in 1779 he went to Spain as Ambassador. Later he went to Paris where in 1782 to 1783, he helped to make a Peace Treaty which closed the Revolutionary War. From 1784 to 1790 he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and from 1790 to 1795 was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and from then until 1801 was Governor of New York. In 1794 he went to London and arranged a Convention (Jay's Treaty) with Great Britain, which settled some of the differences still hanging on from the Revolutionary War. Due to the unpopularity of the Treaty with England, in 1806, the name of the Port was changed to Fort Columbus. It was not to have its original name of Fort Jay returned to it until 1904, when one of the last acts of Elihu Root, who was Secretary of War at the time, was to restore the original name of Fort Jay to the Island.

Jersey City Quartermaster Repair Sub Depot -  
New York, New York.

Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

LaGuardia Field - Jackson Heights, Long Island,  
New York.

Received its name from the Mayor of New York City, Fiorello LaGuardia, who, during the course of his administration, continuously campaigned for a New York Terminal for the Air Transport Companies. On September 9, 1937, he operated the steam shovel that lifted the first shovelful of dirt on the Project. Thus he started the wheels in action toward fulfillment of one of his most cherished dreams.



Macomb Military Reservation - New York,  
New York.

Named for Alexander Macomb who was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 3, 1782. He entered the United States Army in 1799 as a Cornet of Cavalry and was retained in the Service after the partial disbanding of the Army in 1802, and at the commencement of the War with Great Britain in 1812, held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers and Adjutant General of the Army. He wanted active service so was transferred to the Artillery and in 1813, as Colonel of the Third Regiment of Artillery, distinguished himself at Niagara and Fort George. In January 1814, he was promoted to Brigadier General and was placed in command of that part of the Northern Frontier bordering on Lake Champlain. On September 1, 1814, at Plattsburg, in command of about 1500 Regular Troops and some Detachments of Militia, he sustained attack of a greatly superior British Force under Sir George Prevost. For his firmness and courage on this occasion he was commissioned a Major General, and received the Thanks of Congress and Gold Medal. He was subsequently retained in the Service as Colonel of Engineers, and after the death of Major General Brown, in 1835, succeeded to the Office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, which Post he held until his death. He purchased a great deal of land in Northern New York. Among his writings, he wrote a "Treatise on Martial Law and Court Martial, as Practised by the United States." He died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841..

Madison Barracks - Sacketts Harbor,  
New York.

It is assumed that these Barracks were named for President James Madison who served during the War of 1812, and it was the War of 1812 which established Sacketts Harbor as an important Military Post. James Madison was born, March 14, 1751, in Virginia. He was elected President in 1809. He lost many of his followers





during the War of 1812 for he was essentially a man of peace and not very successful as a War President. However, he was reelected for a second term. In 1817 he retired to his Virginia Country home. He died June 22, 1836.

Mason General Hospital - Brentwood, Long Island, New York.

Named in honor of Brigadier General Charles Field Mason who was born, February 20, 1864, in Virginia. Entering the United States Army in 1886 as an Assistant Surgeon, he did much toward lifting Military Standards up to their present level. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Campaign. Subsequently he was stationed in the Canal Zone. His understanding of public health and sanitation problems played no small part in combating the Yellow Fever problem that threatened the construction of the Panama Canal. In 1914 he succeeded Major General W. C. Gorgas as Chief Health Officer for the Panama Canal Zone. Later he commanded Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. He was the Author of several standard texts on Military Medical subjects, the best known being "A Complete Handbook for the Sanitary Troops of the United States Army and Navy." He retired with the rank of Brigadier General. He died on March 17, 1922, at his home in Clarendon, Virginia.

Miller Field - New Dorp, Staten Island, New York.

Named for James Ely Miller, who was born March 24, 1883, in New York City. He graduated from Yale University in 1904. He went into the Banking business with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which later became the Columbia Trust Company. Soon after the outbreak of World War I, he, along with Raynal Bolling, organized an Aviation Section for the New York Guard. Then he qualified as Pilot, Fighter, and Instructor.



He was mustered into Service as Lieutenant in 1916. He was commissioned Captain in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve Corps, and placed in command of the First Aero Squadron. He sailed Overseas in July, 1917, and was immediately put in charge of the American Flying School at Issoudun, France, and then took a course to fit himself for Aerial Combat, at the French Aerial Gunnery School at Cassaux. In March, 1918, he was sent to the Front in command of the First Pursuit Aero Squadron and a Company of Reserves. On March 9, 1918, he went out on a voluntary Patrol with two Officers of another Squadron, disappeared while in Combat with two German Machines, and a month later word came through the International Red Cross that he had been killed on March 9, 1918, and was buried in the Military Cemetery at Laen.

Mitchel Field - Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

Was named for Major John Mitchel, who was born July 19, 1879, at Fordham, New York. He died near Lake Charles, Louisiana, July 6, 1918. He attended Fordham University, and graduated from Columbia. He was appointed as Special Counsel to the City of New York, December, 1906. He was the following year, in April, made Commissioner of Accounts. He was Acting Mayor of New York, August to September, 1910. Was appointed Collector of the Port of New York, June 7, 1913, by President Wilson. He was elected Mayor of New York in 1915. Was a candidate for Mayor in 1917, but was defeated. He was commissioned a Major in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army, January 11, 1918. He was killed by falling from a single-seater Scout Plane, July 6, 1918, while in final training for Overseas duty. He was buried from Saint Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

New York Adjutant General Depot - New York, New York.

Named from the City of New York, New York.



New York Port of Embarkation - Youngstown,  
New York.

Named from the City of New York, New York.

Niagara, Fort - Youngstown,  
New York.

This name is derived from the Village of On-guara of the Attawandaronk Indians. Brigadier General Ely S. Parker, in 1892, stated with regard to the word Niagara: "The name was originally applied to the whole River from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, but as the old French Fort at its mouth became of importance, at an early date, the name was and is still applied to that locality, though the River has never lost its designation. The pronunciation of the word Niagara was modified from Near-gar to Ni-a-ga-ra when introduced by the early French Explorers, in accordance with the unusual accentuation of the Latin tongue; and the first modification of the word naturally followed and still persists in English speaking Countries, although various attempts have been made to revert to the historically correct and more beautiful pronunciation Ni-a-ga-ra."

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport - Niagara Falls,  
New York.

Name taken from the City of Niagara Falls, New York.

Niagara Falls Plant - Niagara Falls,  
New York.

Name taken from the City of Niagara Falls, New York.

Northeast Chemical Warfare Depot - Niagara  
Falls, New York.

So named because of its location in the North-eastern part of the country.



Ontario, Fort - Oswego, New York.

Was probably named for the Lake it faces.

Pine Camp - Great Bend, New York.

Originally this tract on which Pine Camp is situated, was called Pine Plains because it was covered with pine trees. Gradually this timber was cut off and the land was settled for farms after years of cropping. The greater part became sandy and of no use. It again became wooded in some places, covered with huckleberries and other scrub bushes. Most of the farms disappeared and for years it was used only as a hunting ground. About 1922 the National Guards of New York and New Jersey established a Camp on the Plains and from then on the name was changed from Pine Plains to Pine Camp, so the name originated from the pine trees and the Army Camp. This area was part of the large tract owned by the early French settlers and the "Le Ray" mansion still stands in excellent condition and is used by the Army Officers as a Club House.

Plattsburg Barracks - Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

Named from the City of Plattsburg, New York.

Rhoads General Hospital - Utica, New York.

Named for Thomas Leidy Rhoads, Medical Officer at the White House during the Administration of President Taft. Colonel Rhoads was born April 10, 1870, in Boyertown, Pennsylvania, and received his Medical Degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1893. He served as Contract Surgeon during the Spanish-American War and was commissioned in the Army Medical Corps, October 3, 1900. He served in the Philippines and at Governor's Island before being named Medical Officer at the White House. In 1913 President Woodrow Wilson sent him to Dayton, Ohio, to combat a threatened epidemic following a flood in the section. He was Division Surgeon of the 80th Division in France during World War I, and Chief Surgeon of the First Corps and of the First Army. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. After the War he served as Surgeon at Camp Dix, Surgeon of the Sixth Corps Area, and as Instructor of the





New York National Guard. He became a Colonel, October 4, 1926, and retired from active service May 31, 1931. He died August 20, 1940, in Boyertown, Pennsylvania. The following citation accompanied his Distinguished Service Medal: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Division Surgeon of the 80th Division, he had charge of the Medical Department's work of that Unit throughout its combat activities. Due to his skillful administration, it functioned smoothly and with precision at all times, caring properly for a large number of sick and wounded. As Chief Surgeon of the First Army Corps, and later of the First Army, he displayed executive ability of high order, being constant and zealous in devotion to his arduous tasks."

Rome Army Air Field - Rome, New York.  
Named from the City of Rome, New York.

Saratoga Springs Sub-Depot of the Schenectady General Depot - Saratoga Springs, New York.  
Received its name from the City of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Schenectady Army Service Forces Depot - Schenectady, New York.  
Received its name from the City of Schenectady, New York.

Romulus Cavalry Depot - Romulus, New York.  
In the early days of this country, a very famous Tribe of Indians, the Iroquian Tribe, settled in this part of New York State. As one of the Five Nations, they were far the largest and the strongest. Their descendants still live in New York State and in the State of Oklahoma. The County in which this Depot is located and the Lake which borders on the West, are both named Seneca. This name was given these Indians by the Dutch.

Shanks Camp - Orangeburg, New York.  
Named for David Carey Shanks, who was born in Salem, Virginia, April 6, 1861. He was a student at Roanoke College, Virginia, from 1874 to 1878, graduating from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1884. He was a Second



Lieutenant of Infantry, June 14, 1884; Brigadier General, May 15, 1917; Major General, N. A., August 5, 1917; Major General United States Army March 7, 1921. He retired, January 17, 1925. He participated in Campaigns during the Philippine Insurrection, and was Governor of a Province of the Philippine Islands from 1903 to 1905, and Commander of Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey, August 1, 1917 to 1918. He was Commander of the 16th Division at Camp Kearney, California November 3, 1918. Was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, both Army and Navy, in 1919. He wrote several books on the American Soldier. He died April 10, 1946.

Slocum, Fort - Fort Slocum, New York.

Named in honor of Major General Henry W. Slocum a distinguished War Between the States General. He was born on September 24, 1827, in Delphi, New York. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and resigned from the Regular Army in 1856 to practice law in Syracuse, New York. With the outbreak of Civil War, he was Colonel of the 27th New York Volunteers. He served in the First Manassas Campaign and was wounded in the Battle of Ball's Bluff. Although he participated in many Engagements, he was closely associated with the Battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, the famous "March to the Sea," the capture of Raleigh and the surrender of General Johnston's Confederate Army at Durham Station, North Carolina. In 1865 he resigned from the Army and returned to his practice of Law, and in 1868 he was elected to Congress and won reelection on several occasions thereafter. He was Commissioner of the Brooklyn Bridge. He died in Brooklyn, New York, where he maintained his home in the period following his resignation from the Army.

Staten Island Area Station Hospital - New Corp. Staten Island, New York.

Named from Staten Island, New York. Henry Hudson, aboard the Dutch Flagship, the "Half Moon," entered the Bay in September, 1609, and made a re-discovery. The Harbor territory became the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam and the little Island in the Bay, "Staaten Eylandt" or "Staten Island."



named in honor of the States General, the Governing Body of Holland. The Dutch bought the Island from the Indians several times, but the purchase never seemed a final one. When the English gained control, Governor Lovelace made another and final purchase, paying the Red inhabitants wampum, 30 shirts, 30 nettles, 20 guns, some lead, powder, knives and axes. According to one legend, to make the purchase a permanent binding one, the Governor had every Staten Island ---- man, woman, and child---"sign" the Deed. The first permanent settlement was established in 1661 at Oude Dorp, meaning "old Village," on the southeastern shore, by a group of settlers predominantly French Huguenots.

Stewart Field - Newburgh, New York.

Named for Samuel L. Stewart who was born in Newburgh, New York. He was interested and active in the various philanthropic, patriotic and business interests of the City. He donated to the City the first one hundred and seventy acres comprising Stewart Field. He was Vice President of Saint Luke's Hospital Board of Trustees, and a most active member of the S. A. R. and Temple Hill Association.

Suffolk County Army Air Field - Westhampton Beach, Long Island, New York.

Named from Suffolk County, New York.

Syracuse Army Air Base - Syracuse, New York.

Gets its name from the City of Syracuse, New York.

Tilden, Fort - Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York.

Named in honor of Samuel J. Tilden, an American Lawyer and Statesman. He was born in New Lebanon, New York. He was elected to the Bar in 1841. Was active in the overthrow of the Tweed Ring in New York. He was Governor of New York in 1874, and in 1876 he was Democratic Presidential candidate, and although lacking but one vote necessary, a special electoral commission gave the election to Hayes.



Totten, Fort - Fort Totten, New York.

Named in honor of Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, United States Army, so named in 1898. This site was at first purchased from private families by the United States Government in 1847, and the old granite fortifications now known commonly as the "Old Fort" were not started until 1862, and it was 1865 before the structure was finished. The plans were drawn by Captain Robert E. Lee, at that time still an Officer of the United States Army. During the War Between the States, the "Fort of Willets Point," as it was then called, was a Concentration and Training Point for Soldiers of the Union Army and a site of a huge Hospital. Totten graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1805, and entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant. He resigned, March 31, 1806, and was reappointed February 23, 1808, was promoted to Captain in 1812, to Major in 1818, to Lieutenant Colonel in 1828, Colonel and Chief Engineer of the Army in 1838, and Brigadier General in March, 1863. During the time he was out of the Army he was engaged in the survey of the Ohio region. On his reappointment he was assigned to duty at Forts Castle, William and Clinton, which were being constructed in New York Harbor. He was Chief Engineer of the Niagara Frontier and at Lake Champlain, and was on duty in Queenstown and Plattsburg during the War of 1812. He was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers in 1816, and later when General Bernard, of France, was invited to advise this Board, he did not withdraw with the other members, but in 1819 to 1831, worked with General Bernard in strengthening the Coast Defenses. When he became Chief Engineer of the Army his headquarters were removed from Newport to Washington, D. C. Every two years he made a thorough inspection of all Coast Defenses and was particularly careful in examining their embrasures and casemates. All of the Forts built by him were of the highest class known to the science of his time. He was with General Scott at Vera Cruz in 1847, during the Siege of which he conducted the Engineering Operations. In 1859 the supervision of the Defenses on the Pacific Coast were added to his many other duties. When the War Between the States began, General Scott expressed





a desire that General Totten should succeed him, but the latter felt himself too old. He published several translations from the French, also "Essays on Hydraulic and Other Cements," "Report on National Defenses," and "Essays on Ordnance." He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 23, 1798, and died in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

Totten, Fort (ASF) - Fort Totten, New York.  
(Also as Totten, Fort - Fort Totten, New York.)

United States Military Academy - West Point, New York.

is located at West Point, New York. West Point was so named because the Hudson River makes a right angle bend at West Point, the point of land being on the West shore of the River as it turns abruptly East and then flows South again. "West Point is a place of proud traditions. It is the oldest permanent Military Post in our country, having been established during the Revolutionary War in 1778. Because of its strategic importance in the defense of the Hudson River Valley and of the communications between New England and the Middle Atlantic States, it was heavily fortified. The story of Benedict Arnold's attempt to betray it is familiar to every American. The proposal to found a Military Academy was first made by General Henry Knox in 1776 and was seconded by Colonel Alexander Hamilton and General George Washington. Washington himself selected West Point as a suitable site and repeatedly urged upon Congress the necessity for establishing the Academy. His last official letter, written only a few days before his death, was a strong recommendation that a Military Academy be founded. Congress was at last convinced of the feasibility of such a plan, and passed on March 16, 1802, the Act which established the United States Military Academy as a permanent Institution, with an original complement of 5 officers and 10 cadets. From this humble beginning, West Point has grown to its present stature of world renown and many of its 16,000 graduates have played important parts in the development of our country. The mission of the Military Academy is to instruct and train the Corps of Cadets to the end that each graduate



shall have the qualities and attributes essential to his progressive and continued development throughout a lifetime career as an officer of the Army. In general, courses of instruction and training will be designed to develop character and the personal attributes essential to an officer, to provide a balanced and liberal education in the arts and sciences, and to provide a broad and basic Military education rather than that individual proficiency in the technical duties of junior officers of the various arms which is of necessity a general development, the responsibility for which develops upon the graduates themselves and upon the commands and schools to which they are assigned after being commissioned. From this mission, as stated above, one sees that West Point is concerned primarily with developing character and qualities of leadership. In no way does the Academy attempt to turn out Military specialists. Military training takes but 40 percent of a Cadet's time----mostly in the summer----and is designed to prepare an officer for service in any branch of the Army or Air Force. To accomplish its mission, West Point has a physical plant of great utility and beauty, its 15,000 acres including gunnery ranges and a summer camp on the shores of beautiful Lake Popolopen. The central group of buildings, some more than 100 years old and laden with ivy and tradition, attracts visitors from all over this country and abroad."

Upton, Camp - Camp Upton, Long Island, New York.  
Named for Brevet Major General Emory Upton who was born near Batavia, New York, on August 27, 1839. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1856, and graduated from there in 1861. He participated in many Engagements of the War Between the States and was wounded several times, including a wound suffered at the First Battle of Bull Run. He participated in the Battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, and was again wounded at Spotsylvania. After the War he prepared "Manual for Infantry Tactics," which for many years was the standard text on the subject for the Army. He was Commandant of West Point from 1870 to 1875, and wrote several books prior



to his death, on March 18, 1881, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, including "Military Police of the United States." He is buried at Auburn, New York, and a statue of General Cotten stands in the business center of Batavia.

Utica Municipal Airport - Utica, New York.  
Received its name from the City of Utica, New York.

Voorheesville Sub Depot of the Schenectady General Depot - Voorheesville, New York.  
Named from the Town of Voorheesville, New York.

Voorheesville Transportation Corps Depot - Voorheesville, New York.  
Named from the Town of Voorheesville, New York.

Wadsworth, Fort - Rosebank, Staten Island, New York.  
Named in honor of General James S. Wadsworth. This Fort is the oldest continuously manned Military Position in the County. Henry Hudson in 1609 discovered New York Harbor and explored the Upper Bay and the River which bears his name. He found this a woodland and called it Staaten Eylandt, or Island of the State. Immediately on his departure his followers found that Indians had erected lookout towers on the highest point of what is now this Post. The Dutch bought Staten Island from the Indians. General Wadsworth was born in New York State, October 30, 1807. He was educated at Harvard College and after studying Law in the office of Daniel Webster, was admitted to the Bar in 1838. Instead of beginning the practice of Law, he took charge of his father's land which covered 10,000 acres in Western New York. In 1848 he participated in the organization of a Free-Soil Party. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, August 9, 1861, and during the War Between the States, participated in the Battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and The Wilderness. He was wounded in the last action and died May 6, 1864.

Waterwliet Arsenal - Watervliet, New York.  
Takes its name from the City of Watervliet, New York.



Wheeler-Sack Field - Pine Camp, Great Bend, New York.

This Field was "Dedicated in memory of Captain Curtis Wheeler and Lieutenant Carl John Sack who met their death in the fall of their airplane during Maneuvers at this Camp, July 6, 1927, erected by their Comrades of the 8<sup>th</sup> Division Air Corps New York, National Guard, 1928." The foregoing was taken from the monument at this field.

### NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville-Hendersonville Airport - Asheville, North Carolina.

Named from the Cities of Asheville and Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Battle, Camp - New Bern, North Carolina.

was named for Major General William W. Battle, distinguished Confederate Officer, who lived in New Bern, North Carolina, and was prominently known as an able Lawyer, Orator and Statesman. He was a native of Alabama. He graduated from the University of Alabama, and read Law with his brother-in-law, John Gill Shorter, later War Governor of Alabama. Battle began the practice of Law in Tuskegee and became active in Politics, serving as Presidential Elector, and made many political addresses through the country. When Alabama seceded from the Union in 1861, he raised a Company of Volunteers and joined the Third Alabama Regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. At Seven Pines he assumed command of the Outfit in the Battle, when the Commanding Officer was fatally wounded, and was soon afterward promoted to Colonel. At Beensboro he was wounded, and at Fredericksburg he was injured when his horse fell on him. He was on the Command Staff at Chancellorsville. For conspicuous service at Gettysburg, he was promoted to Brigadier General. In many other Campaigns and Battles he played a leading role. At Cedar Creek he was wounded and permanently disabled. On October 19, 1864, he was commissioned Major General. After the War he resumed his practice at Tuskegee, Alabama. He was elected to Congress, but Republicans refused to seat him, along with other Southern





...ants, who had been disfranchised by their  
parts in the War Between the States. Later he  
moved to New Bern, North Carolina, where his son,  
the Reverend Henry Wilson Battle, was Pastor of  
the First Baptist Church from January 1888 to  
December, 1890. For some time Major Battle was  
Editor of the New Bern Journal. He was elected  
Mayor of New Bern, May 8, 1890. Major Battle  
died in Greensboro, North Carolina, and was buried  
at Petersburg, Virginia, where his grandson was  
living at that time.

Bluethenthal Field - Wilmington, North Carolina.  
Named in honor of Arthur Bluethenthal, the first  
Wilmington man to give his life in World War I,  
and one of the first Americans ever to die in  
Aerial Combat. He attended Phillips Exeter Aca-  
demy and entered Princeton where he won National  
Football fame. After graduating from Princeton  
he returned to Wilmington and entered business.  
In 1915 he was called as Football Coach to the  
University of North Carolina. In 1916 he sailed  
for the War Zone with the famous Princeton Ambu-  
lance Corps. For six months he served in France  
with other noted athletes, winning the Croix de  
Guerre (with Star) in the Battle of Verdun. Then  
he volunteered for Service in Albania and saw a  
great deal of action on the Salonica Front and on  
other Macedonian Battlefields. Early in its ex-  
istence he joined the Aviation Section of the  
French Foreign Legion. Upon completion of his  
training he was granted a furlough and returned  
to Wilmington, but was soon back in action in  
France, serving as a Sergeant and Pilot with the  
famed Lafayette Flying Corps, winning many Deco-  
rations, including the coveted Medaille Militaire  
(Aviation). With the entry of the United States  
into the great Struggle, his plans were all but  
completed for transfer to the American Air Force  
and his commission was arranged, but he found it  
difficult to abandon France and his Squadron while  
they were so desperately struggling to halt the  
advance to Paris. He stayed on in the thick of  
the action and finally gave his life for the Cause  
he loved. On June 7, 1918, on a Bombing and Ob-  
servation Mission over German held territory, he  
was shot down by a German Raiding Plane. He fell  
within the French Lines near Maignelay (Oise),



his plane crashing through a barn. He was buried near Amiens. Four days later the Republic of France awarded him the Croix-de Guerre, Avec Palmes, the highest honor it could possibly bestow.

Bragg, Fort - Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Named for General Braxton Bragg, who was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1826. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy and was assigned to the Artillery Service on account of his high standing in his class. His first fighting was done in the Seminole War. He had a brilliant career in the Mexican War. With the return of Peace, he left the Army and became a Planter in Louisiana, where he remained until the War Between the States. He was promptly made Commander of the State Troops of Louisiana, and was soon made a Brigadier General, and then General, in the Confederate Army. He commanded the Confederate Center at the great Battle of Pittsburg Landing, captured Louisville, Kentucky, fought the Battle of Stone River, and was the Confederate Commander in the Conflict at Chickamauga. He was badly defeated at Missionary Ridge and compelled to retreat into Georgia. Soon after this he asked to be relieved of his Command, he having had many opponents in places of influence in the Confederacy. In February 1864, he was recalled to service as Military Adviser to Jefferson Davis at Richmond, Virginia. He went into the Field in the last Months of the War, and fought in the Battle of Kinston, North Carolina, on March 8, 1865. After the War he was for a time State Engineer of Alabama, and performed some important public works. He died at Galveston, Texas, on September 27, 1877.

Butner, Camp - Camp Butner, North Carolina.

Named in honor of Major General Henry Heth Butner, a native of the Stony Ridge Section of Surry County, North Carolina. He received his first Military training as a Cadet at Davis Military Academy, now discontinued, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, from 1891 to 1894. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1894, and graduated in April, 1898, a short time after the Spanish-American War began. As a Second Lieutenant in the Artillery he was assigned to duty at Golden Gate Harbor in San Francisco,



California. Three years later he had risen to Captain. He saw duty in the Philippines and on the Mexican Border and had become a Lieutenant Colonel, stationed in Hawaii, at the time of American entrance in World War I. He then was made an Instructor in the Army's famous Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Early in 1918, he was sent to France and given command of the Field Artillery Brigade of the First Division. During his service in France he was commissioned a Temporary Brigadier General. He fought at Saint Mihiel, and after the War was in charge of the American Army of Occupation in Germany until May, 1919. Reverting to the rank of Colonel after the War, he was assigned as a student in the Army War College, graduating in 1920, and served as Assistant Commandant at Fort Sill, and again in the Philippines, and then as President of the Artillery Board at Fort Bragg. In 1930 he was commissioned Brigadier General until 1937 when he was promoted to Major General. He later became Commandant of Fort Sill and in 1936 was made Commander of the Panama Canal Department of the Army. He died at Walter Reed Hospital on March 13, 1937, and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia. His Decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star Medal, both of the United States, and the Croix de Guerre with Palms, awarded by the French Government.

Charlotte Quartermaster Depot - Charlotte, North Carolina.

Received its name from the City of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Davis, Camp - Camp Davis, North Carolina.

Named for Major General Richmond Person Davis, who was born in Statesville, North Carolina, June 23, 1866. He attended West Point Military Academy and graduated in the Class of 1887. In World War I he was Commander of the 51st Field Artillery of the 9th Corps. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services. After the War he was Commanding Officer at Coast Artillery Training Center at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and later was assigned to Posts in the Philippines and Hawaii. He retired from the Army, December 22,



1929, after more than forty years service.

Davis, Camp, Army Air Field - Camp Davis, North Carolina.

(Same as Davis, Camp - Camp Davis, North Carolina).

Davis, Camp, AAF Redistribution Station #5 - Camp Davis, North Carolina.

(Same as Davis, Camp - Camp Davis, North Carolina)

Greensboro-High Point Municipal Airport - Greensboro, North Carolina.

Named from the Cities of Greensboro and High Point, North Carolina.

Johnson Field, Seymour - Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Named for Lieutenant Seymour A. Johnson, a native of Goldsboro, North Carolina, and a Navy Pilot who was killed March 5, 1941, while testing a Fighter Plane near Washington, D. C. He was born in Goldsboro, North Carolina, February 15, 1905. He graduated from Goldsboro High School in 1920, and attended the University of North Carolina from 1920 to 1923. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927. He served aboard U.S.S. Florida, 1927 to 1928; U.S.S. Galveston, 1928 to 1929. He entered the Pensacola Air Service, August, 1929; and graduated in 1930. He served aboard U.S.S. Chester from 1930 to 1933, and was on Shore duty at the Naval Base at Norfolk, Virginia, from 1933 to 1935. He served aboard Airship Carrier Ranger, at San Diego, California, from 1935 to 1937. Was a Senior Aviator aboard U.S.S. New Mexico from 1937 to 1938, and Test Pilot at United States Naval Base at Annapolis, Maryland, from 1938 to 1941. The official finding in cause of accident in which he met his death was: "Lack of oxygen on altitude flight while testing a 4FB Fighter, March 5, 1941." He was awarded plaque in 1937 for Squadron Officer who showed the highest merits on machine gunnery and bombing. A plaque was officially dedicated in his honor at a ceremony held at this Field, December 3, 1944.

Knollwood Field - Knollwood, North Carolina.

Named from Knollwood, North Carolina.





(Lake Lure) AAF Redistribution Rest Camp - Lake Lure, North Carolina.

About 1925, some 1500 acres of land, along the Rocky Broad River was impounded by dam, making a beautiful resort Lake and community. Mrs. L. B. Morse, wife of the President of the Development Company, suggested the name, Lake Lure, which was immediately adopted and used. In 1927 the land and water owned by the Company was incorporated by Act of Legislature into a Town which took the same name of the Lake within the corporate limits.

Laurinburg-Maxton Army Air Base - Maxton, North Carolina.

Named from the two Cities of Laurinburg and Maxton, North Carolina.

Lumberton Municipal Airport #2 - Lumberton, North Carolina.

Received its name from the City of Lumberton, North Carolina.

Mackall, Camp - Hoffman, North Carolina.

Named for Private John Thomas Mackall, of Wells-ville, Ohio, credited with being the first American Paratrooper to lose his life in the North African Campaign. He was wounded when his Plane was attacked by Fighter Planes over Oran, North Africa, on November 10, 1942, and he was flown to Gibraltar where two days later he gave his life for his Country. He was born March 27, 1920. He was in the 2nd Battalion, 503rd Parachute Infantry.

Mackall, Camp, Airfield - Hoffman, North Carolina.  
(Same as Mackall, Camp - Hoffman, North Carolina.)

Macon, Fort - Morehead City, North Carolina.

Royal Governor Arthur Dobbs, in 1753, built a Fort on the location of the present structure and this was known as Fort Dobbs. Its name was later changed to Fort Hampton. In 1803 the State of North Carolina ceded to the United States part of the land of the present tract and later, in 1826, about 405 acres. The construction of the present Fort was started in 1826 and finished in 1834 at a cost of \$463,700. At this time it was considered the peak in Military Fort construction.



It was named after Senator Nathaniel Macon who was instrumental in getting the appropriation for the Fort. Nathaniel Macon was born in Warren County, North Carolina, December 17, 1757. He was educated at Princeton College. He was elected a member of the Senate of North Carolina, and when the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the vote of the people of that State, he firmly opposed it, and retained always his unlimited confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1791, and continued in that office by successive re-elections, until 1815. In 1816 he was elected to the Senate where he served until 1828, when he resigned his seat, having then been a member of Congress for thirty-seven successive years, the longest term of service that had fallen to the lot of any Legislator in the United States. He died on his plantation in the same County where he was born, June 29, 1837. In April, 1861, the Fort was seized by the Confederates at the Command of Governor Ellis. It remained in Confederate hands until April 25, 1862, when General Parks of the Union Forces captured it and 450 men under Colonel Moses A. White. This date for a long time could be seen over the portals of the Fort. The main effort of attack was from the land side, the attacking guns being placed behind sand dunes about a mile down the beach. Four vessels aided the attack with a bombardment. During the Spanish - American War two rifles and two 10 inch mortars were placed at the Fort. The emplacements can be seen on the ocean side of the Fort. Edward Teach (Black Beard), and other Pirates, passed through the Inlet on their way to hiding places in the Sounds where they rosted their crews and refitted their ships.

Moore General Hospital - Swannanoa, North Carolina.

Named for Doctor Samuel Preston Moore who was born in 1813 in Charleston, South Carolina. He graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina, March 8, 1834. One year later he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and entered upon a long service in the Western Posts of Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.



He afterward went to Florida where, in 1845, he married Mary Augusta Brown, the daughter of Major Jacob Brown. During the Mexican War his entire service was along the Rio Grande. On April 30, 1849, he attained his Surgency, with the rank of Major, which he held until his resignation in 1861. The coming of the War Between the States was to him, as to many Officers, the occasion of much distress of mind. He resigned from the Service, so as not to fight against his State, and entered the practice of Medicine at Little Rock, Arkansas, apparently hoping that he need not fight. Trained Military Surgeons were too few in the South, however, for one of so long service to remain unknown. In June, 1861, he was made Surgeon General of the Confederate Army. His task was difficult, there was a shortage of Doctors as well as of drugs, supplies and Hospitals. Owing to the general practice of Organizations electing their own Officers, including Surgeons, many poorly qualified men were commissioned. He established Examining Boards to weed out the unfit, and introduced, as far as possible, the organization and methods obtained in the Medical Department of the United States Army. When the Union Army entered Richmond the records of his office were almost entirely destroyed by fire, as were most of the books and papers of his family, so that there is very little documentary evidence of his work. After the War he remained in Richmond, Virginia, not practicing Medicine, but devoting most of his time to the furtherance of agriculture and education and serving as a member of the Richmond School Board. As Surgeon General he was regarded as strict and exacting and a severe disciplinarian, yet personally he seems to have been kind, mild, philanthropic and modest. In the War Between the States he was forced to treat Battle casualties in tobacco barns and later in what became known as Hospital Huts. Under his direction new methods were introduced in the treating of wounds such as clean rags boiled and pressed to control infection, and the use of boiled hair for catgut. He died May 31, 1889, after a lifetime devoted to the alleviation of human suffering.



Morris Field - Morris Field, North Carolina.

Named for Major William C. Morris, who was born in North Carolina, and received his early training as a Flyer in the Canadian Army during World War I prior to the entry of the United States into that Conflict. After receiving his discharge in Canada, he entered immediately with the United States Forces. He later served in France and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Upon his return to the United States he filled assignments in the Philippines, California, Texas and Virginia. He was known as an expert Training Officer, and, at the time of his death in Dayton, Ohio, was attached to the Building and Planning Section of the Air Corps and directly connected with the Air Expansion Program that had just begun.

Pope Field - Fort Liberty, North Carolina.

Named for Harley H. Pope, who was killed early in 1919, in an Airplane crash at the nearby City of Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was an Advance Air Officer of the 276th Aero Squadron, an Outfit which was being assigned here after a year's seasoning Overseas in the War which had just ended. He was dispatched from Camp Jackson, South Carolina, to inquire into the possibilities of a Flying Field at the projected Artillery Reservation somewhere Northwest of Fayetteville, where the War Department was engaged in the construction of what was then called a Cantonment. He headed for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad which extended Northward, and Fayetteville was Northward. The Railroad brought him to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he landed and took his bearings. The Norfolk Southern Railroad navigated him Southward then toward Fayetteville. Adverse winds and dusk blotted out the Railroad and he was lost. Finally he achieved sight of Fayetteville's lights, but was unfamiliar with the territory. Lights reflected on the surface of the Cape Fear River and made it look deceptively like a possible Landing Field, and he died when his Ship smashed against the massive stone pillars that support the bridge there. The River swallowed the Ship and the lost Lieutenant.





Raleigh-Durham Army Air Field - Raleigh, North Carolina.

Named from the Cities of Raleigh and Durham, North Carolina.

Sutton, Camp - Monroe, North Carolina.

Named for Frank Howie Sutton who was born in Monroe, North Carolina, on July 15, 1917. He was educated in the City Schools. He tried to enlist in the United States Army Air Force, and failing in this, he went to Canada where he enlisted with the Royal Canadian Air Force, becoming a Pilot Officer. He was sent to England and was there several months. He was killed in action in North Africa, December 7, 1941, and is buried near Tobruk. He was the first casualty from Union County, North Carolina, of World War II.

Winston-Salem Municipal Airport - Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Named from the City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Moravian Easter Service here has grown to be one of the largest and best known in the United States. Each year thousands attend. Attendants gather in the darkness before dawn of Easter Day, in front of the old Home Moravian Church on Salem Square. They await the traditional salutation which opens the Service, "The Lord is Risen." They sing joyous hymns of Christian faith and hope. As light comes they walk quietly in long lines along the block of God's Acre, the Moravian Graveyard, where as the sun rises they affirm their belief in a resurrected and eternally reigning Lord. The first of these Services was held in Salem in 1773, and they walked to God's Acre where there were seven of the nearly 3,000 graves that now cover the rolling green. Now carefully trained musicians render the beautiful chorales and hymns for the Service. The renewal ---- or perhaps the birth ---- of personal hope is the explanation of this traditional Service's great appeal to the crowds who come year after year to hear the Easter proclamation of Christ's Resurrection and man's eternal hope.



NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarek Municipal Airport - Bismarek, North Dakota.

Named from the City of Bismarek, North Dakota.

Fargo Municipal Airport - Fargo, North Dakota.

Received its name from the City of Fargo, North Dakota.

Lincoln, Fort - Bismarek, North Dakota.

Named for Abraham Lincoln, who was born in a log hut in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. He qualified as a Lawyer in 1836 and began his practice at Springfield, Illinois, in 1837. His public life began with his election to the Legislature of Illinois, and his talents as a Debater won for him the leadership of his Party. The Republican Party was formed to prevent any extension of the Slave-holding area, and Lincoln soon became its leader in Illinois and began a series of Debates with Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln was elected for the Presidency of the United States in 1860. In 1864 he was again elected President, and in his address he expressed his desire to heal the wounds of the country, caused from the War Between the States. The Lincoln Memorial is a building erected to commemorate Lincoln, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. In form it resembles a Greek temple, surrounded by a colonnade of Doric columns. It was designed by Henry Bacon of New York. Inside is a statue of Lincoln, of white marble, sculptured by Daniel Chester French. The colossal seated figure measures nineteen feet in height. Jules Guerin painted the canvas murals.

OHIO

Cambridge Engineer Sub Depot - Cambridge, Ohio.  
Was named from the City of Cambridge, Ohio.

Cleveland Municipal Airport - Cleveland, Ohio.  
Named from the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

Clinton County Army Air Field - Wilmington, Ohio.  
Named from Clinton County, Ohio.



Columbus Adjutant General Depot - Columbus, Ohio.  
Received its name from the City of Columbus,  
Ohio.

Columbus Army Service Forces Depot - Columbus,  
Ohio.  
Received its name from the City of Columbus,  
Ohio.

Columbus General Depot - Columbus, Ohio.  
Received its name from the City of Columbus,  
Ohio.

Crile General Hospital - Cleveland, Ohio.  
Named in honor of George Washington Crile, who was born in Chili, Ohio. While working on a farm he attended School intermittently until he qualified as a teacher. With money earned from teaching he financed a College course at Ohio Northern University, graduating in 1885. His desire has been to become a Navy Surgeon, but he was prevented from taking the examination by the onset of an attack of typhoid fever. However, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, in Cleveland, and was graduated with a M. D. Degree in 1887. He went to the Cleveland Clinic as a partner of Dr. Frank J. Weed and Dr. Frank E. Bunts. After Dr. Weed's death Dr. William E. Lower was made a partner. In 1889 Dr. Crile took a post graduate course in Histology at New York and upon his return to Cleveland he was given a teaching position in this subject at the University of Wooster. Here, from 1891 to 1893, he was Professor of Physiology and Histology. He was Professor of Principles of Surgery and Applied Anatomy at the University of Wooster from 1898 to 1900, and Clinical Professor of Surgery from 1900 to 1910. He was operating at several Hospitals before he was appointed Professor of Surgery at Western Reserve University, and Visiting Surgeon to Lakeside Hospital from 1910 to 1924. He went to Europe, and among other experiences, he carried on research work with Sir Victor Horsley, eminent English Brain Surgeon. This experience fixed still more firmly Dr. Crile's interest in research problems in Surgery. He was Surgeon of the Gatling Gun Battery in 1898, and volunteered for service in the Spanish-American



War. He was commissioned Major and Surgeon on the Staff of General Garritson and went to Puerto Rico. At the outbreak of World War I he was Professor of Surgery at Western Reserve University, and Visiting Surgeon of Lakeside Hospital. He organized for Overseas Service the Lakeside Unit, known officially as Base Hospital No. 4, AEF. He was Professional Director of the Unit and was advanced to Senior Consultant in Surgical Research AEF; Lieutenant Colonel, 1918; Colonel, 1918; Brigadier General, 1921. He led the first Hospital Unit to land in France in World War I. From 1921 until his death in 1943, he held the rank of Brigadier General in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Dayton Army Air Field - Vandalia, Ohio.  
Named from the City of Dayton, Ohio.

Dayton Powder Plant - Dayton, Ohio.  
Named from the City of Dayton, Ohio.

Erie Proving Ground - La Carne, Ohio.  
Received its name because of its geographical location on the shore of Lake Erie.

Firelands Plant - Marion, Ohio.  
This name was selected to avoid confusion with the Scioto Ordnance Plant at Marion, Ohio. Also, the name "Firelands" is of historical significance in Northern Ohio. Early in the Nineteenth Century, a portion of Connecticut was wiped out by a devastating fire. The inhabitants were moved West and rehabilitated by land grants in what is now the North Central portion of Ohio. The territory so granted became known as the "Firelands."

Fletcher General Hospital - Cambridge, Ohio.  
Named for Lieutenant Colonel John F. Fletcher, who was a distinguished member of the Medical Corps for twenty-one years, entering in September, 1909, as First Lieutenant, and retiring in 1930, due to physical disability. He first served at the Army's Tuberculosis Hospital at Fort Sargent, New Mexico. From 1912 to 1915, he was in the Philippines, and at Fort McKinley in Luzon. Upon his return from the Pacific Posts, he served four years in the office of the Surgeon General.





ten years he was Director of the Department of Logistics and Chief Medical Department Equipment Field School at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. At Carlisle Barracks he invented and developed many advances in Field Equipment which are still in standard use in the Medical Corps wherever American boys are fighting throughout the world. He is best known to the members of the Medical Profession and to his Brother Officers for the ten years he spent as Director of the Department of Logistics and Chief of Medical Department Equipment Laboratories at the Medical Field School. He was born July 17, 1824, at Portage, Wisconsin.

Hayes, Fort - Columbus, Ohio.

Named for Rutherford Birchard Hayes, who was born in Ohio on October 4, 1833. He had practiced Law for sixteen years at the outbreak of the War Between the States, when he volunteered and became a Major of the 23rd Ohio Infantry. A series of promotions made him a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was breveted Major General. In 1864 and again in 1866, he was elected to Congress, and from 1867 to 1871, and from 1875 to 1877, he was Governor of Ohio. His advocacy of "sound money" drew him into the National limelight, and in 1876 he won the Republican nomination for President after the most exciting Presidential election in United States history. He defeated Samuel J. Tilden. His term was marked with withdrawal of Federal Troops from the South; provision for the resumption of specie payment; and his efforts were vigorously opposed by Party leaders, to further reforms in the Civil Service. He died January 17, 1893.

Lima Ordnance Depot - Lima, Ohio.

Received its name from the City of Lima, Ohio.

Lockbourne Army Air Base - Columbus, Ohio.

Takes its name from the Village of Lockbourne, Ohio, near which it is located.

Lordstown Ordnance Depot - Warren, Ohio.

Named for Samuel P. Lord who operated a farm at the intersection now known as Lordstown. He lived in New London County, Connecticut, before coming to Western Reserve.



Lunken Airport - Cincinnati, Ohio.

Shortly after World War I a group of Ex-Army Pilots cleared off a grain field and built a small barnstorming Airport. With the subsequent interest shown in Aviation by Charles Lindbergh's Trans-Oceanic Solo Flight, a prominent Cincinnati Industrialist, Mr. Edmund W. Lunken, President of the Lunkenheimer Valve Company, purchased the property on which was located the small barnstorming Airport. In 1928 Mr. Lunken gave the City of Cincinnati this piece of property under a perpetual lease with the understanding that the City of Cincinnati would build a Municipal Airport, henceforth to be known as "Lunken Airport."

Marion Engineering Depot - Marion, Ohio.

Named from the City of Marion, Ohio.

Millard, Camp - Bucyrus, Ohio.

Named for a Mr. Millard, who died June 5, 1944. He was Vice President and General Manager of the Big Four Railroad from which Organization most of the Engineers stationed here were taken for Army Service. He was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and was educated at Yale University. He entered the Service in 1897 as a Rodman for the Pennsylvania System. A little later he became Assistant in the Engineers Corps of the Peoria and Eastern Railroad. He served in the Spanish-American War until the end of that War, when he returned to the Peoria and Eastern. In 1902 he went to the Illinois Central as Assistant Engineer of Construction, and in 1910 went to the Big Four as Engineer of Tracks and Roadway. Two years later he became Division Superintendent, and in 1924 General Engineer, in 1930 Vice President and General Manager, which position he held until his death. His home was in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Patterson Field - Patterson Field, Ohio.

Named for Frank Stewart Patterson who was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 4, 1896. He graduated from Yale in the Class of 1918, and joined the Aviation Branch of the Service before War was declared. He learned to fly at Buffalo, and went to Ground School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, and completed his



training at Mineola, New York. After spending several months at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he received his commission as Lieutenant. At the time of his death he was a First Lieutenant and had been informed that he was soon to receive a Captain's commission. He was at Wilbur Wright Field for three months, engaged in Testing Airplanes. He came to his death while he was testing an Airplane at Wilbur Wright Field, that parted from its wings 15,000 feet in the air and fell to the ground. At the very site where he crashed and died, this Field was built.

Perry, Camp - Camp Perry, Ohio.

Named for Oliver Hazard Perry, born in South Kingston, near Newport, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He entered the United States Navy as Midshipman in April 1799, and cruised among the West Indies, and served in the War against Tripoli. In 1807 he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant, and in 1809 was given command of the Schooner, "Revenge," which, in 1811 was wrecked at Watch Hill Reef off the coast of Rhode Island. He was acquitted of any neglect or carelessness. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he was in command of a Division of Gunboats at Newport, Rhode Island, but in February, 1813, was transferred at his own request, to Lake Erie, under the command of Isaac Chauncy. At Presque Island he superintended the building and equipment of a Fleet of nine small Vessels, and was placed in command. On September 10, 1813, he encountered the British Fleet under Barclay near Put-in-Bay, and after a hard fight the British surrendered. He sent to General Harrison the dispatch which has become famous in American History. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." His victory was most important, giving the Americans the control of Lake Erie, and enabling him to cooperate with General Harrison and the Land Forces in the Operations which resulted in the British evacuation of Detroit. He became one of the heroes of the War. Congress gave him a Gold Medal and he was promoted to Captain. After the War he cruised the Mediterranean with Decatur's Squadron. He was appointed a Commodore, and in 1819 was given Command of a Squadron for the West Indies. In July he ascended the Orinoco River at Angesture.



where he was seized with yellow fever and died at Port of Spain, Trinidad, August 25, 1820. In 1826 his remains, by an Act of Congress, were removed to Newport, Rhode Island. The State of Rhode Island afterward placed a monument over his grave. There is a bronze statue of Perry in Newport and a marble statue in Cleveland, Ohio. In the important Battle of Lake Erie, on September 8, 1813, Barclay sailed out of the Detroit River to confront Perry, and the two Fleets met the next day about sunrise. Perry had nine small Vessels, the largest of which were the sister Brigs, Lawrence and Niagara, of 480 tons each. The British Fleet consisted of the Detroit, the Queen Charlotte and four other smaller Vessels. In the point of armament Perry had a decided superiority; but the number of men was about the same. As Perry planned the Battle, his Flagship, the Lawrence, was to fight the Detroit, the Flagship of the Enemy; the Niagara was to engage the Queen Charlotte, and the smaller United States Vessels were to engage the smaller British Ships. At ten in the morning he raised the Battle Flag of the Lawrence upon which Captain Lawrence's memorable words had been inscribed: "Don't give up the ship." In the Battle which began at 11:45 A. M., and lasted until 3: P. M., the Lawrence bore the brunt of the fight, Perry having thrown caution to the wind and engaged the Enemy at close quarters. The Niagara, which should have supported him, hung back either on account of lack of wind to fill her sails, or because Elliott, her Commander, preferred to take advantage of his two long-range guns. Toward the end of the furious struggle, Perry found the Lawrence unfit for further action and transferred under the steady fire from the British Ships, to the Niagara. In another fifteen minutes the Battle was over. Perry's laconic dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," was addressed to General Harrison, Commander-in-Chief of the Western United States Army.

Plum Brook Ordnance Works - Sandusky, Ohio.

Named for a Creek that runs through the Reservation which Creek is called Plum Creek.

Portage Ordnance Depot - Apco, Ohio.

The name comes from the County in which the Depot is located.





Ravenna Arsenal - Apco, Ohio.

Probably named from the City of Ravenna, Ohio.

Rossford Ordnance Depot - Toledo, Ohio.

Received its name from the Town of Rossford, Ohio, near which it is located.

Sharonville Engineer Depot - Sharonville, Ohio

Named from Sharonville, Ohio.

Springfield Engineer Sub Depot - Springfield, Ohio.

Named from the City of Springfield, Ohio.

Toledo Medical Supply Depot - Toledo, Ohio.

Received its name from the City of Toledo, Ohio.

Wright Field - Dayton, Ohio.

Named for Orville Wright, Co-Inventor of the Airplane, and this Field is located on the site of the early experiments of the Wright Brothers. Orville Wright was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 19, 1871. With his brother, Wilbur Wright (died in 1912), he succeeded, after years of experimenting, in making the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine, December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The brothers, on September 12, 1908, established a second record by remaining in the air for seventy-five minutes, in an improved Airplane. In 1909 the French Academy awarded Orville a Gold Medal, and in 1917 he was made Major in the United States Aviation Corps. At Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina, the Wright Memorial has been erected (a triangular pylon of gray granite) to commemorate the first successful power-driven Airplane Flight, which was achieved by Orville Wright on December 17, 1903. The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, of Dayton, Ohio, were directed by the United States Weather Bureau to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, where most of the year the winds blow constantly and strong from the North. They established a Camp in 1900 and began experimenting with a machine flown as a kite. They moved their Camp to a flat sandy field near Kill Devil Hills. In 1903 they designed a larger and much improved Biplane to which they added a small gasoline engine with a pusher type propeller. For the first attempt at flight



with this machine a sixty foot monorail track was laid 150 feet up the side of the hill on a nine degree slope, and then with the help of members of the nearby Coast Guard Life Saving Station, the machine was taken to the hill and placed on the track. The brothers tossed a coin to see who should have the honor of the first trial and Wilbur won. On December 14th the machine made a quick 35 to 40 foot run, lifted from the rail, climbed a few feet, stalled, and settled to the ground near the foot of the hill, 150 feet below. In landing the left wing touched first and the machine was slightly damaged, and two days were required for making repairs. On December 17th, Orville climbed aboard and when the machine reached the end of the track it had risen to the height of two feet, and for twelve seconds, he remained in the air, the first man ever to fly. The length of the flight was barely more than 120 feet, but it was the first time a machine carrying a man had raised itself into the air by its own power, sailed forward, and without reduction of speed, at a point as high as that from which it had started. During the morning three more successful flights were made, and on the fourth and last which began at noon, Wilbur remained aloft fifty-nine seconds and covered distance of 852 feet. In landing the frame supporting the front rudder was badly broken, but the main part of the machine was uninjured. As the two brothers were standing nearby discussing the last flight, a sudden gust of wind struck the machine and started to turn it over. They tried to save it but the wind was too strong and rolled it over and over breaking it up badly. A quarter of a mile north of the Memorial a granite boulder marks the site from which the Flight began.

Zanesville Plant - Zanesville, Ohio.

Received its name from the City of Zanesville, Ohio.

#### OKLAHOMA

Altus Army Air Field - Altus, Oklahoma.

Named from the City of Altus, Oklahoma.



Ardmore Army Air Field - Ardmore, Oklahoma.  
Received its name from the City of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Borden General Hospital - Chickasha, Oklahoma.  
Named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel William C. Borden. His first contribution to Medical Science was written at Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1887, entitled "An Extemporized Section Flattener," which had to do with the original technic of the cutting of paraffin sections. The Spanish-American War in 1896, ultimately brought Major Borden to Washington. He was experimenting for the first time with a Static X-ray machine. This early experience with the X-ray was of inestimable value during his days of War Service. He was appointed Professor of Military Surgery, being placed in command of the Army General Hospital at Washington Barracks. By order of a joint resolution of Congress, Major Borden published, in 1899, the first text book ever to appear in this country on the "Use of the Roetgen Ray." The present Walter Reed General Hospital was for many years known in Army Circles as Borden's dream. Six years before Congress saw fit to accept his repeated recommendations for an Army Center, he began developing the idea of such a scheme. The Article published in the Military Surgeon in 1929, entitled "A Memory of the Walter Reed Foundation," says: "Colonel William C. Borden, now retired, must always be remembered as the man who put through the Walter Reed Hospital." In 1908 he was off to the Philippine Islands where he first reported for duty at Jolo and later was given command of the Division Hospital in Manila. The trip to Manila, combined with tropical service, seemed to aggravate a serious dental infection that had a direct toxic effect upon his heart. In 1908, while appearing before the Promotion Board to be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, this condition was recognized and he was retired from the United States Army with his advanced rank. He was born May 19, 1858, in New York State, and died August 18, 1934.

Chickasha Municipal Airport - Chickasha, Oklahoma.  
Named from the City of Chickasha, Oklahoma.



Enid Army Air Field - Enid, Oklahoma.

Takes its name from the City of Enid, Oklahoma.

Enid Municipal Airport - Enid, Oklahoma.

Takes its name from the City of Enid, Oklahoma.

Frederick Army Air Field - Frederick, Oklahoma.

Named from the City of Frederick, Oklahoma.

Gage Municipal Airport - Gage, Oklahoma.

Was named from the Town of Gage, Oklahoma.

Glennan General Hospital - Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Named for Brigadier General James D. Glennan, a Veteran of the Sioux Indian War, and of Overseas Service in almost all parts of the world. He reached the pinnacle of his fame during World War I when he was placed in charge of all Hospitalization activities of the AEF. He served for five years at Fort Sill, and during much of this time Fort Sill was the Prison Camp of Geronimo and his Apache followers. General Glennan won high praise from his Commanding Officer and the gratitude of the Indian prisoners because of his zeal he showed for their welfare. He was born March 2, 1862, in Rochester, New York. He finished the Public Schools at Washington, entered Columbian University in the Capital, and graduated with the M. D. Degree. He joined the Medical Corps of the Army, October 29, 1888, and shortly thereafter reported for duty at Fort Riley. While at this Post as an Assistant, in November, 1896, he accompanied the 7th Cavalry Battery of the 1st Artillery, to the Pine Ridge Agency in Dakota, where the Sioux Indians were threatening trouble. He took part in many Indian Battles and was commended for "fortitude and cool performance of duty under trying fire." His next service was at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, where he reported in 1892. The Spanish-American War furnished him service in several Camps in the South and in the office of the Chief Surgeon in Havana. A Captain at the time, he was given the rank of Major of Volunteers. Returning from Cuba in May, 1899, he went to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he was discharged from his Volunteer Commission. In August he went to Jefferson Barracks, where he was appointed Major and Surgeon of the 38th United States Infantry and





was ordered to the Philippines. He arrived in Manila in December and served two years against the Philippine Insurgents. His Regimental Commission vacated in May, 1901, but was re-appointed Major Surgeon of Volunteers, which he held until his advancement to that grade in the Regular Corps, January 1, 1902. Returning to the United States in February, 1902, he saw a short term of duty at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and was at Fort Myer in December. Five years later at this Post he was again on his way to the Philippines, sailing in November, 1907. Much of this tour was spent as Commanding Officer of the Division Hospital in Manila. From 1909 to 1913 he was on duty in the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, and after that he was assigned to the United States Soldiers' Home in Washington. This duty was interrupted by orders to join General John Pershing's punitive Force on the Mexican Border, as Surgeon. He was again at the Soldiers' Home when the United States entered World War I. He was ordered to the Surgeon General's Office and placed in charge of the Division of Hospitalization. He filled this Post so efficiently that in March, 1918, he was sent to France in charge of all the Hospitalization activities of the AEF. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The French Government conferred upon him its Medaille d'Honneur. He had reached the grade of Colonel on July 1, 1916, and during the war he was given the temporary grade of Brigadier General. Returning to Washington in March, 1919, he was assigned to the Command of Walter Reed Hospital. He was appointed Brigadier General and Assistant to the Surgeon General, February 9, 1925. He was retired to supervise construction work at Walter Reed Hospital, and he continued on this assignment until his death, December 24, 1927. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. He was one of the first Medical Officers of the Army to join the Association of Military Surgeons, his membership dating from 1893.

Great Salt Plains Bombing Range - Jet, Oklahoma.  
"According to available records, the first white men to see the Plains were those in the party of Major George C. Sibley, Indian Agent from Fort Osage, Missouri. In 1811 Sans Oreille, an Osage



Indian, with others of his Tribe, guided them to the spot, which Sibley called the Great Saline. The Salt Fork of the Arkansas River flowing around the plain, was known to the Osages as Nescutunga (big salt water). Another early Explorer to see the Great Salt Plains was Captain Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, who lead a Government Expedition from Fort Gibson into what is now central Kansas, in 1843. Boone described the phenomenon as a 'lake of white water.'" During the Second World War this area was used as a Bomber Range by the Air Force.

Gruber, Camp - Camp Gruber, Oklahoma.

Named for Brigadier General Edmund L. Gruber, Author of the famed Field Artillery Song, "The Caissons Go Rolling Along." He died, May 30, 1941, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was Commandant of the Command and General Staff School. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for planning and organizing the Field Artillery Firing Center at Fort Sill, in May, 1918. This Firing Center later was copied at several other Army Camps. He wrote his now widely played composition in April, 1908, when he was a Lieutenant at Camp Stotsenburg in the Philippines. During a Regimental party given the 2nd Battalion there just before it sailed for the United States in 1908, the Song was sung for the first time and adopted as the Official Song of the Fifth Field Artillery. He was born in Ohio, November 11, 1879. He graduated from West Point Military Academy and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps in 1904. He saw service in the Philippines from 1906 to 1908, and again in 1909. He first came to Fort Sill as an Instructor in the Field Artillery School of Fire, in January, 1913, and remained until July, 1914. He then spent six months as an Instructor at Fort Riley, and returned to Fort Sill as a Battery Commander for the first six months of 1915. He was assigned to the Military Academy at West Point as an Instructor in Tactics. He became a Captain, July 1, 1916. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, August 15, 1917. After Service Commander of the 338nd Field Artillery at Camp Grant, Illinois, and the 116th Field Artillery at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, he returned to Fort



Sill to establish the Firing Center and became its Commandant. He was promoted to Colonel, July 30, 1918, and made Assistant of the Chief of Field Artillery. After the War he resigned to become President of the Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon, Kentucky, but was re-appointed a Major by President Wilson.

Miami Municipal Airport - Miami, Oklahoma.  
Named from the city of Miami, Oklahoma.

Muskogee Army Air Field - Muskogee, Oklahoma.  
Named from the city of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Mustang Field - El Reno, Oklahoma.  
Mustang is the name given to the little half-wild horses found in the Southwest. There is a Mustang Creek named for these horses.

Perry Municipal Airport - Perry, Oklahoma.  
Named from the city of Perry, Oklahoma.

Post Field - Fort Sill, Oklahoma.  
Named for Henry B. Post, of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, who was born in New York, June 18, 1865. He was appointed from New York as Second Lieutenant, February 11, 1911, and assigned to the Twenty-Fifth Infantry. He was killed at San Diego, California, February 9, 1914, while attempting to set an altitude record.

Reno Quartermaster Depot (Resubint) - Fort Reno, Oklahoma.  
Named in honor of Major General Jesse L. Reno, United States Volunteers. Major General Reno fell at the Battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862. After the extensive surrenders in 1877 of the hostile Indians at the North, a portion of the Northern Chennes, less than one thousand men, women and children, were sent under Military guard from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, where they were turned over to the Indian Agent, August 8, 1877. On September 9, 1898, at night, about 375 of them under Dull Knife, Wild Hog and Little Wolf, broke away from the Reservation and fled Northward through Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska. Troops went out from Fort Reno and other Posts,



North, East and West, to intercept them, and other Troops were brought to Fort Reno to forestall the general Indian uprising in that vicinity.

Rogers Field, Will - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.  
Named for Will Rogers, quarter-blood Cherokee Indian, born on his father's ranch near Cologah, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), November 4, 1879. He was world famous Trick Roper in Vaudeville, idol of the Stage and Screen, Radio Star, Newspaper Columnist, Philanthropist, and Humanitarian, Good Will Ambassador to the Nations of the World, and Patron of Aviation. En route to Russia, he was killed, with Wiley Post, in an Airplane accident near Point Barrow, Alaska, August 15, 1935. In 1938 the State of Oklahoma created a rambling ranch-style memorial in loving tribute to him. It was dedicated on his birthday, November 4, 1938. It is built on a twenty acre tract that he purchased in 1911 with the idea of building a home, and Mrs. Rogers gave it to the State when they decided to erect a memorial here. In 1941 five close friends of Will Rogers built a beautiful Garden and Tomb which adjoins the broad terrace. He always called Claremore, Oklahoma, home. The statue of Will Rogers stands in a Foyer. The entrance is a tower forty-six feet high, paved with subdued multicolored slate from Maine and Vermont. In the center stands the bronze statue of Will Rogers. The other statue, cast from the same mold, stands in the Hall of Statuary, Washington, D. C.

Sill, Fort - Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Dates back to 1869 when General Phillip Sheridan selected the site as his Base of Operations in dealing with the Indians. He named the fort in honor of his West Point classmate, Brigadier General Joshua Woodrow Sill. General Sill was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on December 6, 1831. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1853, and as Second Lieutenant was assigned to the Ordnance Department at Watervliet Arsenal. He was returned to the Academy, September 23, 1854, as Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, and served in that capacity until August 29, 1857. He was promoted to First





Lieutenant in 1856. He was engaged in routine duty at various Arsenals and Ordnance Departments, until January 25, 1861, when he resigned from the Army to become Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. On the call for Troops, after the firing on Fort Sumter, a few weeks after resigning his position in the Regular Army, he offered his services to the Governor of Ohio, and was promptly commissioned Adjutant General of that State. He took part in the Battle of Rich Mountain, July 11th, with the 33rd Ohio Infantry, and was commissioned Colonel of that Regiment. His Operations were principally in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. He took Command of a Brigade, November 30, 1861; was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, July 16, 1862; took part in the Battle of Percyville, the pursuit of Bragg's Army, and the Tennessee Campaign of the Army of the Cumberland. While endeavoring to rally his men at the Battle of Stone River, he was killed, December 31, 1862.

Tinker Field - Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Named for Major General Clarence Leonard Tinker, who was born November 21, 1887, in Indian Territory, and died in June, 1942. He was former Commander of the United States Air Base at Hawaii. In June, 1942, he lost his life in the Midway Battle. The Distinguished Service Medal was posthumously awarded him for his bravery. He was born near Elgin, Kansas, and was a member of the Osage Nation, and with "head rights" in the Tribe which received royalties from the oil found on the land purchased from them. He graduated from the Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington, Missouri, in 1908, and entered the Philippine Constabulary as a Second Lieutenant. He served with the 25th Infantry, in the Regular Army, and in 1916 he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He served in Arizona, California and Texas. In 1917 he was raised to Captain, and in 1918 to Temporary Major. During the First World War he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Riverside, California. In January 1920, he reverted to his permanent rank as Captain; in July he was promoted to Major; and in August he enrolled in the Flying School at March Field,



California, and learned to fly, rating as Command Pilot and Observer. He served at Post Field, Fort Sill, and completed a course at the Air Service Observation School at Post Field in 1922. During the next four years he combined Air duty with Advanced Training. He served with the Calvary School at Fort Riley, Kansas, commanding the 16th Air Squadron, and at Richards Field, Missouri. He studied at the School at Langley Field, Virginia, and at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he graduated in June, 1926. His next assignment was as Assistant Military Attache in London, England. While abroad he was awarded the Soldier's Medal with a citation which reads: "For heroism on September 21, 1926, in rescuing Commander Robert A. Burg, United States Navy, from a burning Airplane near Kenley Airdrome, London, England. Although injured and in a semi-dazed condition due to the crash, Major Tinker was able to get clear of his burning Plane, but when he realized that Commander Burg was still in the cockpit, he rushed back into the flames in an attempt to recover his passenger. He was driven back by the intense heat, but returned to the other side, and after repeated and determined efforts, being badly burned in the attempt, he extricated Commander Burg and dragged him, unconscious, to a place of safety." In 1927 he returned to the United States where he served in the office of the Chief of Air Corps in Washington, D. C., and as Assistant Commandant at the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas. His next duty was that of Commanding Officer at Mather Field and March Field, California. In February, 1934, when the Army took over the Air Mail temporarily, he commanded Route Number 18 from Oakland, California, and was sharply outspoken in his articles of this assignment for the Army, insisting that it lacked both personnel and equipment to do the job. In May he resumed his service at March Field, Commanding Pursuit and Bombardment Units, and was conspicuous in "Army Flying Meets and Armadas." In 1935 he was raised to Lieutenant Colonel and the following year to Temporary Colonel. He served at Hamilton Field, California, until 1937, and was then transferred to Washington as Chief of the Aviation Supply Division of the National Guard



Bureau. In 1939 he became Chief of the Supply Division of the office of the Chief of the Air Corps, and later, the same year, served at Barksdale Field, Louisiana, as Commanding Officer of the 27th Bombardment Group. On October 1, 1940, he was raised to Temporary Brigadier General and designated an Air Corps Wing Commander. In January, 1941, he was assigned to the 3rd Bombardment Wing, at MacDill Field, Florida, and in November he was assigned to command the 3rd Interceptor Command, 3rd Air Force, Drew Field, Florida. In December, 1941, he became Commander of the Army's Air Forces at Hawaii. He is rated as one of the outstanding Army Generals, both for his executive skill and his courage. The Osage Nation is proud of General Tinker, as is his family.

Tulsa Municipal Airport - Tulsa, Oklahoma.  
Received its name from the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Woodward Army Air Field - Woodward, Oklahoma.  
Received its name from the City of Woodward, Oklahoma.

## OREGON

Abbott, Camp - Camp Abbott, Oregon.  
Was named for Brigadier General Henry Larce Abbott. On September 2, 1855, in command of a detached party engaged on one of the Projects of the Pacific Railway Surveys, camped on the site of the Engineering Center. He had a long and distinguished career. He was born in Massachusetts in 1801, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1854. He served with distinction in the War Between the States, and reached the Brevet rank of Major General of Volunteers, and received an award "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Rebellion." After the war his activities covered a wide range of Military Engineering, and he retired in 1895, only to serve for another three decades as a Consultant to the Government and to private Enterprises. He died in 1927.

Adair, Camp - Camp Adair, Oregon.  
Named for Lieutenant Henry Rodman Adair, the



first Oregon man killed in the War with Mexico, at Carrizal, Mexico, June 31, 1916. He was born in Astoria, Oregon, April 1, 1882. At fifteen years of age he entered School for the first time at the Bishop Academy. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1904, and entered the Tenth Cavalry at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. In 1907 he was ordered to Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands, where he was stationed until 1909 when he returned for duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. In 1911 he was detailed to the Mounted Service School, where he graduated in 1912, after which he joined his Regiment at Fort Ethan Allen. In 1913 he was ordered to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and there he was detailed, in 1914, to take Post Graduate Course at Fort Riley. He returned to his Regiment at Fort Huachuca in 1915. He returned to the Border until March, 1916, when he entered Mexico with Colonel Dodd's Flying Cavalry, as Acting Adjutant. His Troops went farther into the interior of Mexico than any other, in May, marching several hundred miles. In 1912, while stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, he took part with Cavalry Officers from Belgium, Holland, Canada and England in the International Horse Show in New York, where he won the open water jump, clearing the eighteen foot distance with a foot to spare. The skirmish, in which Lieutenant Adair was killed, began following a conference between his own Captain Boyd and the Mexican leader, Gomez. Before Captain Boyd could return to his Troops the Mexicans began firing on the Americans. For two hours the Battle raged as the Americans made their advance. Three days after the Battle thirty-nine dead Mexicans were found on the Battlefield and twelve Americans, including the bodies of Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair. The advance was made against two machine guns, one in an irrigation ditch and the other under cover of an orchard with barbed wire protecting their position. Lieutenant Adair led some few of his men through cross fire from these guns and apparently routed the gun crews because his body was found in the rear of the machine gun positions. News stories of the time indicate that Lieutenant Adair accounted for at least fifteen Mexicans, with no weapon but his automatic pistol and that of his Orderly. His Orderly is recorded as a





poor shot, while Lieutenant Adair was one of the best marksmen in the Tenth Calvary, his Regiment. The Orderly kept ammunition in clips of both pistols while Lieutenant Adair did the firing.

Clatsop, Camp - Warrenton, Oregon.

Named from Clatsop County, Oregon.

Corvallis Army Air Field - Corvallis, Oregon.

Takes its name from the city of Covallis, Oregon.

Madras Army Air Field - Madras, Oregon.

Named from Madras, Oregon.

Medford Army Air Field - Medford, Oregon.

Received its name from the city of Medford, Oregon.

Pendleton Field - Pendleton, Oregon.

Received its name from the city of Pendleton, Oregon.

Portland Army Air Base - Portland, Oregon.

Name comes from the city of Portland, Oregon.

Redmond Army Air Field - Redmond, Oregon.

Received its name from the Town of Redmond, Oregon.

Salem Army Air Field - Salem, Oregon.

Received its name from the city of Salem, Oregon.

Stevens, Fort - Fort Stevens, Oregon.

Named in honor of Isaac Ingalls Stevens, Military Engineer, born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1817. He graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839 and entered the Army as a Second Lieutenant of Engineers. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the following year. He was employed on the New England Coast Fortifications until the opening of the Mexican War, and was then assigned to General Scott's Staff as Adjutant of Engineers. For conspicuous gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico, he was breveted Captain and Major. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the Army and became Governor of Washington Territory, and was its delegate in Congress for two terms. Soon after the attack on Fort Sumter he was appointed.



Colonel of the 79th New York Highlanders. On September 28, 1861, he was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on July 4, 1862, was promoted to Major General. On September following, he was killed in Battle near Chantilly, Virginia.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot - Ordnance, Oregon.  
Named from the Town of Umatilla, Oregon.

White, Camp - Camp White, Oregon.  
Was named for Major General George A. White, Commander of the famed Oregon Forty-First Division. He was born in Illinois and later moved to Utah where he joined the National Guard as a Private and later became Sergeant. In 1907 he moved to Oregon and became a Lieutenant in the Oregon National Guard where he served in practically every capacity, and in 1915 rose to the rank of Adjutant General. In the spring of 1941 he was taken ill but refused to leave his duties and led his Division through two strenuous Maneuvers that summer, and not until completed would he consent to consult a Doctor. His illness was very serious and he passed away in the fall of 1941.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County Airport - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  
Named from the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Carlisle Barracks - Carlisle, Pennsylvania.  
Takes its name from the City of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Cherokee Ordnance Works - Denville, Pennsylvania.  
Takes its name from the Cherokee Indians.

Connellsville Municipal Airport - Connellsville, Pennsylvania.  
So named because of its location near Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

Cressena Ordnance Plant - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
Named from the Town of Cressena, Pennsylvania.



Deshon General Hospital - Butler, Pennsylvania.  
named for Lieutenant Colonel George Deshon. He was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, August 5, 1865. He obtained an appointment to West Point Military Academy in the famous class of which General Pershing was a member. During the four years there, General Pershing and Colonel Deshon established a deep and life-long friendship. After graduation Colonel Deshon was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the 23rd Infantry stationed at Fort Wayne. He studied Medicine at the Detroit Medical College which is now the Medical Department of Wayne University. Deshon resigned from the Army early in 1890 and entered Bellevue Medical College, New York, and then practiced in Fall River, Massachusetts. He then took a post graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He gave up the practice and accepted a position as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Orchard Lake, Michigan, pending a vacancy in the Medical Corps of the Army for which he might qualify. He re-entered the Army as an Assistant Surgeon and was assigned to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. He was then stationed at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, but was assigned to the 11th Cavalry in the Philippines and served in the Western Pacific for four years during which time he saw insurrection in China during the Boxer Campaign, and did service on the Hospital Ship, "Relief." During this service he was a victim of a tropical disorder from which he never entirely recovered. Upon his return to the States and following a period of treatment for this tropical disorder, he was ordered to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained four years. He served as Commanding Officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, from 1907 to 1913, thence to command of the Medical Supply Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, California, for a short period before being detailed as Superintendent of the Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone. This service was followed by a year of duty as Chief Surgeon of the Panama Canal Department of the Army before returning to the States at the declaration of War with Germany in April, 1917, as Chief Surgeon of the Northwest Department. A few weeks following his arrival in Boston he was



stricken by a continued fever and while convalescing from this illness he was suddenly seized with a heart attack and died at his quarters on June 24, 1917.

Frankford Arsenal - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
There have been many theories advanced on the name of Frankford. In the early settlement of Pennsylvania there was a Creek running through the area which is now known as Frankford. The area on one side of this Creek was owned by a group of free traders and, as one of their services, they maintained a ferry service there. This particular ferry was operated by a man named Frank, so it soon became known as Frank's Ford. The Creek eventually became known as Frankford Creek, thus giving that name to the general area. During the settlement of Germantown there was a well known Trading Company known as the Frankfort Company which originated in Germany. It was thought that they purchased some land around the area now known as Frankford, thus giving it the name of Frankfort or Frankford. One of William Penn's Surveyors was a man named Holmes. He did considerable surveying work around this section. Holmes originally came from a Town in Ireland named Frankfort, and it is believed that he gave that name to this section of the country.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport - Caragolis, Pennsylvania.  
Named from the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The name Greater Pittsburgh was given to this Field to designate it as the future Airport of the Greater Pittsburgh Area.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation - Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.  
Four centuries ago this territory was settled by the Susquehanna Indians. Blue and Second Mountains border the territory. Through "gaps" in the mountain chains the early settlers pushed their way during the days of colonization. A combination of the early settlement by the Redskins plus the neutral gateways which the white man pushed, provided the coining of the name of "Indian Gap."





Jersey City Quartermaster Sub Depot - Fleetwood, Pennsylvania.

Named from the City of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Keystone Ordnance Works - Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Name received from the "Keystone State," Pennsylvania.

Letterkenny Ordnance Depot - Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Took its name from the Township in which most of it is located.

Marietta Transportation Corps Depot - Marietta, Pennsylvania.

Received its name from the City of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

Mifflin, Fort - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Fort Mifflin was an important defense of the City of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War. It was originally known as Mud Island. Thomas Mifflin was a noted Pennsylvanian of Quaker background who became Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington, June 23, 1775. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and later became Governor of Pennsylvania, serving three terms. In 1776 he was sent by Washington to Philadelphia to rouse the authorities and to appeal to the need for reinforcements, and his spirited appeals bore good results. It is believed that the name of Mud Island was changed to Fort Mifflin in his honor.

Model Farms - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Model Farms was operated during World War II by one of the hotels in Philadelphia (now out of business), as a model experiment. Sometime ago the Installation became City property, and is now partly cultivated, although much is used for sewerage disposal.

New Cumberland Army Service Forces Depot - New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Named from the City of New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.



Olmsted Field - Middletown, Pennsylvania.

Name: Robert S. Olmsted, of the Army Air Service, who was killed in Gordon Bennett International Balloon Races, September 23, 1923, when his Balloon was struck by lightning at Nistlerode, Holland. He had previously been stationed in the Industrial War Plans Section at the Middletown Air Port. He was born on July 28, 1886, at Sheldon, Vermont. Prior to his entry into the Military Service he was Designing Engineer for the Boston and Albany Railroad. He studied Civil Engineering at Tufts College, Franklin Union, and Boston College. In September, 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and was sent to the Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebraska, for instruction in Ballooning. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, January 9, 1918, and was assigned to duty with a Balloon Detachment at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In April he was sent back to Fort Omaha for duty as an Instructor in the Balloon School. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, September 17, 1918. After a course of training in Lighter-than-air work at Rose Field, Arcadia, California, he was transferred in November, 1918, to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Training Division, Office Chief of Air Service. He later pursued a course of Instruction in Airship Piloting at Langley Field, Virginia, and was rated as an Airship Pilot. His last assignment was with the Industrial War Plans Division of the Air Service, with Station at Middletown, Pennsylvania. He participated as any Army Air Service entrant in the International Balloon Race which started from Birmingham, Alabama, in September, 1920, finishing sixth. With Lieutenant Shoptaw as his Aide, won first place in the National Balloon Race, which started from Indianapolis, Indiana, his victory entitling him to compete for the famous Gordon Bennett Trophy in the International Balloon Race at Brussels, Belgium. This contest started from Brussels on September 23rd. The Army Balloon S-6 piloted by First Lieutenant Olmsted, with Lieutenant Shoptaw as Aide, was struck by lightning while it was sailing in a blinding storm over Nistlerode, Holland, resulting in the instant death of the two Officers, upon whom the Army pinned its faith to win the Trophy permanently for America.



Philadelphia Armor Plate Plant - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Named From The City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Cargo Port of Embarkation - S. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Named From the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Named From The City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Signal Depot - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Named From the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pottstown Ordnance Plant - Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Received its name from the City of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

Reading Army Air Field - Reading, Pennsylvania.

Named From the City of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Reynolds, Camp - Greenville, Pennsylvania.

Named For John Fulton Reynolds who was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1820, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1841, being assigned to the Artillery Corps. In the Mexican War he served under General Taylor, and won promotion at Monterey and Buena Vista. He served in Oregon and Utah, and in 1860 and 1861, was Commandant at West Point. In the War Between the States he commanded Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Peninsula Campaign until the Battle of Glendale, on June 30, 1862, when he was captured. Six weeks later he was released by exchange, and then served at the Second Battle of Bull Run. He commanded the Pennsylvania Militia when Lee invaded that State. He was held in reserve at Chancellorsville though he asked to be sent to the Front. On July 1, 1863, he hastened with his Corps to Gettysburg to head off Lee, selected the position upon which the Federal Army won its victory, and he was killed at the head of his Troops at the Beginning of the Battle.



Susquehanna Sub-Depot of the Letterkenny Ordnance Depot - Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Neckewelder's explanation of the name "Susquehanna" is the one that has generally been accepted: "The word Susquehanna, properly Sisquehanne, from Sisku 'mud,' and hanne, 'river,' was probably, at an early date in the settlement of this country, overheard by someone while the Indians were remarking, at the time of the flood or freshet, 'Uuh! Sisquehanne' ---- which is 'How muddy the river is.' Thus this word is interpreted as meaning 'muddy river.'" Another interpretation is that it means "the long, crooked river," or "the river of the winding shore." The most recent explanation has been given by James McKirdy, who believes that Susquehanna is derived from the Delaware Indian word "Saskwihanang," signifying "the straight river," or, more accurately, the place of the straight river."

Tobyhanna Military Reservation - Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.

Named from Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.

Valley Forge General Hospital - Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Was named because of its location, being only five miles from Valley Forge Park, where General Washington and his tattered Army spent the Winter of 1777-1778. The hardships undergone in that Winter testified to the fortitude of the Continental Army. The site includes a State Park.

RHODE ISLAND

Adams, Fort - Newport, Rhode Island.

Named for President John Adams, who was born in that part of Massachusetts that is now the City of Quincy, on October 30, 1735. He graduated from Harvard in 1755, taught School in Worcester, and was admitted to the Bar in 1758, and rapidly built up a large practice. As a leader of the Whigs, he first attained public notice in 1765. His moral courage was later demonstrated when he successfully defended British Soldiers tried for the Boston Massacre. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1770, was chosen as one of the five to represent his State in the first Continental Congress in 1774, and served until 1778.





As a member he was instrumental in the appointment of George Washington as commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, and, also in securing the passage of the Declaration of Independence. The next ten years he spent in Europe, except for a brief return to the United States in 1779. He was Commissioner to France in 1788, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, and later Minister to Holland. He helped to negotiate Treaties with Europe, was Minister to England, 1785 to 1788, and was elected Vice President in 1792 and served two terms, and succeeded George Washington to the Presidency in 1796, and was the first President to live in the White House. As a colleague to Benjamin Franklin and John Jay in France, he negotiated peace with England to end the Revolutionary war. Adams was second only to Alexander Hamilton as a Federalist leader, but became embittered by intrigues and strife within the Party during his Presidency. He was defeated by Thomas Jefferson in 1800. He retired to private life, but died July 4, 1826. He was buried in a crypt under the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, in Quincy, Massachusetts. Fort Adams was built in 1799 during his Presidency. Before the gateway leading to the Battery was completed, Major Tousand who had charge of the construction, had built a temporary arch decked with wreaths of evergreen and over its keystone was a tablet inscribed:

"Fort Adams  
Rock on which the  
Storm will Beat."

Burnside, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Named for Ambrose Everett Burnside who was born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824. He graduated from West Point Military Academy with distinction in 1847. At the beginning of the War Between the States Governor Sprague offered Lieutenant Burnside the Command of a Regiment. He hastened to Rhode Island, and four days later, April 21, 1861, passed through New York at the head of the first Detachment of Rhode Island Volunteers for the defense of Washington. In the First Battle of Bull Run he commanded a Brigade and displayed such force and Military ability as to be highly commended, and received the



appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers. In the spring of 1866, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and filled that office until 1871. He was United States Senator from June 1875 until his death, September 1, 1881.

Church, Fort - Little Compton, Rhode Island.

Named for Colonel Benjamin Church who was born in 1639 at Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1674 he had bought land and moved to Sogkonate (Little Compton, Rhode Island), where he became well acquainted with the Indians and was soon in great esteem among them. The outbreak of King Philip's War in June, 1675, found him living on the Frontier. He constantly urged his superior Officers to pursue the enemy instead of building Forts, but his suggestions were ignored. In the "Great Swamp Fight," on December 19, 1675, near South Kingston, Rhode Island, he played a prominent part as Captain of a Plymouth Company and was twice wounded. Had his advice, that the Troops be allowed to remain and recuperate in the Narragansett Fort, been followed, the English losses from exposure on the return march might have been greatly diminished. During the following spring and summer the Troops of the United States Colonies undertook the systematic destruction of the Indians' corn and the capture of warriors, with their women and children. By offering his captives their choice between slavery or fighting against their kinsmen, he enlisted many Indians in his Forces, and, with their assistance, took additional prisoners, including a squaw and son of Philip. The Sachem himself, with his remaining followers, took refuge in a swamp near Mount Hope (Bristol, Rhode Island). Betrayed by a deserter, he was ambushed by Church in August 1676, and shot in attempting to escape, by Alderman, one of Church's Indians. During the following twelve years Church lived at various places within the Plymouth Colony, where he bought lands and served occasionally as Magistrate or Selectman. During King William's and Queen Anne's Wars he served as Major, and later Colonel, in five Expeditions against the French and Indians in Maine and Nova Scotia, in the last of which, in 1704, he plundered the French Town of Les Mines and ordered the Governor of Fort Royal to discontinue



the raids on the English settlements. He retired in disgust in 1704, being poorly compensated for his services. He seems to have been a man of "uncommon activity" even in his later years, when he had grown so fat that the aid of a stout Sergeant was needed to lift him over fallen trees. On one occasion his impetuosity caused some of his French prisoners to be "knocked on the head," an act which he found difficult to explain on his return to Boston. He died January 17, 1718, near Little Compton, Rhode Island, from injuries sustained in a fall from his horse.

Getty, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Named for George Washington Getty, born October 2, 1819. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in July, 1840, and was made Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1845, Captain in 1854, Major in 1863, and Colonel of Infantry in 1866, and was transferred to the 3rd Artillery in 1871. He served in the Canadian Border War, the Mexican War (being breveted Captain for gallantry), in the Seminole War, and the War Between the States. For gallant conduct during the latter, he was breveted Lieutenant Colonel, Brigadier General, and Major General of the United States Army. He was severely wounded in the Battle of The Wilderness, May 5, 1864. On April 3, 1867, he was given command of the District of New Mexico. He was retired from active service, October 2, 1888, and died in Forest Glen, Maryland, October 1, 1901.

Greble, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Named for John Trout Greble, Second Artillery. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 9, 1834. He acquired his preliminary education at the Grammar and High Schools of Philadelphia, and later received his Bachelor's Degree. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1850, and graduated in 1854, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, 2nd Artillery. He served in Florida against the Seminole Indians from 1854 to 1856. He was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics at the Military Academy, December, 1856. In October, 1860, he was assigned to active duty at Fortress Monroe at Artillery School, and in



defense of Fortress Monroe in 1861. The possession of Fortress Monroe was of most importance to both the North and the South. Colonel J. B. Magruder who had deserted his Flag was sent down the Virginia Peninsula with a considerable Force and attempted its seizure. General B. F. Butler, who was then in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, took measures to oppose him. General E. W. Pearce was placed in command of an Expedition that was to march in two columns against the Insurgents. He was to lead the 5th New York Regiment, and Townsend's Third, to Little Bethel where he was to be joined by Detachments from Colonel Phelps's Command at Newport News.. The latter was composed of Battalions from Massachusetts and Vermont Troops. Bendix's Germans of New York, known as Steuben Rifle Regiment, and a Battery of two field pieces were in charge of Lieutenant John T. Greble of the Regular Army with eleven Artillery men. He had protected the rear and saved his Troops from complete destruction. He had given orders to withdraw from the Field when he was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed, June 10, 1861.

Greene, Fort Nathanael - Narragansett, Rhode Island.

Named for General Nathanael Greene who was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island. He sympathized strongly with the Revolutionists and in 1774 joined "the Kentish Guards" and on this account was expelled from the Society of Friends. In 1775 he was appointed to the Command of the contingent of one thousand men raised by Rhode Island, and after joining Washington at Boston, he was named Brigadier General. In 1776 he was made Major General and accompanied Washington to New Jersey, where he took part in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. At the urgent request of Washington in 1778, he accepted the office of Quartermaster General, on the understanding, however, that he should retain the right to command in the Field, a right of which he took advantage at the Battle of Monmouth, June 24th, of the same year, and at the Battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780. In August following, he resigned his office, and on December 2nd he





succeeded Gates in the command of the Southern Army. In this position he restored his troops to a condition of efficiency. At the beginning of the Campaign the enemy was attacked at Cowpens with success. Soon Greene felt strong enough to attack the enemy at Guilford Court House, and though he was defeated, the British Army, a few days afterward, retreated towards Washington. After following a short distance in pursuit, he advanced into South Carolina and attacked Lord Rawdon at Camden, and again suffered a defeat. After capturing a number of Forts he again engaged Lord Rawdon at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, which resulted in the British abandoning South Carolina. For his service in the Campaign he was presented with two pieces of captured Ordnance, a British Standard, and a Gold Medal. Georgia and North and South Carolina also made him valuable land grants. He died from sunstroke at his estate of Malberry Grove, Savannah, Georgia, June 19, 1786.

Hillsgrove Army Air Field - Providence, Rhode Island.

Named from the Village of Hillsgrove, Rhode Island.

Kearny, Fort Philip - Saunderstown, Rhode Island.

Named for Philip Kearny, who was born in New York on June 2, 1815. He graduated from Columbia College in 1833, and studied Law. In 1837 he became a Lieutenant in a Regiment of which his uncle, Stephen Watts Kearny, was Commander. He went to France to study Military Science, and served in the French Army in Algiers. In the Mexican War he was on General Scott's Staff, and was pronounced by that Officer the finest Soldier he ever knew. He distinguished himself at Contreras and Churubusco, and in the final assault upon the City of Mexico. Afterward he served in California and Oregon. In 1851 he went to Europe again and remained there for ten years, serving gallantly in the French Army. He came home in 1861, was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers and did brilliant work in the Peninsula Campaign, and was made Major General on July 4, 1862, and was killed in the Battle of Chantilly on September 1, 1862. He was a superb disciplinarian, and Annals of American Wars have the name of no braver or more



knightly man.

Varnum, Fort - Narragansett, Rhode Island.

Named for James Mitchell Varnum, who was born in Massachusetts in 1749, and died in Marietta, Ohio, January 10, 1780. He graduated from Rhode Island College (now Brown University), and studied Law and practiced in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. When the Revolution broke out he was appointed Colonel of a Regiment to be raised and afterward received a commission from Congress when Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief. In February, 1777, Varnum became Brigadier General and commanded all the Troops on the Jersey side of the Delaware, when the British and Hessians took possession of Philadelphia. In 1779 he resigned his commission, and was a Delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental Congress, 1780 to 1782, and again in 1786 to 1787. In 1787 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Northwest Territory, and removed to Marietta, Ohio.

Wetherell, Fort - Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Is named for the late Captain Alexander Maccomb Wetherell, Sixth Infantry, United States Army. He was born in Pennsylvania. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1867; First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875; Captain, January 3, 1890. He served as Regimental Quartermaster Sixth Infantry from March 1, 1887 to January 3, 1890. He was killed in action at the Battle of San Juan, Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken Army Air Field - Aiken, South Carolina.

Received its name from the City of Aiken, South Carolina.

Barnwell Municipal Airport - Barnwell, South Carolina.

Named from the Town of Barnwell, South Carolina.

Bennettsville Municipal Airport - Bennettsville, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Bennettsville, South Carolina.



Charleston Army Air Field - Charleston, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

Charleston Ordnance Depot - Charleston, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

Charleston Port of Embarkation - Charleston, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Charleston, South Carolina.

Columbia Army Air Base - Columbia, South Carolina.

Was named from the City of Columbia, South Carolina.

Coronaca Army Air Field - Greenwood, South Carolina.

Named for Coronaca, South Carolina, a little Settlement near which it is located.

Croft, Camp - Camp Croft, South Carolina.

Named for Major General Edward Croft who was born in Greenville, South Carolina, July 11, 1875. He graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy, (The Citadel) in Charleston, in 1896. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July 25, 1898, and advanced through the grade to that of Colonel, July 17, 1920, having held the temporary ranks of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel during World War I. He was appointed Major General, Chief of Infantry United States Army, May 6, 1933, for a period of four years. He was retired from active service with the rank of Major General, October 31, 1939, upon his own request, after more than thirty-nine years of service. He died January 28, 1959, in Greenville, South Carolina, where he was living. He was on the General Staff Corps eligible list and was detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. Was a graduate of the Infantry-Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1904; General Staff School in 1921; and the Army War College in 1924. He entered the Military Service during the Spanish-American War, and formed the 19th United States Infantry in Puerto Rico. He was on duty with the 19th Infantry in the Philippines and was Instructor in the Philippines, and was in many



Engagements in that vicinity with the Philippine Insurgents. On July 27, 1901, he was wounded in action. He received the Purple Heart Decorations. The citation reads: "During this engagement Lieutenant Croft was seriously wounded, but in spite of his wound he retained command and coolly directed the action of his troops until an officer arrived with reinforcements." He was made Aide to General R. P. Hughes who was commanding the Department of the Visayas, October 31, 1901. In June, 1917, General Croft, then a Major, sailed for France in command of the second Battalion of the 26th Infantry with the American Expeditionary Forces. Later his promotion brought him back to the United States where he was placed in charge of the Division Schools, Reserve Officers Training Corps. He was in command of the 380th Infantry Regiment at Camp Sherman, Ohio, when the First World War ended.

Florence Army Air Field - Florence, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Florence, South Carolina.

Greenville Army Air Base - Greenville, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Greenville, South Carolina.

Hartsville Municipal Airport - Hartsville, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Hartsville, South Carolina.

Jackson, Fort - Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Named for Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw Settlement on the border between the Carolinas. His Military career began in boyhood. At thirteen he was taken prisoner by the British when they invaded South Carolina. In 1788 he became Public Prosecutor of the Western District of North Carolina (now Tennessee). In 1796 he was elected to Congress, and two years later he was made Judge of the Tennessee State Supreme Court. As Major General of the State Militia, he volunteered with his 2,500 men when the War of 1812 broke out. In 1814 he subdued the raiding Creek Indians in a Battle at Horseshoe Bend, Alabama. He was made Major General in the Regular Army and given command of the Department of the South, and





he captured Pensacola, without Orders, on November 6, 1814. The Battle of New Orleans in which a victory over a British Force of 1,200 was won on January 8, 1815, made him a popular Military hero. He again invaded Florida and won a victory over the Seminole Indians and seized Saint Marks. Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819, and two years later Jackson became Governor of the Territory. From 1823 to 1825 he was United States Senator from Tennessee. After being defeated for the Presidency in 1824, he was elected in 1828 and reelected in 1832. The Administrations of "Old Hickory," as he was popularly called, were marked by the introduction of the "Spoils System" into United States Politics; demise of the United States Bank; growth of authority of the Federal Government; reduction of Tariff; speculation and inflation. He was a man of action and a vigorous leader. He retired from office with an even greater following than when elected. He died, June 8, 1845.

Johns Island Municipal Airport - Johns Island, South Carolina.

Named from Johns Island, South Carolina.

Moultrie, Fort - Moultrieville, South Carolina.

The Fortification of Sullivan's Island was first built early in 1776 and called Fort Sullivan. It was a crude work of palmetto logs and earth and was garrisoned by Colonel William Moultrie. Work on the present Fort was commenced in 1841. It was named in honor of Colonel George W. Getty, Fourth United States Artillery, Brevet Major General United States Volunteers. The name was changed to Fort Moultrie in honor of Major General William Moultrie, Continental Army, who rendered conspicuous service during the Revolutionary War. General Moultrie was born in 1731. At the surrender of Charleston, where he was later in Command, he was taken prisoner but was exchanged in 1782. He was promoted to Major General in that year. In 1785 and in 1794 he served as South Carolina's Governor. He died in 1805. This Fort occupies a site on or near which fortifications have existed since the early days of the Revolutionary War. In December, 1775, Colonel Moultrie took possession of Sullivan's Island



and commenced the erection of a facine Battery which was designated to aid in protecting the City of Charleston from two British Ships of War already in the Harbor. Early in 1776, Colonel Moultrie was ordered to build a strong Fort upon Sullivan's Island, "large enough to accomodate 1000 men" and to take command there. The Merlons (walls) were sixteen feet thick and sufficiently high to cover the men from the fire that might be directed upon them from the tops of the British Vessels. It was first called Fort Sullivan, but was named Fort Moultrie after its gallant defense by its Commander in June, 1776. The Fort mounted twenty-six heavy cannon and was unsuccessfully attacked by the British Fleet of nine Vessels (270 guns) under Sir Peter Parker, on June 2, 1776. The Fort was surrendered to the British in April, 1780, and was held by them until the end of the Revolutionary War. During 1798 a new Fort was erected on the site of the old one, but this latter work was practically destroyed by a hurricane in 1804. While in possession of the Confederate Troops, the Fort was reinforced by earthen batteries extending the whole length of Sullivan's Island. The Fort was surrendered to the United States Forces on February 18, 1865.

Myrtle Beach Army Air Field - Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

Gets its name from the City of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

North Municipal Airport - North, South Carolina.  
Named from North, South Carolina.

Orangeburg Municipal Airport - Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Named from the City of Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Shaw Field - Sumter, South Carolina.

Named for Lieutenant Irvin David Shaw, of South Carolina, who was one of the first Americans to go into action in the Air against the Enemy in World War I. He was the only Flyer from Sumter County, South Carolina, killed in action Overseas. He was born September 30, 1894, at Alcolu, South Carolina, was educated at Sumter High School,



Davidson College, and Georgia Tech. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he received training in Aviation at Ohio State University. Soon he was shipped Overseas with the AEF to Britain. In April, 1918, he was attached to the Royal Air Force after Advanced Training at Oxford and in Scotland, and went to France with the RAF's 40th Squadron. He was considered one of the most daring and skillful Pilots in the Outfit. Friends later reported that when he was ordered to go back of the Line fifteen miles on dangerous reconnaissances, he went eighteen and twenty instead to bring a more accurate report. He brought down his first German Plane in June, 1918. It was while returning to the Lines after a long reconnaissance on July 9, 1918, that he met his death. His Plane was attacked by three Enemy Scouts. After downing one of them his Plane was hit and was observed falling to pieces in mid-air. His remains were permanently buried in the British Military Cemetery, Courcellette, Department of Somme, where his grave was cared for by the British Government until the start of World War II.

Stark General Hospital - Charleston, South Carolina.

Named for Alexander N. Stark of the United States Medical Corps. He was one of the best operating Surgeons the Army had during World War I. He ended his career as Army Surgeon, which is the title he attained, as Chief Surgeon of the First Army in the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Sumter, Fort - Moultrieville, South Carolina.

Named for Thomas Sumter, born in Virginia in 1734. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Second South Carolina Regiment of Riflemen in 1776, and later was promoted to Brigadier General. After Charleston surrendered to the English in May, 1780, he withdrew to North Carolina where he recruited a large body of Troops. He defeated a British Force on the Catawba River, July 12, 1780, and on August 15th of the same year, he captured Lord Cornwallis's supply train and its convoy, but was overtaken and routed by Tarleton on August 18th while encamped on Fishing Creek.



South Carolina. In a few days, however, he recruited another Force with which he continually harassed the Enemy. In February, 1781, he defeated a part of the British Force on its way toward Camden, South Carolina, and on May 10th of the same year, he captured a Force of the Enemy at Orangeburg, South Carolina. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1793, and United States Senator from 1801 to 1810. He died, June 1, 1832. Fort Sumter required ten years to complete it after it was started in 1829. It was built upon a base of rock, and this artificially created island and one and one-fourth acre inclosure became the chief defender of Charleston and its Harbors. On April 12, 1861, it was surrounded by devastating fire from the other Charleston Harbor Fortresses and it became necessary for Major Anderson to surrender to Brigadier General G. T. Beauregard. This Fort was the object of attack by Union Forces from April 7, 1863 to February 17, 1865, and was evacuated on the latter date. After the War Between the States, it was repaired by the Federal Government, and modern guns were placed upon it in the War with Spain.

Sumter Municipal Airport - Sumter, South Carolina.  
Received its name from the City of Sumter, South Carolina.

Walterboro Army Air Field - Walterboro, South Carolina.  
Named from Walterboro, South Carolina.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Hills Ordnance Depot - Igloo, South Dakota.  
Name is taken from the Black Hills. The original Indian name for the Black Hills was Paha Sapa which means "Shadowland," so called because the pines are so dark that the Hills appear as black from a distance. The Mount Rushmore National Monument in the Black Hills is the most impressive monument ever executed by man. The features of the four great Americans, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, being carved on the face of Mount Rushmore, are distinguishable at eighteen miles. The head of Washington is sixty feet from hair line to the point of his





chin. The nose of Lincoln is longer than the entire face of the famed Sphinx of Egypt. Gutzon Borglum was the Sculptor.

Pierre Army Air Field - Pierre, South Dakota.  
Was so named because it is located a short distance from the City of Pierre, South Dakota.

Rapid City Army Air Base - Rapid City, South Dakota.  
Named from the City of Rapid City, South Dakota.

Sioux Falls Army Air Field - Sioux Falls, South Dakota.  
Named from the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Watertown Army Air Field - Watertown, South Dakota.  
Named from the City of Watertown, South Dakota.

#### TENNESSEE

Campbell Army Air Field - Clarksville, Tennessee.  
Named for William Bowen Campbell who was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, and spent part of his young manhood in Virginia. On his return to Tennessee, he entered the practice of Law at Carthage. In 1831 he was elected by the Legislature to his first office, that of the Attorney Generalship of the State. For some years he made his home in Sparta, Tennessee. He left Sparta and returned to Carthage, and in 1835 was elected Representative for Smith County. The next year he served with distinction in the Florida War. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, he was elected Colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment and served as a Volunteer for a year. Upon his return from the Mexican War, he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Tennessee. In 1851, he was nominated by the Whigs for the Governorship, and was the last Whig Governor of Tennessee. At the end of one term he refused to run again and entered into business. He became President of the Bank of Middle Tennessee, and made his home in Lebanon. He was opposed to Secession and declined a high Military Command offered by President Davis, and in 1862 accepted a Brigadier Generalship in the Federal Army upon the understanding that he should not be assigned to active



duty in the Field. He was one of the Representatives elected to the 39th Congress. On August 9, 1867, he died at his home in Lebanon. He was an outstanding Indian fighter, Soldier, Lawyer, Judge, and popular figure of nearly a century ago.

Duck River Plant - Columbia, Tennessee.

Was so named because it is located near the Duck River.

Dyersburg Army Air Field - Dyersburg, Tennessee.

Named from the City of Dyersburg, Tennessee.

Forrest, Camp - Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

Named for Nathan Bedford Forrest, born in Tennessee on July 13, 1821. He became a farmer, slave dealer and cotton planter. In the War Between the States he was a Confederate Cavalry Officer, beginning as Colonel of a Regiment of his own raising. He escaped from Fort Donelson before its fall, fought at Chattanooga, Shiloh, and Chickamauga. In 1864 he captured Fort Pillow, where his Soldiers massacred the negro Troops of the Fort, an incident which caused him to be regarded with much reproach, though his personal responsibility for it had been denied. He surrendered at Gainesville on May 9, 1865. After the War he was interested in Railroad Management. He was asked after the War to what he attributed his success in so many Actions, and he replied, "Well, I got there first with the most men." His words of command as he led the Charge were unique, "Forward men, and mix with 'em."

Holston Ordnance Works - Kingsport, Tennessee.

Was so named because it is located on the Holston River.

Kennedy General Hospital - Memphis, Tennessee.

Named in honor of Brigadier General James M. Kennedy, a distinguished Army Surgeon. He served in the Medical Corps of the Army from May 12, 1893, to December 4, 1929, and was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Cuba, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Navy Cross, for his outstanding work as Surgeon of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, New Jersey, during the First World War. Prior to his death he was Commanding



General of the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C. On a plaque which is the entrance hall of the main administration building of this Station is: "DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES M. KENNEDY CORPS UNITED STATES ARMY BORN DECEMBER 4, 1865 DIED OCTOBER 15, 1930 HE SERVED HIS COUNTRY THROUGH MAY 12, 1893 TO DECEMBER 4, 1929 AND A GRATEFUL GOVERNMENT AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AND THE NAVY CROSS." It has been said that the Surgeon General considered his responsibilities at the Hoboken Port of Embarkation as the most important Medical position during World War I.

Memphis Army Service Forces Depot - Memphis, Tennessee.

Takes its name from the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Memphis General Depot - Memphis, Tennessee.

Takes its name from the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Memphis Municipal Airport - Memphis, Tennessee.

Takes its name from the City of Memphis, Tennessee.

Milan Ordnance Depot - Milan, Tennessee.

Name is taken from the Town of Milan, Tennessee.

Nashville Army Air Center - Nashville, Tennessee.

Received its name from the City of Nashville, Tennessee.

Nashville Municipal Airport - Nashville, Tennessee.

Received its name from the City of Nashville, Tennessee.

Northern Field, William - Tullahoma, Tennessee.

Named for William Lee Northern, Jr., born January 25, 1920, in Nashville, Tennessee. He attended Clemson School and Walter Stokes School, Nashville, Tennessee, (Grammar Schools). He also attended Central High School in Nashville, and graduated from this High School, where he was President of the Senior Class. Upon graduating he worked at the National Life and Accident Company home office in Nashville during the summers. He also attended Vanderbilt University, and while there, began his Air Corps training under the Civilian



Pilots Training Program. He enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps, and entered the Army in 1940 at Hicks Field, Texas, where he received his Army Primary Training. He was Captain of Cadets, there being only three Cadet Captains at this Field. He received his Basic Training at Randolph Field, Texas, where he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, July 11, 1941, and was selected as a Fighter Pilot and transferred to Selfridge Field, Michigan, and placed in the 94th Fighter Squadron, 1st Fighter Group, known as "the Hat in the Ring" Squadron, made famous by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. The above was the first Squadron of Flyers to fly the Lockheed Lightning P-38 Fighter Plane. This Squadron participated in the Oregon-Washington Maneuvers in October, 1941. On December 5, 1941, two days prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the 94th Squadron left Selfridge Field for San Diego, California, where they were assigned to Patrol Duty on the Pacific Ocean. Lieutenant Northern lost his life on December 21, 1941, being on Patrol Duty out of San Diego since December 7, 1941. This Squadron, on July 1, 1942, made a mass Flight from Bangor, Maine, to Iceland, to England, to North Africa, and was the first Squadron to engage Germany in Aerial Combat in World War II. While on Patrol Duty off the California Coast, his swift Army Interceptor collided in mid-air with one of a swarm of fast Pursuits and fell into the Pacific Ocean. Lieutenant Northern's body was never recovered. On November 11, 1942, this Field was officially named for him.

Smyrna Army Air Field - Smyrna, Tennessee.  
Named from the Town of Smyrna, Tennessee.

Thayer General Hospital - Nashville, Tennessee.  
Named for Doctor William Sydney Thayer, who was born in Milton, Massachusetts, June 23, 1864. He was the Chief Consultant in Medicine for the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the First World War. He was educated at Milton Academy, Harvard University, the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Paris. He came in active duty in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in 1918 and served as Director of General Medicine of the AEF, and then as Chief Consultant





in Medicine. He received the grade of Brigadier General in recognition of his work, upon retirement, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States, the Red Cross of Russia, and the rank of Officer in the Legion of Honor of France. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, December 10, 1932.

Volunteer Ordnance Works - Chattanooga, Tennessee.  
was so named as a compliment to Tennessee, "The Volunteer State," in which the Plant was located.

#### TEXAS

Abilene Army Air Field - Abilene, Texas.  
Takes its name from the City of Abilene, Texas.

Abilene Municipal Airport, Abilene, Texas.  
Takes its name from the City of Abilene, Texas.

Alice Army Air Field - Victoria, Texas.  
Name comes from a nearby Station of Alice, Texas.

Amarillo Army Air Field - Amarillo, Texas.  
Gets its name from the City of Amarillo, Texas.

Ashburn General Hospital - McKinney, Texas.  
Named in honor of Colonel Percy Moreau Ashburn, born at Batavia, Ohio, July 28, 1872. In 1906, while in the Philippines, his original research as a Medical Officer in the United States Army gave him outstanding study of filariases, yaws, and dengue, and he also discovered the method of transmission of the latter by mosquitoes. In 1909 he was made a member of the Commission to Liberia for the investigation of Medical conditions there. In 1913 he was detailed as a member and President of the Army Board for the study of tropical diseases in the Philippines and at Ancon, Panama, to be followed by his appointment as General Inspector of the Health Department of Panama. In 1917 he was detailed as the Chief Medical Officer in the Medical Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, prior to his going Overseas in 1918. While with the AEF he became a member of the Commission to examine and report upon the treatment of German War prisoners in Berne, Switzerland. Following the Armistice he was attached to the



Department of Sanitation of the Chief Surgeon's Office in Tours, France. By reason of his distinguished services he was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor. Upon his return to the United States late in 1919, he was placed in charge of the Division of Venereal Diseases, in the Surgeon General's Office. In 1920 he established the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, where he remained until 1923, when he was detailed as Professor of Military Hygiene at the United States Military Academy for a period of four years. In 1927 he was ordered to the Surgeon General's Office to become Chief of the Library Division and Librarian of the Army Medical Library, but was returned from the United States Army by reason of disability, in September, 1931, at the age of fifty-nine, but continued on duty as Librarian until July 1, 1932, when he was relieved from active service. He is recognized as an Author of distinction, having written Articles and Medical books.

Austin Municipal Airport - Austin, Texas.

Named from the City of Austin, Texas.

Barkeley, Camp - Camp Barkeley, Texas.

This name was given honoring the memory of Private David Barnes Barkeley. He was eighteen years old and a resident of San Antonio, Texas, and gave his life on a Scouting Expedition for which he had volunteered on the night of November 9, 1918. With Private Harold Johnston, the Texas boy swam the Meuse River, stole inside the German Lines and gained valuable information of Enemy positions. Johnston returned safely but Barkeley was shot to death, or possibly drowned after suffering cramp in attempting to recross the River. The Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest of this Nation for valor, was conferred on both the enlisted men. Barkeley was a member of the 89th Division at the time of his death, and had formerly served with the 90th Division.

Beaumont, William, General Hospital - El Paso, Texas.

Named for Doctor William Beaumont, born November 21, 1785, and died April 25, 1853. He was born in the State of Connecticut. He was one of the



world's greatest Physiologists, famed through the world for his experiments and discoveries. His experiments in Digestion, in which he worked on a Canadian Trapper, San Martin, have been the subject of many Medical and Biographical Articles throughout the years. He was for a long time a member of the United States Army Medical Corps and did a great work in the Army. He was a descendant of the Beaumont family of France. The Beaumont crest contains the rampart lion and the fleur de lis on the shield, as a member of the Royal Family of France.

Bergstrom Field - Austin, Texas.

Named for Captain John A. Bergstrom, Austin's first casualty in World War II. He was killed December 6, 1941, which was the day after the Japs bombed Clark Field in the Philippines, where he was stationed. A Reserve Officer in the AEF, he was called to duty about a month before Pearl Harbor. He was born August 26, 1907, and graduated at Texas A & M College where he received his Military training and Reserve Officer's commission. Before going on active duty he was a Teller in the Austin National Bank.

Big Spring Army Air Field - Big Spring, Texas.

Named from the City of Big Spring, Texas.

Biggs Field - Biggs Field, Texas.

Named for James Biggs who was a native of El Paso Texas. He attended Lamar School. On May 10, 1917, he left El Paso to train for the Field Artillery at Leon Springs where the first Training Camp was established. America had declared War on Germany a month previously. On July 20th he transferred to an Army Aviation School in Austin where he completed Ground work on September 8th. He was then transferred to Fort Wood, New York, where he remained until sailing for France on October 15th. He landed in France and was at Camp Issoudun until January 26, 1918. He did little flying because of bad weather. He, with the other Pilots, was transferred to Camp Ovest, Italy, where he received extensive training in all types of Military Planes. On May 16th he received his commission as First Lieutenant. He was sent back to Tours, France, where he stayed



until September 1st, then he was called to the Front. He met his death in France eleven days before the Armistice was signed.

Blackland Army Air Field - Waco, Texas.

Received its name because this Air Field is located on a plot of ground which is very black and is very sticky when wet.

Bliss, Fort - Fort Bliss, Texas.

Named in honor of Brevet Major William Wallace Smith Bliss, who was born in New York, in 1815. He graduated from West Point Military Academy and was plunged almost immediately into Field Service against the Indians, and within seven years he was acting as a Chief of Staff in the Florida War and Brevet Captain of Staff. He gained official notice for skill and gallantry in the succession of Battles from Palo Alto through Resaca de Palma and Monterey, to Buena Vista. He came out of the War a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and followed General Taylor to the White House as Private Secretary. With the death of General Taylor, Bliss, now Major, became Adjutant General of the Western Division, which office he held until his sudden death at the age of thirty-eight, in Louisiana.

Bowie, Camp - Camp Bowie, Texas.

Named for Colonel James Bowie (The Young Lion). The Bowie family traveled from Tennessee to Louisiana. Later James, John and Rezin Bowie bought slaves from the Pirate, Jean Lafitte, who was then in Galveston, Texas. The slaves, purchased at \$1.00 per pound, were taken into Louisiana and sold. The Bowie Knife, made famous by James Bowie, was really designed and made for his brother, Rezin. The knife had a long blade resembling a dagger, having a single edge and a straight back, except for a concave curve near the point. In 1838 Rezin Bowie issued a statement regarding the blade and its use: "Colonel James Bowie had been shot by an individual with whom he was at variance; and I presumed that a second attempt would be made by the same person to take his life, I gave him the knife to be used as occasion might require, as a defensive weapon. Some time afterward and the only time the knife was ever used for any other purpose than that for which it was





originally intended, it was resorted to by Colonel James Bowie in a chance medley, or rough fight, between himself and certain other individuals to which he was then inimical. The knife was used only as a defensive weapon and not until he had been shot down, and it was a means of saving his life. The improvement on its fabrication and the state of perfection which it has since acquired from experienced cutlers were not brought about through my agency. I would assert also that neither James Bowie or myself, at any period of our lives, ever had a duel with any person whatsoever." In the spring of 1828, James Bowie went to the Municipality of San Antonio de Texas. He was a large landholder and did much speculating in land. On an Expedition led by him and his brother, Rezin, to find the lost silver mines on the San Saba, a band of eleven men were ambushed by Indians who outnumbered them ten to one. They fought for four days and nights, killing and wounding some eighty Indians. The remainder of the Tribe withdrew. After the death of his wife, James Bowie devoted himself to fighting for Texas liberation from Mexico. A band of about one hundred and eighty-eight Texans fought to the death in the Alamo (Bowie lay dying on his cot from double pneumonia at the time), against four or five thousand Mexicans led by General Santa Anna.

Brooke Army Medical Center - Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Was named for Roger Brooke, in recognition of the outstanding manner in which he identified himself with community interests while in command of the Hospital. He was born at Sandy Springs, Maryland on June 14, 1878. He graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in 1900, and entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army on June 29, 1901. He was Chief of the Medical Service at Fort Sam Houston at one time. From 1928 to 1933 he was Commanding Officer of the Station Hospital. Early tours of duty included Philippine Islands, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. During World War I, he was Senior Instructor and later Commanding Officer of the Medical Officers Training Camp, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, where Officers and



Enlisted Men were prepared for Service with the Armed Forces. For this service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Later tours of duty included the Office of Surgeon General, the Division of Medicine and the Veterans Bureau, Gorgas Hospital in the Canal Zone, and Fort Sam Houston, where he was Chief of the Medical Service at the Station Hospital and later Commanding Officer. He was again ordered to Washington in charge of Professional Service Division, then to Letterman General Hospital, where he was in command when he received his promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. He was later transferred to the Medical Field Service School of Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, where he was on duty as Commandant until his death, December 18, 1940. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, a member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the National Tuberculosis Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons.

Brooke General Hospital - Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
(Same Brooke Army Medical Center - Fort Sam Houston, Texas).

Brooks Field - Brooks Field, Texas.

Named for Lieutenant Sidney J. Brooks, killed in a Plane crash on the eve of his graduation. He was a Student Aviator and met his death at Kelly Field, on November 13, 1917, when completing his last Flight before being commissioned. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, May 21, 1895. A high altitude record, the first mass Parachute Jumps, and several non-stop Flights, are among the many "firsts" to his credit.

Brown, Fort - Brownsville, Texas.

Was first occupied as a Military Camp by the Army of Occupation under Brevet Brigadier General Zachary Taylor in March, 1846, and a month later was given the name Fort Taylor. The name was changed to Fort Brown, May 7, 1846, in honor of Major Jacob Jennings Brown, Seventh Infantry, who fell in the defense of the Fort. Major Brown was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1775. He taught School in New Jersey for some



three years, and then spent two years in surveying near Cincinnati. He returned East and taught a few months in New York City, also writing political articles for the newspaper. He purchased several thousand acres of wilderness on the shore of Lake Ontario, and here he removed, founding the Village of Brownsville, near Watertown. In 1809 he received the command of a Military Regiment and in 1811 he was appointed Brigadier General of Militia. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was put in command of a section of the Frontier, and was present at the skirmish at Ogdensburg. He was called upon for the defense of Sackett's Harbor and this attack was made on May 29, 1813. This successful defense brought his appointment on July 19, 1813, as Brigadier General in the Army. On January 24, 1814, he was appointed Major General and assumed the Command in Western New York. He fought the fierce Battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, on July 25th, and he was seriously wounded. On Brown's Operations, Admiral Mahan says: "Barring the single episode of the Battle of New Orleans, his career on the Niagara Peninsula is the one Operation of the land War of 1812 upon which thoughtful and understanding Americans of the following generations could look with satisfaction." In 1815 Brown became a Senior Officer in Service, and in 1821 was regularly assigned to the Command of the United States Army, which Command he retained until his death, May 9, 1846, as a result of wounds in defense of the Army Post established by General Zachary Taylor.

Brownsville Municipal Airport - Brownsville, Texas.

Named from the City of Brownsville, Texas.

Brownwood Army Air Field - Brownwood, Texas.

Named from the City of Brownwood, Texas.

Bryan Army Air Field - Bryan, Texas.

Named from the City of Bryan, Texas.

Bullis, Camp - San Antonio, Texas.

Named for Brigadier General John L. Bullis, who knew Campaigning in one of its most rigorous forms ---- Indian fighting. To the Red Man he



was known as "the Whirlwind" and "the Thunderbolt." One historian of early Texas wrote that he "rode hard, long and far, chasing brutal savages and barbarous outlaws off of the face of the earth." He was a native of New York State, and began his Military career as a Corporal with the 128th New York Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and saw action with the Union Army as both enlisted man and officer. In 1867 he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 41st New York Infantry. For gallantry in action against the Indians at Remolina, Mexico, and on the Pecos River, he was breveted a Captain and later was breveted a Major for "gallant service in action against Indians in the Burro Mountains, Mexico." Much of his Indian fighting was as Commander of the Seminole Scouts, Unit of Loyal Indians attached to the Army. His adversaries were Comanches and Apaches. Two swords presented to him by the people of Texas attest the esteem in which they held him. One, presented by the people of Western Texas, bears the inscription "he protected our homes ---- our homes are open to him," and "Bullis, the friend of the frontier." The other was presented by the people of Kinney County as a "token of their undying gratitude." At the time the Indians had been brought under control, fresh action awaited him, whose services extended through the Spanish-American War. He saw active service in Cuba and the Philippines before retiring with the rank of Brigadier General in 1905, when he established his home in San Antonio, Texas. He died on May 26, 1911.

Cactus Ordnance Works - Dumas, Texas.

Was named for the Cactus, a plant native to Texas.

Childress Army Air Field - Childress, Texas.

Received its name from the City of Childress, Texas.

Cox Field - Paris, Texas.

Named for Lieutenant Charles Max Cox who was born in Paris, Texas, July 31, 1913. He graduated from Paris Junior College in 1938, and in 1940 took a Civil Aeronautic Course. He received his appointment for Aviation Cadet, September 6, 1940, and went to Hancock Academy, Santa Maria,





California, then to Moffit Field, then to Stockton, California, where he graduated, April 27, 1941. He was assigned to Bakersfield, California, as Instructor. He was killed in a Plane crash, July 24, 1941, at Wasco, California.

Crockett, Fort - Galveston, Texas.

Named for David Crockett, American Frontiersman. He was born in Greene County, Tennessee, on August 17, 1786. He acquired wide reputation as a hunter, trapper and marksman. In 1813 to 1814, he served in the Creek War under Andrew Jackson, and subsequently became Colonel in the Tennessee Militia. From 1821 to 1824, he was a member of the State Legislature, having won his election largely by his art in telling stories. In 1827 he was elected to the National House of Representatives and was reelected in 1829. At Washington his shrewdness, eccentric manners and peculiar wit, made him a conspicuous figure, but his opposition to the President's Indian Policy led to his defeat for reelection. He was again elected, but in 1835 lost his seat a second time, being then vigorously opposed to many Jacksonian Measures. Discouraged and disgusted, he followed his usual remedy of emigration, this time to Texas. There he lost his life as one of the defenders of the Alamo at San Antonio, March 6, 1836.

Curtis Field - Brady, Texas.

Named for Mayor Harry Lamar Curtis, Mayor of Brady, Texas, who proposed to Air Force Officials that if they would use an Airport at Brady, the City would build one. In appreciation of his work in building the Airport and for his effort in having an Army School located here, the citizens of Brady named the Field for him. He was formerly a member of the Air Corps Reserve. When elected Mayor he proposed that the Municipal Airport be enlarged and equipped with light for night flying, a worthwhile civic improvement which would furnish work for all. About three hundred men at the time, in Brady, were on relief. This City is located just a bit off the course between Goodfellow and Randolph Fields, and it seemed a strategic spot for an Auxiliary Airport for Cross-Country Flying, between the two



Training Schools. Mayor Curtis got the enthusiastic support of the Army for his plan. Brady Field was declared a National Defense Area and it was decided to build a Primary Training School on the enlarged Municipal Airport. On this last plan, it became necessary to construct an entirely new field. Being Mayor of this City does not constitute a full-time job, and Mayor Curtis spends much of his time operating his 8,000 acre Z-Bar Ranch where he raises cattle, sheep, and goats on one of the most modern Ranches in Texas. He was a member of the City Council for five years prior to his election as Mayor.

Cushing, Camp - Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Named in honor of Colonel Edward B. Cushing, a Civil Engineer and Banker. He was born in Houston, Texas, November 22, 1863, and died in Houston, February 17, 1924. He was graduated from Texas A & M College in 1898. He was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Was with the 17th United States Engineers in the First World War, and served as a Lieutenant Colonel with the AEF in France. He was the Author of many Articles on Railway and Engineering Projects and Operations. In 1919, the French Government decorated him with the Order of Chevalier in recognition of service in connection with Military Transportation. After the War he became National Bank Examiner.

Dalhart Army Air Field - Dalhart, Texas.

Named from the City of Dalhart, Texas.

Dickson Gun Plant - Houston, Texas.

Named for Tracy C. Dickson, Sr., who was born in Independence, Iowa. He graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1892. He served in various capacities in the Ordnance Department including Assistant to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., 1902. He assisted in establishing Schools at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds and Watertown Arsenal for giving Officers practical instruction in Ordnance. Schools were consolidated under his Command, in 1920. He died May 17, 1936.



Eagle Pass Army Air Field - Eagle Pass, Texas.  
Named from the Town of Eagle Pass, Texas.

Ellington Field - Ellington Field, Texas.  
Named for Second Lieutenant Eric L. Ellington  
who was killed in the crash of a Pusher-type Air-  
plane near San Diego in 1913. He entered the  
United States Naval Academy in June, 1905.  
Shortly after he decided to join the Army he be-  
came a Cavalryman. He later transferred to the  
Air Corps. His death came on November 24, 1913.  
He is buried in the family plot at Clayton,  
North Carolina.

El Paso Municipal Airport - El Paso, Texas.  
Named from the City of El Paso, Texas.

Fannin, Camp - Camp Fannin, Texas.  
Named for one of the State of Texas' most color-  
ful figures, Colonel James M. Fannin, who was a  
great Militarist and trainer of men. He was not  
a native of Texas but came to the State in the  
fall of 1834. He is believed to have been born  
on a Georgia Plantation, on January 1, 1804. He  
entered West Point Military Academy at the early  
age of fourteen and a half years, but did not  
complete the course. He is considered one of  
Texas' martyrs and heroes. He was largely re-  
sponsible for the organization of the Texas Army  
and was instrumental in securing much aid from  
the United States, enabling Texas to free herself  
and later join the Union as one of the great  
United States. The pages of Texas history carry  
the name of Fannin alongside such other heroes as  
Houston, Austin, Bowie and Crockett.

Fort Worth Army Air Field - Fort Worth, Texas.  
Named from the City of Fort Worth, Texas.

Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot - Fort Worth,  
Texas.  
Named from the City of Fort Worth, Texas.

Foster Field - Victoria, Texas.  
Named for First Lieutenant Arthur L. Foster, who  
was born in Georgetown, Texas, November 25, 1888.  
He served at Chanute Field from July 28 to Decem-  
ber 24, 1917. He was commissioned, December 22,



1917, and was ordered to Gerstner Field, December 24, 1917, and to Rockwell Field, February 12, 1918. He graduated from Instructor's School, Gerstner Field, February 7, 1918, and was ordered to March Field, June 5, 1918. He was appointed as Instructor in Cross-Country Flights, February 11, 1919. He served in the Canal Zone in 1923. Was ordered to Brooks Field, December 12, 1923. He served as member of Airplane Accident Boards and Boards to report on ability of students. He was killed in an Airplane accident while on duty as Instructor at Brooks Field, February 10, 1925, when his Plane fell in an accidental tail spin and crashed.

Gainesville Army Air Field - Gainesville, Texas.  
Named from the City of Gainesville, Texas.

Galveston Army Air Field - Galveston, Texas.  
Named from the City of Galveston, Texas.

Garner Field - Uvalde, Texas.  
Named for the Honorable John Nance Garner, Vice President of the United States during the first two years of the Roosevelt Administration. He was born November 22, 1868. He entered Texas Politics in his early twenties, and was elected to the Texas Legislature in 1898, and in 1902 was chosen Representative of Congress, and served until 1931, and became Speaker of the House in that year. He was a candidate for the United States Presidency in 1932, and threw his Texas vote to Franklin D. Roosevelt at the last moment, and won the Vice Presidency nomination by acclamation.

Goodfellow Field - San Angelo, Texas.  
Named for James J. Goodfellow, who was born May 17, 1891, in Fort Worth, Texas. Later he moved to San Angelo, and attended High School in San Angelo. He volunteered for Service during World War I and entered Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs in May, 1917. He transferred to the Air Corps in June. He was killed September 17, 1918, when his Plane was shot down over an area gained by American Forces.





Harlingen Army Air Field - Harlingen, Texas.  
Named from the City of Harlingen, Texas.

Harmon General Hospital - Longview, Texas.

Named in honor of Daniel Warwick Harmon, Colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, on August 1, 1880. He received a Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia in 1903. After a short period of practice he entered the Service of the Panama Canal Commission and served six months in Hospitals at Ancon and Colon. In October, 1906, he was appointed Surgeon in the Army and assigned to Fort Hancock. While at this Post he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He spent two years at Fort Davis, Alaska, three years at Fort Oglethorpe, and in 1914 he went to Canal Zone for duty as Health Officer for the City of Panama. He returned in 1917 and was assigned to duty at Walter Reed Hospital, but in May he went to Boston where he took the Post of Adjutant of Base Hospital No. 5. The Unit sailed for Europe on May 11th. After a period of service with this Unit in France, he was transferred to the office of the Chief Surgeon, AEF, at Tours and given charge of the sick and wounded records. In August, 1919, he returned to the United States and was sent to Fort Sam Houston where he served for the next four years. Then followed four years as Adjutant at the Army Medical School, five years at Letterman General Hospital, and four years as Medical Inspector of the Eighth Corps Area at San Antonio. In July, 1936, he was transferred to the Post of Surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, and in May, 1939, he was given the Command of the Army and Navy General Hospital, where he died from a heart attack, in his quarters, on November 8, 1940. He was awarded the Purple Heart Decoration for his services in France, and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal.

Hensley Field - Dallas, Texas.

Named for Colonel William K. Hensley, Commander of the Army's Eighth Corps Area. He was the first American to cross the Atlantic on a Dirigible. He was stationed at one time in San Antonio and frequently visited Dallas in connection with



duties of his office. He was greatly impressed with Dallas' Airmindedness and later helped to select the Hensley Field site. While on his way to Rochester, Minnesota, from Walter Reed Hospital, Colonel Hensley died, in 1929. He, along with other Reserve Officers, was instrumental in establishing this Field. Colonel Hensley was born at Columbus, Nebraska, in 1882.

Hondo Army Air Field - Hondo, Texas.  
Named from the Town of Hondo, Texas.

Hood, Camp - Camp Hood, Texas.

Was named for General John Bell Hood, the "Fighting General of the South" in the War Between the States. Old Fort Gates, built in 1849 to protect early settlers from the Indians, was on the site of what is now North Camp Hood. The Chisholm Trail, famous as the greatest cattle tract in history, ran near the Camp and the bitter Range Wars of 1870 to 1885, raged over the acres on which today Soldiers learn the technique of modern warfare. General Hood was born at Owensville, Kentucky, on June 1, 1831, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1853. He served in California, and in 1859 to 1860, was an Instructor in Cavalry Tactics at West Point. In the War Between the States he was one of the bravest fighters in the Confederate Army, and rose to be Major General. He lost half of his Brigade and was badly wounded at Gaines Mill. He served in both the Second Campaigns, at the Second Bull Run, Boonsborough, Fredericksburg, and Antietam. At Gettysburg he lost an arm. At Chickamauga he again displayed desperate valor and lost a leg. He was prominent in the Campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston in command of the Confederate Army at Atlanta. He commanded in the Battles of Atlanta, was compelled to evacuate that City, and was finally beaten at Franklin and crushed at Nashville by Thomas. After the War he was a Merchant. He wrote a book about his War Campaigns, called "Advance and Retreat." He died in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 30, 1879.

Houston, Fort Sam - Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
Was named for General Samuel Houston, born in



Virginia, March 2, 1793. He entered the Army but soon turned to Politics, and was elected to Congress, and in 1827 was made Governor of Tennessee. Two years later he settled among the Cherokee Indians. In 1835, when Texas revolted against Mexico, he was chosen as the leader of the Texan Army, and in April 1836, he won a crushing victory. This made Texas independent and Houston was its President until 1845, when it was annexed to the United States. He then represented Texas in the Senate. In 1859 he was elected Governor, but was deposed in 1861 because he would not support the movement for Secession. He died, July 26, 1863.

Howze, Camp - Camp Howze, Texas.

Named in honor of Major General Robert Lee Howze a native of Texas and distinguished Cavalry Officer. He saw Service in the Spanish-American War, with General Pershing in Mexico, and in World War I, and was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point for several years. General Howze was born in Rusk County, Texas, August 22, 1864. He received his A. B. Degree at Hubbard College, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1888. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry on July 7, 1888, and during the Spanish-American War was a Captain and Assistant General of the 34th United States Infantry Volunteers. He served as Major of the Puerto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry from 1901 to 1904, and commanded the Puerto Rico District from 1909 to 1912. In the intervening years he was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He was made a Brigadier General in December, 1913, and on August 8, 1918, was advanced to Major General, Commanding the 28th Division in the Meuse-Argonne, and the Third Marine Division which marched to the Rhine. He commanded this Division of the Army of Occupation in Germany until August 14, 1918, when he returned to the United States to command the 1st Cavalry Division of the El Paso District. He was made a Major General in the Regular Army in December, 1922. He performed distinguished service in Mexico while commanding a selected Squadron of the 11th Cavalry and was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1891 for gallantry



in repulsing attacks of the Sioux Indians in North Dakota. During World War I he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal (United States), the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Officer Legion of Honor (French). He died September 19, 1936, in Columbus, Ohio, while serving as Commanding General of the 5th Corps Area, Service Command.

Hulen, Camp - Camp Hulen, Texas.

Was named for General John A. Hulen, United States Army, Retired, who made his home in Palacios, Texas, and is still in command of the Texas National Guard.

Kaufman County Airport - Terrell, Texas.

Named from Kaufman County, Texas.

Kelly Field - Kelly Field, Texas.

Named for Lieutenant George L. E. Kelly, who was born in England on October 14, 1878. He enlisted in the Army as a Private in 1904, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant in 1907. He was regarded by the War Department as a very promising Aviator. He was the second American Soldier sacrificed to Aviation, killed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1911. It appears that the Plane in which he crashed was going at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour. This, of course, was long before the time of modern high speed Pursuit Planes, and six years before an Air Corps Training Center became a Military necessity.

(Kerrville) AAF Redistribution Rest Camp - Hunt, Texas.

Named for Major James Kerr, the first American settler on the Guadalupe River. He was born near Danville, Kentucky, in 1790, later removed to Saint Charles County, Missouri. He was a gallant Soldier in the War of 1812. At the close of the War he returned to Missouri and became a successful Sheriff, a Representative in the Legislature and then a State Senator. Green DeWitt, a Co-Colonizer of Texas, with Stephen A. Austin, interested Kerr in the Colonization of Texas, and Kerr became Surveyor General of DeWitt's Colony. He and his men migrated from Missouri and settled at the mouth of the Brazos River in February, 1825. He then reached the present site of





Sanzales on the Guadalupe River in July, 1825, where cabins were erected and a Town was laid out. Kerr was prominent in the life of the Texas Republic and in the early days of Statehood and on up to the time of his death in 1850. His sound judgment, ripe experience, fine intelligence and candor, fitted him to a rare degree for such a field of usefulness. Kerr County is also named for him.

Laredo Army Air Field - Laredo, Texas.

Received its name from the City of Laredo, Texas.

Laughlin Field - Del Rio, Texas.

Named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Laughlin, who was born in Del Rio, Texas, in 1914. He graduated from the University of Texas, and entered the Air Force and received training in California, earning his Wings in 1941. He was a Co-Pilot of a Heavy Bomber, and served on the Pacific Coast and then in the Far West, where he was killed in action, January 29, 1942.

Lone Star Ordnance Plant - Texarkana, Texas.

Received its name from Texas, the Lone Star State. The Flag of the Republic of Texas was known as the "Lone Star Flag." When the Republic of Texas was annexed, the State of Texas adopted as the State Flag the former Flag of the Republic. Hence, Texas has been known for more than a century as the "Lone Star State."

Longhorn Ordnance Works - Marshall, Texas.

Was named for the Longhorn Cattle, native cattle of Texas.

Love Field - Dallas, Texas.

Named for Lieutenant Moss Lee Love who was born September 16, 1879. He was appointed to the Army and commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, February 2, 1901. He graduated from the Army Signal School in 1909. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, December 1, 1910, and detailed with the Signal Corps, April 6, 1911. He was a Volunteer Airplane Student in the Philippines in 1912. He was then on duty there with the Signal Corps on a four year detail from Cavalry and he obtained permission to take Flying



instructions provided it did not interfere with his regular duties. He graduated and obtained his International "F.A.I." Certificate on August 14, 1912. After his duties in the Philippines in 1912 he was assigned to the 11th Cavalry in 1913 and was detailed in Aviation duty, April 26, 1913, going first to Texas City for the Manuevers of the Second Division. From that Section he was transferred to San Diego in June, 1913. He was an Austin, Texas boy. He was killed in a practice Flight at San Diego, California, September 4, 1913.

Lubbock Army Air Field - Lubbock, Texas.  
Named from the City of Lubbock, Texas.

McClosky General Hospital - Temple, Texas.  
Named for Major James A. McClosky who was the first Regular Army Doctor to give his life in World War II, having served since 1930. He died on March 28, 1942, at shell-torn Bataan. As this Hospital was under construction at the time Bataan fell, it was quite fitting that it should be named for Major McClosky.

McIntosh, Fort - Laredo, Texas.  
Was established in 1848, and named for Colonel James Simmons McIntosh, of Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, who died September 26, 1847, of wounds received in the Battle of Molino del Ray, Mexico.

Majors Field - Greenville, Texas.  
Named for Truett Jay Majors who was born January 28, 1916, at Cameron, Texas. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Greenville and he was raised and educated in this City. After graduating from High School he entered Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, where he was an outstanding student. He received his Degree there, and chose the Legal Profession for a career, and selected the University of Texas Law School for training. He studied there for two years before enlisting in the Air Corps. He withdrew from School in October, 1940, and began a course of training in the United States Air Corps Reserve. He was first assigned to the Allen Hancock School in California, in his



Primary Training, then was transferred to Moffit Field in the same State for his Basic Training, and received his Advanced Flying Instructions at Stockton Field, California, where he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant on May 29, 1941. He was assigned to the Seventeenth Pursuit Squadron immediately after he was commissioned, and was sent to Nichols Field, Manila, Philippine Islands, on June 6th. He was killed in defense of his Country in the Philippine Islands, January 5, 1942.

Marfa Army Air Field - Marfa, Texas.  
Named from the Town of Marfa, Texas.

Marfa New Municipal Airport - Marfa, Texas.  
Named from the Town of Marfa, Texas.

Matagorda Island Bombing & Gunnery Range - Victoria, Texas.

Bears the name given it several years ago by Spanish Traders and Pirates who "put in" to port at the sandy fingers of land extending along the Texas shores. Matagorda, translated from Spanish, means "fat kill." The Island and Peninsula for years have been known far and wide as a hunter's paradise.

Matagorda Peninsular Bombing Range - Victoria, Texas.

(Same as Matagorda Island Bombing & Gunnery Range - Victoria, Texas).

Maxey, Camp - Camp Maxey, Texas.

Was named for Samuel Bell Maxey, who was born at Tompkinsville, Monroe County, Kentucky, on March 30, 1825. In 1834 he moved to Clinton County where he attended School. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1842, and graduated on July 1, 1846. During the Mexican War he was promoted to First Lieutenant for gallantry, and, after the capture of Mexico City, he commanded one of the Companies that composed the "City Guard." Upon returning to the United States he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis, until he resigned from the Army on September 17, 1849, and went into Law practice with his father in Albany, Kentucky.



In 1852 to 1856 he was the Clerk for the Circuit and County Courts of Clinton County. In 1857 he moved to Paris, Lamar County, Texas, where he established a Law practice and served as District Attorney in 1858 and 1859. In 1861 he was elected to the Texas Senate, but he declined to serve because of the outbreak of the War Between the States, for which he raised the 9th Regiment, Texas Infantry, under General Albert Sidney Johnston. Maxey took part in the Battle of Port Hudson, the Big Black Campaign, and the siege of Jackson. From 1863 to 1865 he commanded the Indian Territory Military District. Heading a Cavalry Division at the end of the War, he resigned from the Army on May 26, 1865, having attained the rank of Major General. He returned to his Law practice in Paris, and on April 18, 1873, was commissioned Judge of the 8th District of Texas, but did not accept the position. In 1874 he was elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1887. He was on the Committee of Post Offices and did much toward developing the Postal System in Texas. He also aided in establishing the stage route from Fort Worth to Fort Yuma. He continued his Law practice until his death on August 16, 1895, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. He was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery at Paris, Texas.

Midland Army Air Field - Midland, Texas.

Named from the City of Midland, Texas.

Midland Municipal Airport - Midland, Texas.

Named from the City of Midland, Texas.

Moore Field - Mission, Texas.

Named for Murchison Moore, who died in combat with eight German Pursuit Planes, on September 4, 1918. He was born in Houston, Texas, on July 4, 1894. After finishing Grade School and High School he entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he studied for four years. On May 11, 1917, he started training in the Officers Reserve Corps, at Leon Springs, Texas, and on August 15, 1917, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. Following immediately, he





was assigned to the 86th Aero Squadron as Observer, and less than a month later, on September 6, 1917, he and his Unit sailed for France. The story of his heroic death is told in the awarding of the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, on March 19, 1919, with the following citation: "An audacious and energetic Observer, always willing to undertake the most dangerous missions. On September 2, 1918, he was charged with the protection of a ranging group far in the enemy lines. He died gloriously in combat with eight German Planes. One of them was shot down." On December 1, 1919, posthumous award by his Government of the Silver Star Citation Certificate was made. Further recognition was taken of his daring exploits when the War Department awarded him the Distinguished Service Cross of "Exceptional gallantry and bravery."

Navasota Intermediate Field - Navasota, Texas.  
Name comes from the City of Navasota, Texas.

Olney Municipal Airport - Olney, Texas.  
Named from the Town of Olney, Texas.

Ozona Municipal Airport - Ozona, Texas.  
Named from the Town of Ozona, Texas.

Palacios Army Air Field - Palacios, Texas.  
Received its name from the Town of Palacios, Texas.

Pampa Army Air Field - Pampa, Texas.  
Takes its name from the City of Pampa, Texas.

Pecos Army Air Field - Pecos, Texas.  
Received its name from the City of Pecos, Texas.

Perrin Field - Sherman, Texas.  
Was named for Elmer D. Perrin, who was born at Boerne, Texas, April 7, 1896. He was drafted in 1917 and sent to Camp Travis, later being transferred to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant before the end of the War, and since that has had numerous promotions, to First Lieutenant in 1921; Captain in 1934; Major in 1937; and Lieutenant Colonel in 1941. He was killed in an Airplane



accident on June 21, 1941, while serving as Assistant Supervisor of the Air Corps Procurement Department at Baltimore, Maryland.

Pounds Field - Tyler, Texas.

Was named for Jack Pounds who was born in Tyler, Texas. He graduated from High School and the University of Texas. He first became interested in Aviation while in Austin, Texas. He returned to Tyler and completed an Aviation course at the Municipal Airport in Tyler Aviation School. He left Tyler on July 4, 1941, after volunteering for the United States Army Air Corps, being assigned first to Ryan Field at Hemet, California. Completing his work there he was transferred to Gardner Field in California, for Basic Training. Later he was transferred to Mather Field at Sacramento, California, for Advanced Training, and on completion of this course, in February, 1942, he received his Wings and a commission. He was then assigned to Lemoore Field, California, as an Instructor when the Ship in which he was riding with a Student Pilot, suddenly went into a spin about 200 feet off the ground. The Student Pilot escaped serious injury. Lieutenant Pounds was the first Tyler, Texas, boy to lose his life in the Armed Forces in World War II.

Pyote Army Air Field - Pyote, Texas.

So named from the Town of Pyote, Texas, because of its location.

Randolph Field - Randolph Field, Texas.

Named For Captain William R. Randolph, a native of Austin, Texas. He entered the Army in 1916, served as a Second Lieutenant, and a First Lieutenant, in the First World War, became a Flyer in 1919, and in 1920 was made Captain in the Air Corps. In 1928 he was Adjutant of the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, and was appointed as one of a group of Officers who were asked to submit recommendations for a name for the new Field for which land was just then being acquired. On February 10, 1928, Captain Randolph was killed in a Plane crash at Gorman, Texas.



Red River Arsenal - Texarkana, Texas.

Named from the River which flows nearby. The River received its name because the clay river-bed gives the water a red color.

Red River Ordnance Depot - Texarkana, Texas.

(Same as Red River Arsenal - Texarkana, Texas).

Russell, Fort D. A. - Marfa, Texas.

Named for Davis Allen Russell, who was born at Salem, Washington County, New York, December 10, 1820. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1848, and assigned to the Pacific Coast. At the beginning of the War Between the States he was appointed Colonel of the 7th Massachusetts Regiment, made Brevet Major for gallantry at the Battle of Williamsburg, and became Lieutenant Colonel for gallant services throughout the Peninsula Campaign. In November, 1862, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and in 1863 was placed in command of the Division of the 6th Army Corps. He was shot and instantly killed by a cannon ball, on September 19, 1864.

San Angelo Army Air Field - San Angelo, Texas.

Named from the City of San Angelo, Texas.

San Antonio Adjutant General Depot - San Antonio, Texas.

Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot - San Antonio, Texas.

Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio Arsenal - San Antonio, Texas.

Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Antonio Municipal Airport #2 - San Antonio, Texas.

Named from the City of San Antonio, Texas.

San Jacinto, Fort - Galveston, Texas.

Gets its name from the proximity to the historic San Jacinto Battleground and the San Jacinto River. The San Jacinto Battleground is the site of a decisive and concluding Battle of the War of Texas Independence from Mexico at which time



the Texans under General Sam Houston defeated the Mexican Army and captured General Santa Ana, the Mexican Dictator. The use of a Saint's name applied to the River, is common to early Spanish Explorers and Settlers in this area. A literal translation of San Jacinto is "Saint Hyacinth." The Battle of San Jacinto took place on April 21, 1836.

San Jacinto Ordnance Depot - Houston, Texas.  
(Same as San Jacinto, Fort - Galveston, Texas).

San Marcos Army Air Field - San Marcos, Texas.  
Gets its name from the City of San Marcos, Texas.

Sheppard Field - Sheppard Field, Texas.  
Named for Morris Sheppard who was born in Wheatville, Morris County, Texas, May 28, 1875. He received his A. B. Degree at the University of Texas in 1895, his L. L. B. Degree in 1895, and his L. L. M. Degree at Yale University in 1898, and his L. L. D. Degree at Southern Methodist University. He practiced Law in Pittsburg, Texas, from 1898 to 1899, and moved to Texarkana in 1899. He was elected to the 51st Congress, November 15, 1902, and to the United States Senate, January 29, 1913. He was one of the most outstanding Senators ever to have served for the State of Texas.

South Plains Army Air Field - Lubbock, Texas.  
So named because it is located in the South Plains District of Texas.

Stanley, Camp - Boerne, Texas.  
Named for David Sloane Stanley, born in Cedar Valley, Ohio, June 1, 1828. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1852, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, September 6, 1853; First Lieutenant, March 27, 1855; Captain, March 16, 1861; Major, December 1, 1863; Brevet Major, December 1, 1863; Brevet Major General, March 13, 1865; Colonel of Infantry, July 28, 1866; Brigadier General, March 25, 1884; and retired, June 1, 1892. In the Volunteer Service he was appointed Brigadier General, September 28, 1861; and Major General, November 29, 1862. Subsequently he was





Commandant of the National Soldier's Home in Washington, D. C., where he died March 13, 1902.

Stinson Field - San Antonio, Texas.

Was named for the Stinsons, its founders. "Eddie Katherine and Marjorie Stinson, assisted by their mother, opened the Stinson School of Flying in San Antonio in 1915. The three younger Stinsons were experienced Aviators by then. Fourteen Canadians received their Preliminary Training at the Stinson School of Flying before going into the British Air Forces. Katherine became an Exhibition Flyer and made a tour of China and Japan, giving the first Exhibition Flights ever seen there. Eddie Stinson became a Flying Instructor at Kelly Field after the United States entered the War."

Sweetwater Municipal Airport - Sweetwater, Texas.

Named from the City of Sweetwater, Texas.

Swift, Camp - Bastrop, Texas.

Named for Major General Eben Swift, a distinguished Infantry Officer of the Spanish-American War. He was born at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, in 1854, and died in 1938. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1876. His first assignment was the Indian Campaign in Wyoming and other States. He served in Cuba and Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War, and following this was attached to the War College Staff. He next saw active service in the Moro Revolution in the Philippines, and following this assignment was Commander of the Army Service School. He next responded to the call to Arms during the Mexican uprising and was in charge of the Cavalry Division at El Paso, Texas. He served with the AEF, and after the War was Chief of the Allied Military Mission to Italy and Commander of American Forces there.

Temple Army Air Field - Temple, Texas.

Named from the City of Temple, Texas.

Texarkana Municipal Airport - Texarkana, Texas.

Named from the City of Texarkana, Texas.



Travis, Fort - Galveston, Texas.

Was named for William Barrett Travis, who was born near Red Banks, Edgefield County, South Carolina, August 9, 1809. He was Commander of Troops of the Alamo. He taught School while preparing for the Profession of Law. Leaving his family, he removed to Texas, where he practiced Law and entered into Politics. Later he raised a Company of Volunteers to fight against the Mexicans. He died with about one hundred and eighty-eight others, at the Alamo.

Val Verde County Airport - Del Rio, Texas.

Named from Val Verde County, Texas.

Vernon Municipal Airport - Vernon, Texas.

Takes its name from the City of Vernon, Texas.

Waco Army Air Field - Waco, Texas.

Named from the City of Waco, Texas.

Wink Municipal Airport - Wink, Texas.

Named from the Town of Wink, Texas.

Wolters, Camp - Camp Wolters, Texas.

Named for Joseph Franklin Wolters who was born on a farm near New Ulm, Texas, September 2, 1871. He was educated in the Schools there and attended Add-Ran Christian University, Thorp Springs, Texas, from 1888 to 1891. He was admitted to the Texas State Bar at La Grange, Texas, in May, 1892. He entered Texas National Guard as a Private in 1890, and continued to be prominent in Military Affairs. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the First Texas Cavalry, United States Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War, and was promoted through the rank to Brigadier General, Texas National Guard. During World War I he organized a Cavalry Brigade which was in training when the Armistice was signed. His outstanding services as a Military leader have been in supervision of a Race Riot in 1919; as Commander of the National Guard Forces in relief work after the hurricane in the Texas Pass; Longshoremen's Strike in Galveston, June 7th to October 20th, 1920. He was the Author of several books and numerous public addresses and law briefs. Prior to World War I a small



Camp by the name of Camp Wolters was located here and each summer General Wolters and his Cavalry Unit trained at this Camp.

#### UTAH

##### Bushnell General Hospital - Brigham, Utah.

Named for Colonel George Ensign Bushnell, who was an outstanding Medical Officer who was particularly interested in the study of the treatment of Tuberculosis. He commanded the First Artillery Hospital established for the cure of Tuberculosis, which was at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, before World War I. He was born September 10, 1853, and died July 19, 1924. He was commissioned in the United States Army in February, 1881, and served continuously until 1919, when he was retired. During the First World War he was Special Consultant of the Surgeon General in connection with Physical Examination Standards for induction into the Service during that War.

##### Desert Chemical Warfare Depot - Panguitch, Utah.

Desert is often referred to as a mystical word in the Book of Mormon. In this part of the country it is often used to designate the land of the Mormons. It was proposed as a name for the State of Utah by the Mormons when they were seeking admission as a State. The symbol to the word is the honeybee which denotes industriousness.

##### Douglas, Fort - Fort Douglas, Utah.

Was established by General Patrick E. Connor, Commanding the 3rd California Volunteers, sent here in 1862 to keep the Indians in check and to guard the mail route and telegraph lines. The Fort was named by President Abraham Lincoln for his defeated opponent for the Presidency, Stephen A. Douglas. Stephen A. Douglas was born on April 23, 1813. He became a Lawyer and at thirty years of age he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. Four years later he went into the Senate, continuing there until his death, June 3, 1861. He was a brilliant Orator and was especially famous for the series of public Debates he had with Abraham Lincoln on the Slavery Question when both were campaigning for



the Senatorship, in 1858. While opposed to Slavery, Douglas supported the doctrine of popular sovereignty. He was Democratic Nominee for President the year he died, 1861.

Dugway Proving Ground - Tooele, Utah.

Received its name from its location near Dugway Mountain and Valley.

Hill Field - Hill Field, Utah.

Was named for the distinguished Air Corps Officer, Floyer P. Hill, who was killed in 1935. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1894, attended Grammar School and High School in his home Town, then went to Brown University for training in Engineering. In 1917, the year after graduation, he enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and thereafter his whole interest was centered up in Flying. In July, 1918, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and went on to a varied and much travelled career in which he figured as a Bombardment Pilot, a Radio Officer, Headquarters Supply Officer, Photographer, and Test Pilot. In 1920 he was permanently commissioned in the Regular Army and went Overseas to serve as an Aviation Engineer Officer with the American Army of Occupation at Weissenthurm, Germany. A later tour of Overseas duty took him to the Philippines. In 1935, holding the temporary rank of Major, he was killed at Wright Field, Ohio, while testing one of the Army's first Four-engine Bombers.

(Kearns) AAF Ground Training Installation - Kearns, Utah.

Named for Thomas Kearns, a Senator of Utah. He was born in Nebraska in 1870, but left home and hauled supplies to Black Hills miners until the Railroad came. He came down to Arizona as a miner, then with four other young men and a horse-drawn wagon, he pushed North to this area. They went to work in the Ontario Mine, then greatest silver producer in the world, at Park City, thirty miles east of here. With some friends, he got the Keyflower property and in 1890 they hit ore at two hundred feet. Their first shipment sold for \$20,000. He bought mines to form the Silver King Coalition, and became





one of the world's leading silver producers. bought a big piece of proposed Los Angeles to Salt Lake City Railroad, and acquired a lot of real estate in this area. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention for the State of Utah and helped make many basic State rules. In 1901 he bought the Salt Lake Tribune, and in the same year was elected to the United States Senate. He died in 1918.

Ogden Adjutant General Depot - Ogden, Utah.  
Named from the City of Ogden, Utah.

Ogden Arsenal - Ogden, Utah.  
Named from the City of Ogden, Utah.

Salt Lake Branch, Ogden Arsenal - Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Great Salt Lake is a saline remnant of Lake Bonneville, a great fresh water Lake of glacial times which was approximately 1000 feet deep at the site of Salt Lake City and was approximately the size of Lake Michigan. It occupied nearly one-fourth of the present State of Utah and extended into Idaho and Nevada, and had a length of 346 miles, a width of 145 miles, and rose and fell from time to time, forming shore lines from which its history may be read with great uncertainty. In the process of its rise and fall the pass was cut down lowering the Lake within a relatively short period of time by 375 feet, from which stage it receded slowly, due to evaporation, and reduced precipitation, of another 625 feet, shrinking meanwhile and becoming more and more saline until it finally became the Great Salt Lake of our time. The Great Salt Lake itself is the largest inland body of water west of the Mississippi Valley and occupies the bottom of the largest closed basin in North America. The present stage of the Lake while low, is nearly as high as when the Mormon pioneers came, notwithstanding the fact that about 800,000 acres of land are being irrigated with water taken from the contributing streams. The Lake was first seen by white men in about 1825 when Trappers came down from the North. In 1831 to 1835 Bonneville made explorations of the Lake and wrote descriptive reports. Captain John C. Fremont



made investigations of the Lake and navigated it in 1843. In 1847 the Mormon Pioneers settled Salt Lake City and immediately began to utilize the Lake and some of its Islands. Several Rivers and a number of Creeks flow into the Lake but it has no outlet, hence its salinity.

Salt Lake City Army Air Base - Salt Lake City, Utah.

Named from the City of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Tooele Ordnance Depot - Tooele, Utah.

Named from the City of Tooele, Utah.

Utah Army Service Forces Depot - Ogden, Utah.

Received its name from the State of Utah.

Utah Sub-Depot of the Utah General Depot - Salt Lake City, Utah.

Received its name from the State of Utah.

Wendover Field - Wendover, Utah.

Named from Wendover, Utah.

Williams, Camp - Lehi, Utah.

Was named for Brigadier General W. G. Williams, who for most of his life was closely identified with the Utah National Guard. He enlisted as a Private in the Guard in 1900, and continued his association until July, 1946, reaching the rank of Adjutant General in 1920, and Brigadier General in 1931. He was born in Wales in 1872, and died in 1948, being a resident of Southern Idaho and Utah since early childhood.

#### VERMONT

Allen, Fort Ethan - Minooski, Vermont.

Was named for Ethan Allen who was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, January 10, 1739. About 1769 he removed to Vermont, settling first in Bennington where he became conspicuous in the contest between New Hampshire and New York for jurisdiction over "The New Hampshire Grants" now Vermont. He represented his fellow settlers in a suit at Albany in 1771, but, their claim being disregarded, he organized a force of Green Mountain Boys for the eviction of New York



settlers. Governor Tryon of New York thereupon declared him an outlaw and offered a reward for his arrest. At the outbreak of the Revolution, his associates offered their services to the Patriot Party and organized an Expedition against Iliconderoga. On May 10, 1775, Allen surprised a Garrison and forced its Commander to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He soon afterward joined General Schuyler's Army, was employed in secret Missions to Canada, and rendered valuable aid to Montgomery's Expedition. He was taken prisoner, September 25, 1775, near Montreal, and was sent to England. Some months later he was sent back to this country and was kept as a prisoner in Halifax and New York until May 3, 1778, when he was exchanged. After his release he returned to Vermont, was breveted Lieutenant Colonel by the Continental Congress and became Brigadier General of Vermont Militia, though he devoted his attention chiefly to the old Territorial dispute, and incidentally carried on a correspondence with Governor Haldimand of Canada, upon which a charge of treason was subsequently based. No satisfactory explanation has ever been given to his conduct, but the charge of treason is at least not fully substantiated. He moved to Burlington in 1787, and died there two years later. He had great ability both in Politics and in War. He wrote a Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's Captivity (1779); a Vindication of the Opposition of Vermont to the Government of New York (1779), and Reason the Only Oracle of Man, or A Complete System of Natural Religion (1784). He died in 1789.

#### VIRGINIA

Aleshire, Quartermaster, Mont-Royal, Virginia.

Was named for James B. Aleshire, who was born Ohio, in 1856. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1876 and upon graduation four years later, was assigned to the First Calvary as a Second Lieutenant. In 1895 he transferred to the Quartermaster Corps with the rank of Captain. In 1901 he became a Major, and in 1907 was made Brigadier General, and in 1912 was promoted to



the grade of Major General.

Ashby, Camp - Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Named for Brigadier General Turner Ashby who was born October 23, 1828, at "Rose Bank," Fauquier County, Virginia, and died June 6, 1862. "Rose Bank" was his father's home, near what is now Markham, Virginia. His father, Colonel Turner Ashby, was an Officer in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Captain Jack Ashby, was an Officer in the Revolutionary War. General Ashby's education was obtained from his mother, tutors, and in Major Ambler's Private School. He entered commercial pursuits, then bought a farm near "Rose Bank," and engaged in farming. Stirred by John Brown's Raid on October 16, 1859, he, being enterprising, fearless, and a splendid horseman, and a natural leader, gathered some mounted men and rode North. They arrived late, on October 19th, at Charlestown where Brown had been jailed. In January, 1860, they returned home after several months spent in picketing the Potomac. He believed in Slavery but not in Secession. But when Virginia seceded, April 17, 1861, he again rode with his Company of horsemen to Harper's Ferry. With his Command augmented by Infantry and Artillery, he took post opposite Point of Rocks, performing bridge-guard and scouting duty. In June, 1861, he marched with his Company to Winchester, where it was incorporated in the Seventh Virginia Cavalry which Colonel McDonald was officially organizing for the defense of the upper Potomac River. From June 18, 1861, to early March, 1862, he was engaged in picket and scouting duty, and in minor operations, in the Romney-Bach-Martinsburg-Harper's Ferry region, except for a short time in July, when, with part of the Seventh, he cooperated with Stuart's Cavalry in making Johnston's withdrawal from Winchester to Manassas. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel about July 25, 1861. Under official authority he organized Chew's Horse Battery on November 15, 1861, which formed a part of his Command. A little later he succeeded Colonel McDonald in command of the Regiment. From March 4, 1862, when Banks entered Charlestown, to the latter part of April, he, promoted to Colonel about March 14th, covered





Jackson's retreat to Swift Run Gap, participating with great credit in the Battle of Kernstown. During Jackson's movements against Milroy in early May, he, with part of his Command, watched Banks at Harrisonburg and followed him during his retreat to Strasburg. Leaving a few Companies opposite Banks, he, with the remainder, joined Jackson in his march toward Front Royal, moved off and attacked the Federal Detachment of Buckton Station; joined Jackson again at Front Royal, and moving on his left toward Middletown, struck Banks' column on the flank in retreat. He took part in the Engagement at Winchester on May 25th, and in subsequent pursuit of Banks toward Harper's Ferry. On the 27th he received his commission as Brigadier General. During Jackson's subsequent retreat up the valley, on June 6th, Ashby, while commanding the Calvary Brigade, and fighting rear guard action, a few miles south of Harrisonburg, was shot by the enemy.

Belvoir, Fort - Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

This section was first explored by Captain John Smith in 1608, the present area comprising Fort Belvoir, was included in a grant made in 1704 by James II of England to Lord Culpeper. In 1754 the spacious dwelling "Belvoir" (French) meaning "Beautiful to see," was erected upon commanding ground overlooking the Potomac River. In 1758 Lord Fairfax became acquainted with George Washington, then a youth of sixteen years, and it was on this Reservation that our first President received his early surveying experience. In 1783 the mansion was burned, but the stout walls of the brick structure stood until 1814, when gales from British Ships retiring from Washington, reduced the manor to foundation ruins.

Blackstone Army Air Field - Camp Pickett, Virginia.

Received its name from the Town of Blackstone, Virginia.

Custis, John, Fort - Hightopeke, Virginia.

Named for John Custis, the third of that name to hold the position of Councillor. He was the son of Colonel John Custis of "Wilsonia," and the grandson of Major General John Custis, both in



their days Councillors. John Custis was born in 1678 and, his grandfather having bequeathed a certain sum per annum for his education, he went to England for that purpose. Upon returning to Virginia, he appears to have resided principally near Williamsburg, where he owned an estate. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for the College in 1718 and probably other years. He was recommended for the Council in 1727, by the Earl of Orkney, and appointed the same year. He married Frances, the eldest daughter of Colonel Daniel Parke, Jr., but being exceedingly eccentric, and his lady of a proud and haughty disposition, the union was a most unhappy one. His son, Daniel Parke Custis, later married Miss Martha Dandridge, who finally became the wife of George Washington. John Custis died November 2, 1749.

Eustis, Fort - Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Named for an Army Officer, General Abraham Eustis who had a long and notable Military career which extended through thirty-five years of the turbulent years of American History. He was born in Petersburg, Virginia, on March 26, 1782. He received a B. A. Degree from Harvard College in 1808, and began practising Law in the office of his uncle, Judge Isaac Parker, the founder of Harvard Law School, but promptly left the Bar upon President Jefferson's announcement that the Army would be greatly expanded. During the War of 1812 he served at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, took part in the storming and capture of York, now Toronto, the Capital of Upper Canada, was with Winfield Scott at the fall of Fort George on the Niagara Frontier, and was on a journey down the Saint Lawrence with General James Wilkinson's unsuccessful Expedition. He was stationed at Saint Augustine, Florida, in 1821, when Andrew Jackson received that Territory from the Spanish Government. When Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, opened a School of Artillery Practice at Fortress Monroe in 1824, Eustis was named the first Commandant. In 1832 he was with Winfield Scott in an Expedition across the Great Lakes carrying Troops to the scene of the Black Hawk War near Chicago. The Seminole War broke out in Florida in 1836 and he was fighting there



until the summer of 1836 when he went to North Carolina to assist in removing the Cherokee Indians across the Mississippi River. In 1839 he was Commandant of the Training Camp at Camp Washington, New Jersey, and by the close of that year was on duty at Hancock Barracks, Maine, and a crisis arose over the Aroostook Boundary Problem. He died in Portland, Maine, June 27, 1853, while commanding the Sixth Military Department.

Eustis, Fort, ASF Depot - Fort Eustis, Virginia.  
(Same as Eustis, Fort - Fort Eustis, Virginia).

Front Royal Quartermaster Depot (Remount) - Front Royal, Virginia.  
Named from Front Royal, Virginia.

Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation - Newport News, Virginia.  
Received its name from Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Henry, Camp Patrick - Newport News, Virginia.  
Named for the Virginia Patriot, Patrick Henry, who was born at Studley, Hanover County, Virginia, May 29, 1736. He was educated at a little school near his home, and after the age of ten, by his father who opened a small Grammar School at his home. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a country store, and at sixteen he entered into partnership as storekeeper with his elder brother, but this was not successful. At twenty-four he was admitted to the Bar. At twenty-seven he won his first triumph, as Counsel for the Collector of the County, in what was known as "The Parson's Cause." His unexpected display of eloquence on the side of the people procured his recognition and the title of "Orator of Nature." In 1765 he was elected to the House of Representatives where he distinguished himself as an Author of certain resolutions against the Stamp Act. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the General Courts where he attained eminence in criminal cases before Juries. In 1773 he was a member of the "Committee of Correspondence for the Dissimination of Intelligence Between the Colonies." The following year he was chosen Delegate to the Virginia Convention. He was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment and



Commander of all the Forces to be raised in Virginia, but a misunderstanding led to his resignation. He was a member of the Second Continental Congress in 1775 and of the Virginia Convention in 1776. A new Constitution was framed and he was elected the first Republican Governor; he was re-elected in 1777 and 1778. In 1780 he became a member of the Legislature, where he continued until he was elected Governor in 1784, but later withdrew. In 1787 he was chosen a Delegate to the "Federal Constitutional Convention" but did not attend. In 1788 he was a Delegate to the Virginia Convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution which he vehemently opposed as dangerous to the liberties of the country. In 1795 he declined the position of Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet, in 1796 the nomination for Governor of Virginia, and in 1797 the Mission to France, offered by President Adams. In 1799 he was elected to the State Legislature, but did not take his seat, his death occurring on the 6th of June, 1799.

Hill, A. P., Military Reservation - Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Was named for Ambrose Powell Hill, an American Soldier, born in Culpepper, Virginia, on November 9, 1825. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, and upon graduation was made Second Lieutenant in the Federal Army. He served in the Mexican War on the Frontier, and in Florida. Later he was appointed Captain. At the outbreak of the War Between the States in 1861, he entered the Confederate Service, being made Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers and was ordered to Harper's Ferry. He fought at the First Battle of Bull Run, at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, distinguishing himself in these Battles. He was promoted to Major General and later to Lieutenant Colonel. He was killed while defending Petersburg, on April 2, 1865.

Hunt, Fort - Alexandria, Virginia.

Named for Henry Jackson Hunt, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 14, 1819, and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1839. He served in the Mexican War, and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras, Charubusco, and Chapultsac. In the War Between





the States he served at Bull Run in the defense of Washington, in the Peninsula Campaign, and in practically all the Operations of the Army of the Potomac from 1862 to the end of the War. He was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Gettysburg, and for such service in the Campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, in the siege of Petersburg, in the final Operations against Lee, and during the War generally. He was breveted Major General in 1865, and went upon the retired list in 1873, and died on February 11, 1889. He was the Author of a number of Works. From May 15, 1885, until his death, he served as Governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C.

Langley Field - Langley Field, Virginia.

Named for Samuel Pierpont Langley, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, on August 22, 1834. He was educated at Boston High School. He became an Architect and Civil Engineer, an Assistant in the Harvard Observatory, and an Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the United States Naval Observatory. In 1867 he became Director of the Allegheny Observatory, and Professor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and then did some of his notable work establishing the present system of Railroad Time Service, under which the country is divided into Time Zones; designing a Bolometer and making other inventions. He discovered a theretofore unknown extension of the solar spectrum, and made many experiments with the devices for navigating the air. His discovery of the solar spectrum was made at Mount Whitney, where he had led an Expedition. In 1877, he became Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. While there he continued his experiments, some of which have attracted much attention and given promise to great success. He also founded the Astrophysical Observatory and the National Zoological Park at Washington. He has received Honorary Degrees of the highest grade from the leading Universities of America and England, and is a member of many learned Societies throughout the world. He has received the Jenson Medal from the Institute of France, the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society of London, and from the American Academy of Arts



and Science, and the Henry Draper Medal from the National Academy of Sciences. His works include "Researches on Solar Heat," "The New Astronomy," "Experiments in Aero-dynamics," "Internal Work on the Wind," and others on like topics. He devoted much of his lifetime to demonstrating by his experimental work the practicability of Mechanical Flight. He succeeded with small models of his "Airdrome," as he called his Flying Machine, in 1896. He retired from experimenting during that year, leaving to others the work of building a full scale Airplane capable of carrying men aloft. In 1903 he made two unsuccessful attempts to launch his enlarged "Airdrome" from a catapult mounted on a houseboat in the Potomac River. The wreckage of the Flying Machine was put in the Smithsonian Institution, and Langley himself, died February 27, 1904.

Lee, Camp - Camp Lee, Virginia.

Named for Robert Edward Lee, born in Virginia January 19, 1807. He was the son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee. After becoming an Officer in the Army, he served in the Engineers and gained experience in the War against Mexico, 1846, and in the service against the Indians. From 1852 to 1855 he was Superintendent of West Point Military Academy. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of a new Cavalry Regiment, with which he served in Texas. While on a furlough he was in command at the capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, in 1859. At the outbreak of the War between the States, Lincoln offered him Command of the Federal Forces, but he refused. He was against slavery and dissolution of the Union, but he felt that if the former could be eradicated only by force and the latter maintained only by Civil War, the original evils were only made greater. Neither could he consider leading an invasion on his homeland. Resigning from the United States Army, he offered his services to Virginia. He soon became Military Adviser to Jefferson Davis, and in 1862 he won some conspicuous success, completely turning the tide of war for a time in favor of the South. In 1862 he won a great victory at Chancellorsville, and, although defeated at Gettysburg, he managed to hold his own against superior Forces who were



aided by command of the Sea. In 1864 he conducted the famous Wilderness Campaign and succeeded in thwarting his opponent, Ulysses S. Grant. In February, 1865, he was appointed in Command of all of the Southern Forces, but by then they were too weak to make any impression on the strengthened Northerners. On April 9, 1865, he was surrounded at Appomattox Court House. Lee was President of Washington College, Virginia, from 1865 to October 14, 1870, when he died. In 1831 he married Mary Randolph Custis, a great granddaughter of Martha Washington. Their home on the Potomac River is maintained as a memorial and is the site of Arlington National Cemetery.

Little Creek Mine Base - Fort Story, Virginia.  
This name comes from the nearby body of water known as Little Creek. The selection of this name was simply a matter of geographical identification.

McGuire General Hospital - Richmond, Virginia.  
Named for Doctor Hunter Holmes McGuire, who was born at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, October 12, 1830. He was educated at Winchester Military Academy. His early medical training was had at the Medical College in Winchester, which his father, along with other Physicians, had established. He graduated from this School in 1854, with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1856 to 1858 he filled the Chair of Anatomy in Winchester Medical College. He went that year from Winchester to Philadelphia, where he conducted a "Quic Class" with Doctors Pancoast and Luckett. At the time of the John Brown Raid he led a mob west among the students which resulted in many of them leaving Philadelphia and coming to Richmond. Later he went to New Orleans to practice his Profession, but upon the outbreak of the War Between the States, he returned to Virginia and enlisted in the Confederate Army. Soon after his enlistment he was made Medical Director of the Army in the Shenandoah Valley, under "Stonewall" Jackson, and served under Jackson with distinguished ability as Medical Director until the death of the latter in Chancellorsville. McGuire



served with no less distinction as Medical Director of the Second Army Corps until the close of the War. While Surgeon General he inaugurated the custom of exchanging Medical Officers, and hence anticipated by several years the action of the General Conference. In 1865 he settled in Richmond, Virginia, and was elected to the Chair of Surgery in the Medical College of Virginia, a position which he continued to hold until 1878. In 1883 he founded Saint Luke's Home for the Sick, with an attendant Training School for Nurses, which growing far beyond its original dimensions, was removed in 1899 to a commodious building erected for the purpose in the western part of the City of Richmond, and which continues to be a very prominent Institution in the Medical and Surgical life of that City. In 1893 Dr. McGuire, in conjunction with other associates, founded in Richmond, the University College of Medicine, and established in connection with it, Virginia Hospital. He became the President of both College and Hospital, and in the College faculty he was also the Clinical Professor of Surgery. He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of Virginia in 1870, and became its President in 1880. Many honors in the Medical and Surgical world were conferred upon him during his career as Physician and Surgeon. In 1869 he was made President of the Richmond Academy of Medicine. In 1875 he became President of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States. He was President of the Southern Surgical and Geneological Association in 1889, and in 1893 became Vice President, and in 1896 President of the American Medical Association. He received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of North Carolina in 1887, and the same Degree from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1888. He published various papers on Medical, Surgical and cognate subjects in the Medical Journals, among them an account of the wounding and death of "Stonewall" Jackson whom he attended. He contributed to Ashurst's "International Cyclopedia of Surgery" (1884), Pepper's "System of Medicine" (1885-87); and to the American edition of Holmes' "Surgery." A vivid account of the life and career of Dr.





McGuire is detailed in the oration delivered by Major Holmes Conrad, late Solicitor General of the United States, upon the occasion of the presentation to the Commonwealth of Virginia at Richmond, on January 7, 1904, by Hunter McGuire Memorial Association, of a bronze statue of Dr. McGuire, which stands in the Capital grounds not far from the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which was presented to Virginia by an Association of English Gentlemen. Dr. McGuire died September 19, 1900.

Monroe, Fort - Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Named for James Monroe. The first fortifications here on Old Point Comfort, were started in 1609, and there has been a fortification here off and on ever since. The first garrison consisted of fifty men under the Command of Captain James Davis, who assisted Captain John Ratcliffe in the construction of the Fort. James Monroe was born in Virginia, April 28, 1758. He left College to join a Virginia Regiment at the outbreak of the Revolution. When he left the Army in 1780 he studied Law, but had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1782 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and was a member of Congress of the Confederation from 1783 to 1786. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1790, and in 1794 went to France as Minister, but was recalled in 1796. From 1799 to 1802 he was Governor of Virginia and afterwards was, in turn, Special Envoy to France, Minister of London, and Envoy to Madrid. In Paris he arranged the purchase of Louisiana by the United States. From 1811 to 1817 he was Secretary of State. In 1823 he promulgated the Monroe Doctrine in his message to Congress. In this Doctrine, December 2, 1823, he stated: "That the United States would regard as an unfriendly act any effort of an European Government to extend its influence in the Western Hemisphere, or to control in any way the political destiny of any country whose independence had been recognized by the United States." He retired from public life in 1825 and died in New York on July 4, 1831. The Monroe Doctrine was generally accepted by European Powers. It has been variously extended and is now a Nationalistic Principle.



of United States Foreign Policy, applicable to all Non-American Governments. Monroe was elected President of the United States in 1816, and again in 1829.

Monroe, Fort, Submarine Mine Depot - Fort Monroe, Virginia.

(Same as Monroe, Fort - Fort Monroe, Virginia).

Myer, Fort - Fort Myer, Virginia.

Named for Albert James Myer, born in Newburgh, New York, September 20, 1827. He was graduated from Hobart College in 1847, and from the Buffalo Medical College in 1851. In 1864 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army. He was in command of the Signal Corps from 1858 to 1860, and in the latter year was appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army. He served in the War Between the States, ranking as Brigadier General. In 1870 he was appointed to take charge of the Meteorological Observations under the Government. He was a Delegate to the International Congress of Meteorologists at Vienna in 1873, and at Rome in 1879. He published "Manual of Signals for the United States Army and Navy" in 1866. He died in Buffalo, New York, August 24, 1880. In 1879 the Signal Corps School of Instruction was established at Fort Whipple and placed under the immediate command of Colonel Myer. On June 16, 1880, he was given the permanent grade of Brigadier General, and continued in command of the Post until his death. In February, 1861, the name of the Post was changed from Fort Whipple to Fort Myer in honor of General Myer.

Nansemond Ordnance Depot - Portsmouth, Virginia.

The origin of the name Nansemond is as follows: When Captain John Smith, about 1608, first explored the Nansemond River he found a large Indian Tribe on the River on the West side, just North of the Western Branch of the River, known as the Nansemonds. They had three Werowances or Chiefs, about 1000 acres of cleared land, and appeared to be the most agricultural Indians in Eastern Virginia. In fact, the banks of the Nansemond became a granery for the Jamestown Colony, and when provisions ran short a party would go dispatched to the banks of the Nansemond



for provisions. This is an Indian name and means "fishing point or angle," as in that locality are some of the best fishing grounds in this section. Nansmond Town at Town Point was ordered, in 1680, and was still in existence when Suffolk Town was chartered in 1742.

New River Ordnance Plant - Radford, Virginia.

"Where or when the upper part of this same River came to be called New River is not altogether agreed. Captain Charles R. Boyd, upon the authority of Judge David McComas, says it was an Indian name meaning 'New Water.' Hardesty in his geographical history, says that a Captain Boyd, who had been employed in 1764 to open a road from the James River to where the Town of Abingdon now stands, probably using Jefferson's map of Virginia engraved in France in 1755, and on which this River did not appear, named it New River. The late Major Jed Hotchkiss of Staunton, Virginia, attributed the name to a man by the name of New, and who at an early day kept a ferry at or near where 'Ingle's ferry' was afterward established."

Norfolk Army Air Field - Norfolk, Virginia.

Named from the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

Oyster Military Reservation - Oyster, Virginia.

Named from the Town of Oyster, Virginia.

Pickett, Camp - Camp Pickett, Virginia.

Named for George Edward Pickett, born in Richmond, Virginia, January 25, 1825. He graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point in 1846, and entered the Mexican War as a Second Lieutenant. He was present at the capture of the City of Mexico, and distinguished himself at Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, and was promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain of the Ninth Infantry. He served on the Frontier in Washington Territory and in 1848 occupied San Juan Island, where he prevented the landing of the British Troops, and received the Thanks of Congress for his services. In 1861 he resigned from the Federal Army and joined the Confederate Forces, being commissioned Colonel and assigned to duty on the Rappahannock River.



In 1862 he was made Brigadier General. In the same year he was severely wounded in an Engagement at Gaines' Mill. After his recovery he was promoted to Major General. In the Battle of Fredericksburg his Division held the center of Lee's Line, and at Gettysburg, in 1863, he made the gallant assault on Cemetery Ridge, famous as "Pickett's Charge." He later commanded the Department of North Carolina, successfully defending Petersburg in 1864, and performed excellent services at Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks. At the close of the War he engaged in business in Richmond, Virginia. He died in Norfolk, Virginia, July 30, 1875.

Radford Ordnance Works - Radford, Virginia.  
Named from the City of Radford, Virginia.

Richmond Army Air Base - Richmond, Virginia.  
Named from the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Richmond Army Service Forces Depot - Richmond, Virginia.  
Named from the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Story, Fort - Fort Story, Virginia.  
Named for Major General John Patton Story. He was born in Wisconsin in 1841. He graduated from the University in Wisconsin and also from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and had a long and useful career in the United States Army. He was a teacher at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe for many years and was in no small way responsible for many of our developments in the range-finding apparatus and in the science of gunnery during the latter half of the Nineteenth Century.

Vint Hill Farms Station - Warrenton, Virginia.  
About the early part of the 1850's Mr. Andrew Lowe, an Englishman, purchased the present site of this Station, and called the Farm, Vint Hill. Mr. Lowe may have named the place or it may have been named by a former owner. In the early part of the Twentieth Century, Mr. Lowe sold the place to a Mr. Johnson from the West, and after two or three years Mr. Johnson sold it to Mr. Mitchell Harrison from Philadelphia. The name





was still retained. The Government purchased the land and established this Station.

Washington Quartermaster Depot - Alexandria, Virginia.

Named From the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

Wilson General Hospital, Woodrow - Staunton, Virginia.

Named for Woodrow Wilson, born in Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856. He was educated at Princeton and Johns Hopkins Universities, becoming President of Princeton University in 1902. In 1910 he resigned, having been elected Governor of New Jersey. In 1912, owing to the split of the Republican vote between Roosevelt and Taft, Wilson was elected President of the United States. His first term of office was marked by reduction of the tariff; provision for currency and banking reform through passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913; and passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust and Trade Commission Acts. The Mexican problem was also acute, 1913 to 1914. At the outbreak of World War I, he favored neutrality, and he was reelected in 1916 on the slogan, "He kept us out of the War." The continued ruthless Submarine Campaign, however, forced him to advocate joining the Allied Cause in April, 1917. During his second term the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution was adopted; the Woman's Suffrage Amendment was submitted to the States; and the Federal Farm Loan was passed. Early in 1918 he enumerated his famous Fourteen Points in a speech before the Houses of Congress in joint session. In November of that year Germany accepted these as a basis for Peace, but they were not adopted by the Peace Conference. He took a leading part in peace negotiations, attending the Conference and being greeted in Europe as a hero. He suggested the formation of the League of Nations. He fought for the acceptance by Congress of the Versailles Treaty with reservation, but his health gave way while he was on a speaking tour. Neither the Treaty nor the League was approved. He retired in 1921, and died February 2, 1924. His old home where he was born is in the City



of Staunton, Virginia.

Wool, Fort - Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Named for John Ellis Wool, born at Newburgh, New York, on February 20, 1784. He began his Military career in the War of 1812, serving at Queens-stown Heights where he was wounded, and at Plattsburg. He was a prominent Officer in the Mexican War, being next in Command to General Taylor, and was the foremost leader at Buena Vista. For his services at that Battle he was breveted Major General and received Swords of Honor from Congress and New York State. In 1850 he served against the Indians in the Northwest. He saved Fortress Monroe to the Union in 1861 by promptness in re-enforcing it, and did other valuable work in the War Between the States, especially in New York, where he commanded the Troops in suppressing the "Draft Riots." He was retired for age in 1863, and died on November 10, 1869.

#### WASHINGTON

Auburn Sub-Depot of the Seattle General Depot  
Auburn, Washington.

Named from the City of Auburn, Washington.

Barnes General Hospital - Vancouver Barracks,  
Washington.

Was named for Brigadier General Joseph K. Barnes who was Surgeon General of the United States Army from 1864 to 1882. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and was educated at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his commission as Surgeon General, August 22, 1864, had completed twenty-four years of service in the Medical Department of the Army. He had served in various Indian Wars and actively participated in nearly all of the great Battles of the Mexican War. He conducted the affairs of the Surgeon General Office with the highest efficiency. To him was due much of the development of the Medical work of the Army, the vesting of the control of General Hospitals and Hospital Camps in the Medical Departments, the development of the great Army Medical Museum, the superb Library of the



Surgeon General's Office, the compilation of the Medical and Surgical records of the War Between the States, and many other movements which aided in the welfare of the sick, the efficiency of the Troops, and the advantage of American Military Medicine. He was the first Surgeon called to the bedside of Abraham Lincoln, and sixteen years later he was summoned to assist in the care of James A. Garfield.

Baxter General Hospital - Spokane, Washington.

Named for Jediah Hyde Baxter, who was born in Stafford, Vermont, March 11, 1837. He graduated as an M. D. from the University of Vermont in 1861. He was appointed Brigadier General Surgeon, April 4, 1862, and shortly thereafter was assigned to Washington, D. C., as head of the Campbell General Hospital. He was breveted as Colonel of Volunteers for satisfactory performance, and later appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army on July 20, 1867. He was appointed Surgeon General of the United States Regular Army, August 18, 1890, and died December 4, 1890.

Bellingham Army Air Field - Bellingham, Washington.

Named from the City of Bellingham, Washington.

Boeing Field - Seattle, Washington.

Named for William Edward Boeing, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, October 1, 1891. He was educated at Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School), 1899 to 1902. He was special partner in E. A. Pierce & Company, Brokers, was Director of the Pacific National Bank of Seattle, and also formerly Chairman of the Board of United States Aircraft and Transport Corporation. He was awarded the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for successful pioneering and achievement in Aircraft Manufacturing and Air Transport in 1954. He served as Lieutenant, Naval Reserve Forces in World War I. In 1921 he put in a bid to build Pursuit Planes for the Government and received a contract to make two hundred. The Boeing Airplane Factory in Seattle is one of the largest in the world. In 1916 he founded the Pacific Aero Product Company and a year later incorporated it



under his own name. His intelligence and active and long continued interest in all that concerns and advances the science of Aeronautics, merits and received the public gratitude.

Canby, Fort - Ilwaco, Washington.

Named for Edward Richard Sprigg Canby who was born in Kentucky in 1817. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1839, and from 1846 he served in the Mexican War. In 1863 he commanded the United States Troops in New York City during the Draft Riots, and in the following year succeeded General Banks in command of the Army in Louisiana. In 1865 he captured Mobile and received the surrender of the Confederate Forces. In 1866 he was made Major General of Volunteers. In 1873 he was sent by the Government to make a Treaty with Modoc Indians in Northern California, and during a conference in Siskiyou County, he was treacherously shot by one of the Modoc Chiefs, April 11, 1873.

Casey, Fort - Fort Casey, Washington.

Named for General Thomas Lincoln Casey. Chief of Engineers, United States Army. He was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, May 10, 1828, and died March 25, 1896. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1852, and served in the various grades from brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers up to Brigadier General Chief of Engineers. During the War Between the States he received the rank of Colonel for faithful and meritorious service. His principal distinction arose from his achievements as an Engineer, the following public buildings owing their inception and construction to his skill: They are the completion of the Potomac Aqueduct, construction of the State and Navy Department buildings, completion of the Washington National Monument, completion of the Congressional Library building, and many other buildings in Washington, D. C. He resigned as Chief of Engineers on May 10, 1895.

Columbia, Fort - Chinook, Washington.

Named from the following: "Captain Robert Gray, in his Ship, the Columbia, after which the River





is named, discovered the River in May, 1792. It is significant, in the light of later history, that the Ship on this voyage was the first to carry the American Flag around the world. The Columbia is the second largest River in North America."

Ebey, Fort - Fort Casey, Washington.

Named for Colonel Isaac N. Ebey who came to Oregon in 1848 in the first gold rush to California. In 1850 he returned from California in the Brig Orbit, which was the first American Vessel to visit Puget Sound. He and three others purchased it as an investment and a way to come to the Sound. He practiced Law in Olympia, Washington, and was selected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and to the Legislature. He was appointed as Collector of Puget Sound and made up a list of Hudson's Bay Company Forts, with their rank and value, with the amount of land under cultivation. He was the one to take the stand in the San Juan Island when several thousand head of sheep, horses, cattle and hogs were imported from Vancouver Island without being entered at the Customs House. During the Indian War the Indians went to his home on Whidbey Island and murdered him. He had come here from Missouri. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 21, 1818. He died in 1857.

Ellensburg Army Air Field - Ellensburg, Washington.

Received its name from the City of Ellensburg, Washington.

Ephrata Army Air Base - Ephrata, Washington.

Named from the Town of Ephrata, Washington.

Flagler, Fort - Fort Townsend, Washington.

Named for Brigadier General Daniel Webster Flagler, who was born in Lockport, New York, June 24, 1835. He graduated from West Point Military Academy, June 24, 1861, being promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance the same day. First Lieutenant, August 3, 1861, and Captain, March, 1863. He served during the War between the States, from 1861 to 1865, in drilling Volunteers at Washington, D. C., in the Manassas



Campaign, and in the Defense of Washington. Most of his service, however, was in connection with the Ordnance Department. He was Assistant Ordnance Officer at the Allegheny Arsenal; Inspector of Ordnance in the fitting out of the Mississippi River Flotilla; Chief of Ordnance to General Barrside's Expedition to North Carolina. He had charge of the transportation of siege guns, was on Inspection duty at the West Point Foundry; was Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, and at the close of hostilities, was in charge of the Tregedar Iron Works at Richmond. He participated in the Battles of Bull Run, Roanoke Island, New Bern, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He was breveted Captain, March 1, 1862, for gallant services at the Battle of New Bern, North Carolina; Major, April 26, 1862, for gallant services in the Siege of Fort Macon, North Carolina; and Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, for distinguished services in the Field during the War Between the States. After the close of the War he was employed on a Tour of Inspection of Western Arsenals with the Chief of Ordnance, May, 1865; after this he was in charge of receiving Arms from disbanded Volunteers from Delaware and Pennsylvania, at Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; on special Ordnance Inspection duty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama; Assistant Ordnance Officer at the Arsenal of Watervliet, New York; in Command of Augusta (Georgia) Arsenal and Powder Works, having charge also of Confederate Ordnance Establishments, deposits and stores and disposal of same, at Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah, Georgia. He was on special Ordnance Inspection duty at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and Fort Pickens, Florida; in command of Rock Island Armory and Arsenal, member of the Board of Heavy Gun Carriages at New York; special Inspection at Fort Union Arsenal, New Mexico, with view of abolishing it; was on Ordnance Inspection duty at San Antonio, Texas, Fort Lowell, Arizona, and Benicia, California, and was in command of the Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, from November 9, 1889 to 1891. He was promoted Major, June 23, 1874; Lieutenant Colonel, August 23, 1881; Colonel, September 15, 1890; and was appointed Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance,



June 23, 1891. He was Author of "History of Rock Island" (1877). He died at Old Fort Comfort, Virginia, March 29, 1899.

Geiger Field - Geiger Field, Washington.

was named for Brigadier General Harold W. Geiger, who was born October 7, 1884, in East Orange, New Jersey. He was appointed to West Point Military Academy from New Jersey in 1904. He graduated from West Point, February 14, 1908, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in Coast Artillery. He also saw Service in the Signal Corps and Field Artillery. In 1920 he was transferred to the Air Service where he held the rank of Major, July 1, 1920. He lost his life in an airplane crash, on May 17, 1927, when his Plane crashed at Olmsted Field near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was Commander at Phillips Air Field, Maryland, at the time, a veteran of World War I, where he held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. His permanent rank was Major. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, May 20, 1927.

Gray Field - Fort Lewis, Washington.

was named for Hawthorne C. Gray who was born in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1889. He was a Second Lieutenant in the National Guard, March 7, 1912 to April 23, 1913. He served in the First World War, first as a Private receiving a Temporary Captaincy on August 5, 1917, and became full Captain in February, 1920. He graduated from the Balloon School in 1921, the Air Service Flying School in 1923, and the Air Service Balloon and Airship School in 1924. He established the World's Balloon altitude record, and was killed as a result of the accident during a free balloon flight in Scott Field, Illinois, November 4, 1927. The accident occurred near Sparta, Tennessee.

Hayden, Camp - Joyce, Washington.

was named for Brigadier General Jean L. Hayden, first Military Commandant of the ROTC at Washington from 1892 to 1896. He was born in Chicago, Illinois. His family moved to Olympia, Washington, when he was a few years old. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1884. He was made a Second Lieutenant in September of 1888, and entered the



Service at the Presidio of San Francisco, and the next year went to Fort Mason, California. He returned to Washington and was stationed at Fort Canby. Next he spent a short time at Fort Columbus, New York, and joined a Light Battery at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1890. In the Campaign against the Sioux Indians on Pine Ridge, South Dakota, in 1890 to 1891, he served with distinction. He saw hard fighting with a Mountain Battery at Wounded Knee, December 29th, and at White Clay Creek, December 30th. He was at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in May, 1892, when he was detailed to the University of Washington as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. In 1894 he was promoted to First Lieutenant with the 1st Artillery. He left the University in June of 1896, and was graduated from the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, March 17, 1898. He was in Command of a Seacoast Battery at Fort Screven, Georgia, when he was appointed Captain of Artillery, in 1901. From August of that year until December 31, 1904, he commanded the 5th Battery 1st Artillery, at the Presidio. He served in the Philippines until February 14, 1907, and while there commanded Barracks at Manila and the Artillery and Engineer Garrison at Fort William McKinley. He was promoted to Major, January 25, 1907, and joined the Coast Artillery when the Artillery was divided into two Branches. From August, 1907 to November 1909, he commanded Fort Casey, Washington. He left for Service at Fort Monroe, and Galveston, Texas, resuming command of Fort Casey in September, 1911. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in June, 1914, and moved to Fort Worden in Command of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound. He was made Colonel in July, 1916, and was placed in command of the First National Guard District of the Western Department, March 29, 1917, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. He moved to Seattle in May to command the Northern Pacific Coast Artillery District, and in June again went to Fort Worden to command the Sound Defenses. He was promoted to Brigadier General, August 5, 1917, and two weeks later left for Camp Wheeler, Georgia, to command the 56th Field Artillery Brigade. He also commanded the 31st National Guard Division in the winter of 1917 to 1918. He took the 56th Brigade to France, and





was transferred to command the 162nd Field Artillery Brigade twelve days after the Armistice. After returning to the United States he commanded the 13th Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Lewis, then Camp Lewis, early in 1919. During the Strike in Seattle, in February, 1919, he directed the United States Forces. He served briefly at Fort Winfield Scott, California, commanding the 31st Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps. Next he returned to Fort Worden and remained in charge of Sound Defenses until he was retired, at his own request, with the grade of Colonel. He was appointed Brigadier General, United States Army, Retired, in accordance with a Congressional Act of June 21, 1930. He died at his home in Port Townsend, Washington.

Jordan, Camp George - Seattle, Washington.

This Camp, consisting of Colored Troops, was named in honor of Sergeant George Jordan, a Colored Soldier serving with Company E of the 9th United States Cavalry. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in recognition of his valor and bravery above the call of duty. He was born in Tennessee. At Fort Tulerse, New Mexico, May 14, 1880, "while commanding a detachment of twenty-five men, repulsed a force of more than one hundred Indians." At Carrizo Canyon, New Mexico, August 12, 1881, "while commanding the right of a detachment of nineteen men, he stubbornly held his ground in an extremely exposed position and gallantly forced back a much superior number of the enemy, preventing them from surrounding his Command." This Camp was operated for Negro Troops under the direction of the Seattle Port of Embarkation from September 20, 1942 to 1947.

Lawton, Fort - Fort Lawton, Washington.

Named for Henry Ware Lawton, born in Ohio, on March 17, 1843. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he entered the United States Service as a Volunteer in an Indiana Regiment. He served through the War with gallantry, and at its close was mustered out with the Brevet rank of Colonel of Volunteers. Soon thereafter he entered the Regular Army as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, was promoted from rank to rank, and



at the beginning of the Spanish War, in 1898, was Lieutenant Colonel. He was then made a Major General of Volunteers, in which capacity he went to Cuba and distinguished himself greatly in the Battles around Saratoga. In January, 1899, he was sent to the Philippines as Second in Command, and during that year was constantly in active Service. He captured more than thirty Towns and Villages from the Insurgents and was in twenty Engagements. He showed himself particularly competent to conduct the Campaign in that Country, and was beloved by his Soldiers and was loyally followed by them above almost all other Commanders. He also had an especially keen and accurate appreciation of the political situation and expressed himself with rare judgment concerning the policy to be pursued toward the Islands. He felt deeply the wrong that was done by Americans who were inciting Insurgents to continued resistance and prophetically declared that if he should fall in Battle his blood would be upon American rather than Filipino hands. He was killed in an attack upon an Insurgent position on December 19, 1899.

Lewis, Meriwether - Fort Lewis, Washington.

Was named for Meriwether Lewis, United States Explorer, born August 18, 1774, near Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1793, he volunteered, with the Troops called out to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection," and was commissioned as Ensign in the Regular Army in 1795, and as Captain in 1800, and was President Jefferson's Private Secretary from 1801 to 1803. On Jefferson's recommendation he was appointed by Congress to conduct, in connection with Captain William Clark, an Expedition to the headwaters of the Missouri River, and thence across the mountains to the Pacific Ocean - the first Exploration of the Northwestern portion of the United States. They started out with twenty-eight men in 1803. They reached the mouth of the Columbia River and had travelled 4000 miles from their starting point, had encountered Indian Tribes never before seen by whites, had made scientific collections, and observations, and were the first Explorers to reach the Pacific by crossing the Continent North of Mexico. They made the return journey across the mountains and



down the Missouri, reaching the Mississippi in September, 1806. The reports of the Expedition attracted great attention at the time. The leaders and men of the Exploring Party were rewarded with liberal grants of land, and Lewis was made Governor of the Territory of Missouri. In the unwonted quiet of his new duty his mind, always subject to melancholy, became unbalanced, and, while on his way to Washington, he committed suicide near Nashville, Tennessee, October 11, 1809. Sacajawea was Squaw and wife of Toussaint Charkonneau, French Interpreter for Lewis and Clark Expedition, and was often referred to as the Bird Woman (translation of her Indian name). She was of the Shoshone Tribe, and was known chiefly for her aid on the Exploring Expedition, 1804 to 1806. She was probably born in 1786; it is not known when she died.

Lewis, Fort, ASF Depot - Fort Lewis, Washington.  
(Same as Lewis, Fort - Fort Lewis, Washington).

Lewis, Fort, Quartermaster Depot - Fort Lewis, Washington.  
(Same as Lewis, Fort - Fort Lewis, Washington).

McCaw General Hospital - Walla Walla, Washington.  
Named for Brigadier General Walter Drew McCaw, who was born February 10, 1863, in Richmond, Virginia. He attended the Medical College of Virginia and Columbia University. He began his Army career in 1884 as an Assistant Surgeon. He retired in 1927 with the rank of Major General. He had a notable career in the Spanish-American War. From 1902 to 1913 he served as Librarian of the Surgeon General's Office, Professor of Military Hygiene and Professor of Military and Tropical Medicine in Army Medical School. During World War I he was Chief Surgeon of the AEF from October 1918 to July 1919. He died July 7, 1939, at Kingston, New York. He received the Silver Star for services in the Battle of Santiago during the Spanish-American War. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

McChord Field - McChord Field, Washington.  
Named for Colonel William C. McChord, who was born at Lebanon, Kentucky. He graduated at West



Point Military Academy in 1907, and also graduated from the Mounted Service School, the Air Corps Tactical School, Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College. He was affiliated with Aviation since World War I. Previous to that time he served in the Cavalry, in which Branch he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on June 14, 1907, following his graduation from West Point. He received his Flying training at Rockwell Field, California, and was rated a Senior Military Aviator, May 31, 1918. After completing a course in Bombardment Aviation at Ellington Field, Texas, and certain other periods of time, he was transferred, in March, 1919, to the office of the Director of Air Service, Washington, D. C., where he served in various capacities, such as duty in the Finance Section of the Supply Group, as a member of the Air Service Claim Board, as Assistant to the Chief of the Materials Disposal and Salvage Division of the Supply Group, and as Assistant to the Chief of the Property Division of the Supply Group. For two years, from July, 1920, he served as Air Officer of the Central Department (later the Sixth Corps Area). He then completed the course of instruction at the Air Corps Tactical School and the Command and General Staff School. He then commanded Chanute Field, Illinois, and was Commandant of the Air Corps Technical School at that Field until early in 1928, when he was transferred to the Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, where he completed a Special Observers and Advanced Flying School course, receiving the rating of "Airplane Observer" as of June 25, 1928. Following his graduation from Army War College, Washington, D. C., he served as Instructor at the Command and General Staff School for four years. He was then transferred to the Panama Canal Department for duty as Commanding Officer of the 19th Composite Wing. In October, 1935, upon the completion of his Foreign Service, he was assigned to duty in the Plans Division, Office of the Chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D. C., and later was assigned Chief of the Training and Operations Division. He died as a result of an Airplane accident at Maidens, Virginia, twenty-nine miles west of Richmond, on the morning of August 18, 1937. He





was piloting an A-17 Attack Plane, was on route from Bolling Field to Randolph Field, Texas, and was apparently trying to make a forced landing when the accident occurred.

Madigan General Hospital - Tacoma, Washington.

Named for Colonel Patrick Sarsfield Madigan, who was known as "The Father of Neuropsychiatry," and was Assistant to the Surgeon General during World War II, and Medical Advisor to the Adjutant General in 1943. He was born, January 14, 1887, in Washington, D. C. In 1908 he received his B. A. Degree from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and his Doctor of Medicine Degree four years later. He served as Instructor at Georgetown University from 1913 to 1917, receiving his M. A. Degree from Gonzaga University, Seattle, Washington, in 1914. In August, 1917, he accepted a commission in the Regular Army and served in France with the 7th Division, 64th Infantry. After the First World War he remained in the Army, serving as a Neuropsychiatrist in Hampton Roads, Virginia, and Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., until 1926. During this time he attended the Army Medical School and Medical Field Service School. In 1926 he became Chief of Neuropsychiatry at Sternberg General Hospital, Philippines, and in 1929 of Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. He then worked at the Mental Hospital of the Panama Canal Zone for four years, after which he was Chief of Neuropsychiatry and Executive Officer of Fort Sam Houston Station Hospital. In 1940 he went to Washington, D. C., as Assistant to the Surgeon General, when he was stationed at the outbreak of World War II. In 1943, after being Medical Advisor to the Adjutant General, he was Commanding Officer at Camp Lee, Virginia, Station Hospital and Chief Surgeon of Fort Belvoir Station Hospital. In addition to the many Degrees, Gonzaga University conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on him in recognition of his outstanding administrative work. He died May 8, 1944, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Moses Lake Army Air Field - Moses Lake, Washington.

Named from the Town of Moses Lake, Washington.



Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot - Tacoma, Washington.

Was named after Mount Rainier, which is in clear evidence from the site of the Ordnance Depot. The Mount was discovered, May 8, 1792, by Captain George Vancouver, and named by him in honor of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Navy.

Murray, Camp - Fort Lewis, Washington.

was so named since the only stream entering American Lake flows through the Reservation and bears the name of Murray. The Murray family homesteaded and occupied most of the surrounding lands for several generations.

Paine Field - Paine Field, Washington.

Named in memory of Second Lieutenant Topliff O. Paine. He became a Pilot Instructor during World War I and later pioneered the Air Mail Service, with which he was flying when he was killed in 1922. He was born April 26, 1893, at Oswell, Ohio. He entered the University of Washington. He came to Everett, Washington, in July, 1917, and enlisted in the 12th Company. On January 5, 1918, he was transferred to the Air Service and was sent to a Ground School at Berkeley, California. On March 6, 1918, he was transferred to Rockwell Field and on June 9, 1918, he was sent to March Field. He received his commission as Second Lieutenant, May 10, 1918, at Rockwell Field, and was assigned there as a Flying Instructor. He was discharged from the Army, August 5, 1919, at March Field. On leaving the Air Corps he went first into Commercial Aviation. On November 30, 1920, he entered the Air Mail Service, then just getting under way in the Nation. Entering at San Francisco, he was ordered to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and served from then to the time of his death, which occurred when he was flying his "run," between Salt Lake City and Rock Springs, Wyoming. In February, 1921, he was a member of the crew of Flyers who participated in the Transcontinental Speed Test, flying from Salt Lake City to Cheyenne. An hour of the schedule been lost when one of the Flyers was killed in a crash at Elko, Nevada, but Paine, taking the Air at Salt Lake City, made up that hour and put the Flight an hour ahead of schedule.



by the time he reached Cheyenne. On one occasion while flying his regular "run," he was lost for five hours in a blizzard and finally made what Airmen termed an "impossible" landing in Parley's Canyon at the headworks of the Salt Lake City Water System. Mr. Allen C. Nelson, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Air Mail Service, wrote Paine's parents: "Whatever may be written or spoken to honor the memory of 'Top' will be but a feeble expression of his value to the Air Mail Service. His bravery and skill and his loyalty to duty and his fellow workmen have stamped his memory indelibly in the hearts of all of us who were privileged to work with him. It was only his exceptional qualities and love of the game that has enabled us to establish the regular Air Mail Schedule between Rocky Springs and Salt Lake City ---- the most treacherous and most isolated District over which mail was flown. This 'run' was negotiated by your son when no one else would attempt it. I glory with you in loving, honoring, and remembering the name of one so gallant, and who so gladly and willingly made such a valuable contribution to the advancement of the Air Mail Service." To his fellow Flyers, Lieutenant Paine was known as "Top" and he was "Top" to such heroes of the Air as Eddie Rickenbacker, President of the Southern Air Lines and World War I Ace. Paine was known well among all the Flyers of this area.

Pasco Engineer Depot - Pasco, Washington.  
Takes its name from Pasco, Washington.

Pasco General Depot - Pasco, Washington.  
Takes its name from Pasco, Washington.

Seattle Army Service Forces Depot - Seattle, Washington.  
Takes its name from the City of Seattle, Washington.

Seattle Port of Embarkation - Seattle, Washington.  
Takes its name from the City of Seattle, Washington.

Seven Mile Camp - Spokane, Washington.  
Received its name from the fact that it is



located near the little cross-road which bears the designation of "Seven Mile," in Spokane County Engineering Road Maps. This cross-road of "Seven Mile" derives its name by virtue of the fact that it is seven miles distance from the City of Spokane, Washington.

Seven Mile Gunnery Range - Spokane, Washington.  
(Same as Seven Mile Camp - Spokane, Washington).

Spokane Army Air Field - Spokane, Washington.  
Named from the City of Spokane, Washington.

Townsend, Fort - Port Townsend, Washington.  
Port Townsend was established to protect Port Townsend from the Indians, but regular Troops withdrew in 1866. It took its name from the City of Port Townsend, Washington, and the City received its name from the Harbor on which it is located. The Harbor was named on May 8, 1782, by Captain George Vancouver in honor of his friend, the Marquis of Townshend. The Wilkes Expedition of 1841, dropped the "h" out of the name.

Vancouver Barracks - Vancouver, Washington.  
Was named from the City of Vancouver, Washington.

Walla Walla Army Air Field - Walla Walla, Washington.  
Received its name from the City of Walla Walla, Washington.

Whitman, Fort - La Conner, Washington.  
Was named for Marcus Whitman who was born September 4, 1802, at Rushville, New York. He was educated partly at Plainfield, Massachusetts, where he lived in his grandfather's family. He studied Medicine, and in 1832 received the Degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York. After eight years of practice, four in Canada, and four at Wheeler, New York, he offered his services as "Physician, Teacher and Agriculturist" of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The Board sent him to the West in 1835 with Reverend Samuel Parker, to make a missionary reconnaissance in Oregon. In the





Indian outbreak, November 29, 1847. Whitman, his wife, and twelve other persons were atrociously murdered. He was described by Horace Greeley as "a noble pioneer ---- a man fitted to be a chief in rearing a moral empire among the wild men of the wilderness."

Worden, Fort - Port Townsend, Washington.

Named for John Lorimer Worden, born in Mount Pleasant, Winchester County, New York, March 12, 1818. He was appointed Midshipman in the United States Navy in 1834 and in 1840 was advanced to Lieutenant. After a long sea service he was on duty at Washington, D. C., and during the Mexican War he was attached to the Pacific Squad. From 1854 to 1856 he was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1861 he was sent with dispatches from the Secretary of the Navy to Captain Adams of the Frigate "Sabine" at Pensacola. Expecting an outbreak of hostilities, he committed his dispatches to memory and destroyed them. At Pensacola he was arrested by the Confederate authorities, but released by order of General Bragg and allowed to go on board the Sabine. On his return he was again arrested by order of General Bragg and kept a prisoner for several months when he was released on parole and later was sent to Norfolk and exchanged. In 1862 he was placed in command of the "Monitor" which met the Confederate "Merrimack" in Battle in Hampton Roads, March 9th. He commanded the Monitor with great skill, in an Action which must be ranked among the most decisive Naval Engagements of the War Between the States. He received a Vote of Thanks from Congress, and was promoted to be Commander. He was afterward engaged in the blockade, destroyed the Privateer "Nashville," and took part in the attack on Charleston Forts in 1863. From 1870 to 1874 he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy. He became Commodore in 1868, Rear Admiral in 1872, and was retired in 1886. He died in Washington, D. C., October 18, 1897.

Wright, Fort George - Fort George Wright, Washington.

Named for George Wright who was born in Vermont in 1803. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1822, and on July 1st of that year



was made a Second Lieutenant in the Army, being promoted to First Lieutenant, September 25, 1827. Until 1828 he was stationed at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, then at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until 1831, when he became Adjutant to his Regiment. He became a Captain in October, 1836. In 1838 he was transferred to the new Eighth Regiment, and stationed on the Canadian Border, until 1840. Then he took part in the Seminole War until 1844, and was breveted Major for his conduct in that War. He took part in several Engagements in the Mexican War, was seriously wounded, and breveted Lieutenant Colonel. He became Major in 1848, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1855, of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, and in March, 1855, Colonel of the Ninth Infantry. During that time he was serving in Oregon and Washington Territories, and by prompt and vigorous measures, brought to an end the Indian War which had begun in 1855. In 1861 he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers and placed in command of the Department of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco. On December 19, 1864, he was breveted Brigadier General of the Regular Army, and soon appointed to the Command of the Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver. He took passage on the Ship "Brother Jonathan" for the Columbia, and was drowned on or about July 30, 1865, when that Ship was lost with all on board. Colonel Wright was Commanding Officer of the United States Army Troops stationed in this area and directed Operations against the Indians. A defeat of a Regular Army Detachment by the Indians aroused the Officers of the Army to the need of vigorous action against the Indians. Colonel Wright was placed in charge of the punitive Expedition of seven hundred men of whom thirty were Indians under the Command of Lieutenant John Nullan. At the Battle of Four Lakes, Colonel Wright drove the Indians away from the hill on which they were gathered. That night the Soldiers camped on the present site of Fort George Wright. Then the Troops started up the Spokane River and saw a big cloud of dust ahead. They found upon investigating that the Indians had rounded up their ponies in the Valley and were attempting to drive them off to the South



to prevent them from being captured by the Soldiers. It was decided to kill the ponies when they captured them as they constituted the chief wealth of the Indians as well as their chief means of transportation. They were shot near the Camp and for many years their bones lay scattered where "Horse Slaughter Camp" had been. There were a total of sixteen Indians hanged.

### WEST VIRGINIA

#### Ashford General Hospital - White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Was named for Bailey Kelly Ashford, born in Washington, D. C., September 18, 1873. He graduated at Washington High School in 1891, and attended Columbian University (now George Washington) one year; received his M. D. Degree from Georgetown University Medical School in 1896; graduated from Army Medical School in 1898. He was Resident Physician of Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1895 to 1896. Was appointed First Lieutenant in United States Army, November 6, 1897, and was promoted through grades to Colonel, May 15, 1917. He served with the Military Expedition to Puerto Rico, July, 1898, and in the Battle of Hormigueros, August 13, 1898. He was Division Surgeon of First Division, June to October, 1917 in charge of Battle Training of Medical Officers, Zone of Armies, AEF, November 1917 to November 1918. In 1899 he determined the cause of Anemia of the agricultural class of Puerto Rico, and later popularized as "hookworm disease." He founded Puerto Rico Anemia Commission, which began the first campaign against the disease in the Western Hemisphere. He was a Delegate from the United States to International Congress of Hygiene, at Brussels; was a member of the Medical Commission to Brazil, Rockefeller Foundation; Delegate from the United States to International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Mycology at Columbia University, collaborating with School of Tropical Medicine (Puerto Rico). He was Honorary Member and President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, Puerto Rico Medical Association, Fellow American College of Physicians; American College of Surgeons. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal; Companion



of Saint Michael and Saint George (England); Grand Cordon, Officer First Class, Order of the Nile. He was the Author of "Anemia in Puerto Rico, 1914; Uric Arthritis in Puerto Rico (with Gutierrez), 1911; also The Organization and Administration of the Medical Department, in the Zone of the Armies (Keen's Surgery, Vol. VII); Sprue (Nicot's Looseleaf Medicine), 1931; A Soldier of Science, 1934." He died November 1, 1934. In World War I, he became Chief Surgeon of the Sixth Army Corps and after the war served on the General Staff in Washington.

Baker General Hospital, Newton D. - Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Was named for Newton D. Baker, born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, on December 3, 1871. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1892, and from Washington and Lee University in 1894, with a Degree. He began to practice Law in Martinsburg in 1897, and later moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and was City Solicitor from 1902 to 1912, and Mayor of the City for two terms, 1912 to 1916. He then went to Washington, D. C., as Secretary of War and held that position in the Cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson during the years of World War I. In 1921 he resumed his Law practice in Cleveland. He died there, December 25, 1937.

Marshall Plant - New Martinsville, West Virginia.  
Named from Marshall County, West Virginia, in which County it is located.

Morgantown Ordnance Works - Morgantown, West Virginia.

Received its name from the City of Morgantown, West Virginia.

West Virginia Ordnance Works - Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

Received its name from the State of West Virginia.

## WISCONSIN

Badger Ordnance Works - Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Badger is a sort of unofficial symbol of Wisconsin. Legend has it that the term Badger originated in the early period of settlement. Land





mines had been discovered in the Southwestern corner of the State. In the early 1800's there was a rush of miners into the region to exploit these mines. When the cold weather clamped down at the mining community, many of the miners dug caves into the hillsides for winter dwellings, much as the Badgers, and so the application was given to them. The Badger is a small, burrowing nocturnal mammal. Badge is from its stripes.

McCoy, Camp - Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

This Camp materialized from an original idea of Major General Robert Bruce McCoy, for whom it was named. He offered his 14,000 acres to the Government as an Artillery Training site. He was a Veteran of the Spanish-American War. He was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on September 5, 1867, and died in Sparta, Wisconsin, on January 5, 1926. His Military career started on May 16, 1895, when he enlisted in Company L, 3rd Regiment Wisconsin National Guard. One year later he was commissioned Captain of the Company. On May 11, 1898, he volunteered for the Spanish-American War at Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, and Ponce, Puerto Rico. He was honorably discharged from the Army on October 12, 1898. After the war he again joined the National Guard and was commissioned a Captain of Company L, 3rd Regiment, Infantry, on May 25, 1899. He rose to different ranks, until March 21, 1909, he was commissioned a Colonel. He resigned as a Colonel on December 19, 1913, and the same day accepted a commission as Major. During the Mexican Border trouble he was mustered into Service on August 8, 1916. He was mustered out of Service on February 28, 1917. On July 5, 1917, he was again commissioned as a Colonel, 4th Regiment, Infantry, and responded to the call of the President on July 15th and was drafted into United States Service on August 5, 1917. He served Overseas from May 5, 1919, and was honorably discharged, August 19, 1919. During his World War Service he saw service at Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne, Alsace Lorraine, and the Army of Occupation. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix de Guerre. On December 17, 1920, he was commissioned Brigadier General in the Wisconsin



National Guard, and assigned to command the 64th Infantry Brigade. On July 24, 1924, he was commissioned Major General, commanding the 32nd Division. He was a graduate of Sparta High School, University of Wisconsin Law School, and was a Lawyer and Banker, serving as County Judge of Monroe County from 1898 to 1914.

Mitchell Field, Billy - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
Named for William Mitchell who was born December 29, 1879, and died February 19, 1936. He attended Racine, Wisconsin, College, and graduated from George Washington University in 1899. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, as a Private and reached the rank of Brigadier General. He graduated from the Army Staff College in 1909. In World War I he served as Chief of Air Service, the First Corps, First Army, and Group of Armies. Overseas he participated in fourteen major Engagements. After the War he was made Director of Military Aviation, United States Army. The Airplane was a new instrument of warfare and he soon became an outspoken critic of the Country's Aviation Policy, because of the Government's failure to develop the Air Service. He had accused the High Command of "incompetency, criminal negligence, and almost treasonal administration of National defenses," but was courtmartialled for having violated the 96th Article of War, and was found guilty and suspended for five years without pay or allowance. Later President Coolidge upheld the suspension, restored the allowances and granted the General one-half of his monthly pay. Two weeks later, General Mitchell resigned from the Army and continued his criticisms of the National Aviation Policy. He anticipated and helped demonstrate the ability of Airplanes to sink Battleships, predicted that Planes would soon fly at more than 250 miles an hour, and in 1923 prophesied that Planes would one day fly regularly from China to San Francisco. General Mitchell received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre with Five Palms, and was made Commander of the French Legion of Honor, Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Commendatore S. S. Maurizio e Lazzaro. He received a



Medal of Merit in War, and also was made Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. He published "Our Air Force," in 1921; "Winged Defense," in 1925; "Skyways," in 1930; and numerous pamphlets and magazine articles. After he retired from the Army he became a farmer and stock raiser in Virginia.

Truax Field - Madison, Wisconsin.

Named For Thomas L. "Bud" Truax, who died November 2, 1941, when his Pursuit Plane crashed near San Francisco, California. He was one of two Army Pilots killed in the crash one foggy, blinding day. Only one day before the crash, he had been promoted from Second to First Lieutenant in the Army Air Forces. He was a Wisconsin High School graduate, and finished the University of Wisconsin in 1940, returning to Madison after winning his Wings at Kelly Field. He joined the Air Forces a month after graduation from the University, and took Basic Training at Randolph Field, Texas. He had wanted to go to China to fight with young American Forces there, but because he was a top-notch Flyer, he was kept in America. He was born in Ames, Iowa, June 1, 1917.

WYOMING

Casper Army Air Field - Casper, Wyoming.

Named From the City of Casper, Wyoming.

Cheyenne Municipal Airport - Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Takes its name From the City of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Warren, Fort Francis E. - Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.

Named in honor of Francis E. Warren, who came to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in May, 1868. He was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1844. In 1862 he was a member of the 49th Massachusetts Infantry. He was honorably discharged from Service as a Corporal, becoming a Captain in the State Militia after the War. In route West, he served as a Construction Foreman on the Building of the Rock Island Railroad west from Des Moines, Iowa, then coming to the recently constructed Union Pacific



Rails at Cheyenne. He entered the mercantile and live stock business, raising cattle, sheep and horses, and afterward turning to real estate. In the year Grover Cleveland was elected President, Warren was named Mayor of Cheyenne and Treasurer of Wyoming. Chester A. Arthur, who was being replaced by Cleveland, sought to place a Republican in charge of the Territory of Wyoming, and Warren was the man he picked just before leaving Office. The appointment was for two years, and Benjamin Harrison appointed Warren a territorial Governor in 1889. Serving until Wyoming became a State on July 10, 1890, Warren was also the first man elected to the United States Senate and afterward was reelected four times, in every Congress from the 51st to the 61st. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, September 30, 1893, in token of his War Between the States career, and he became a member of the Military Affairs Committee. On this Committee he helped adjust Army pay to living conditions, and as a Minority member during World War I, helped frame the National Defense and Selective Service Laws of that area. The late Senator was the father-in-law of General John J. Pershing.

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